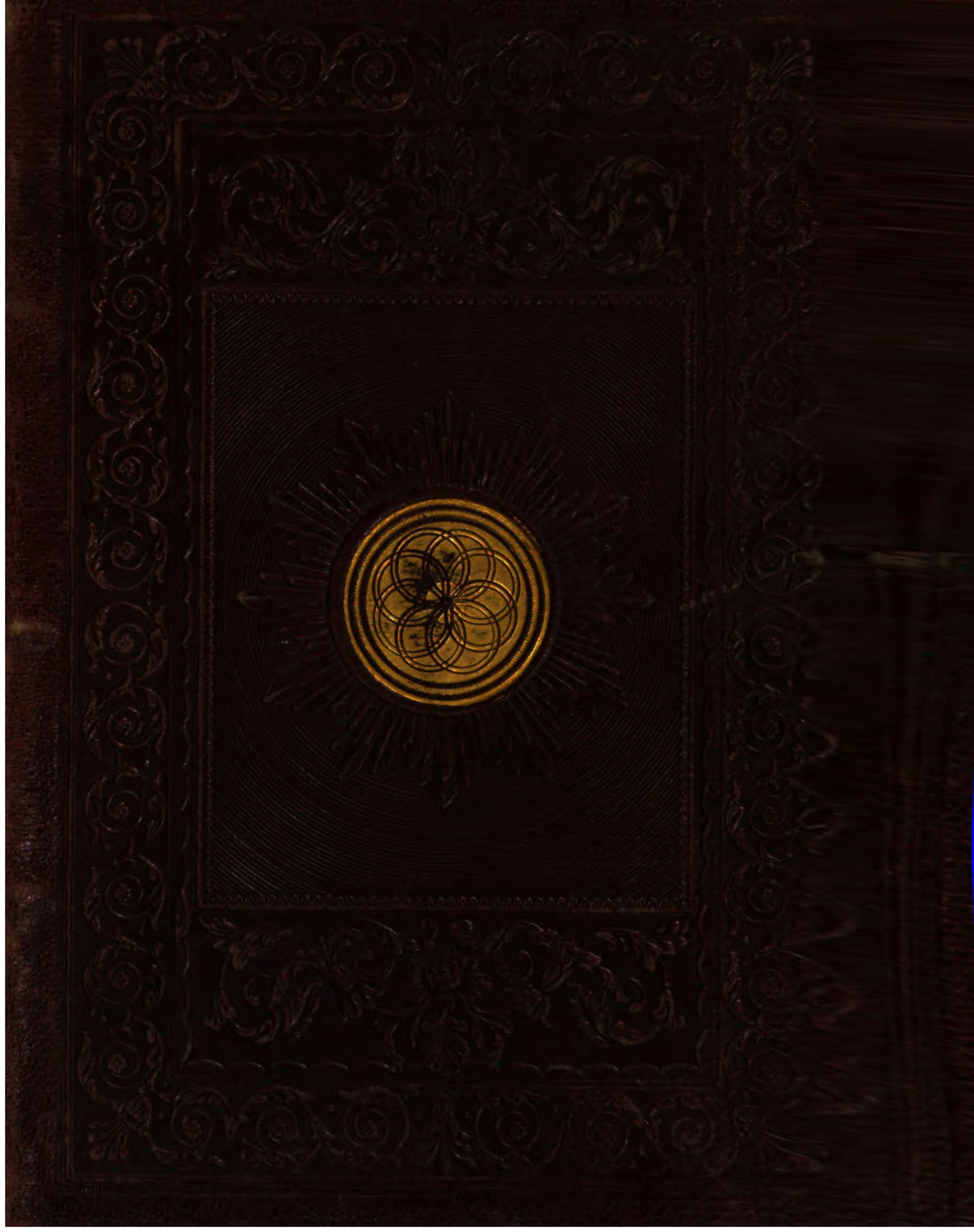
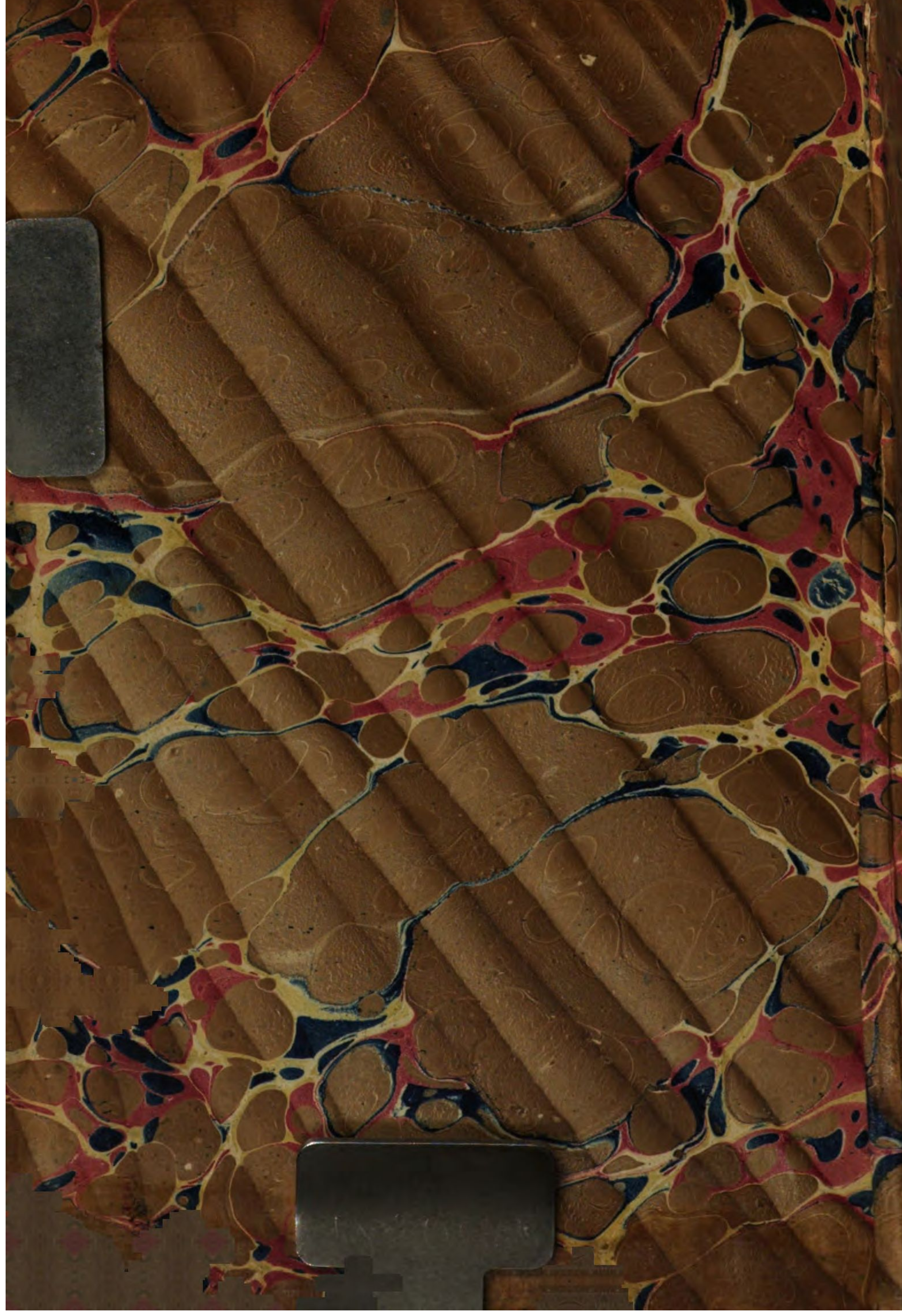
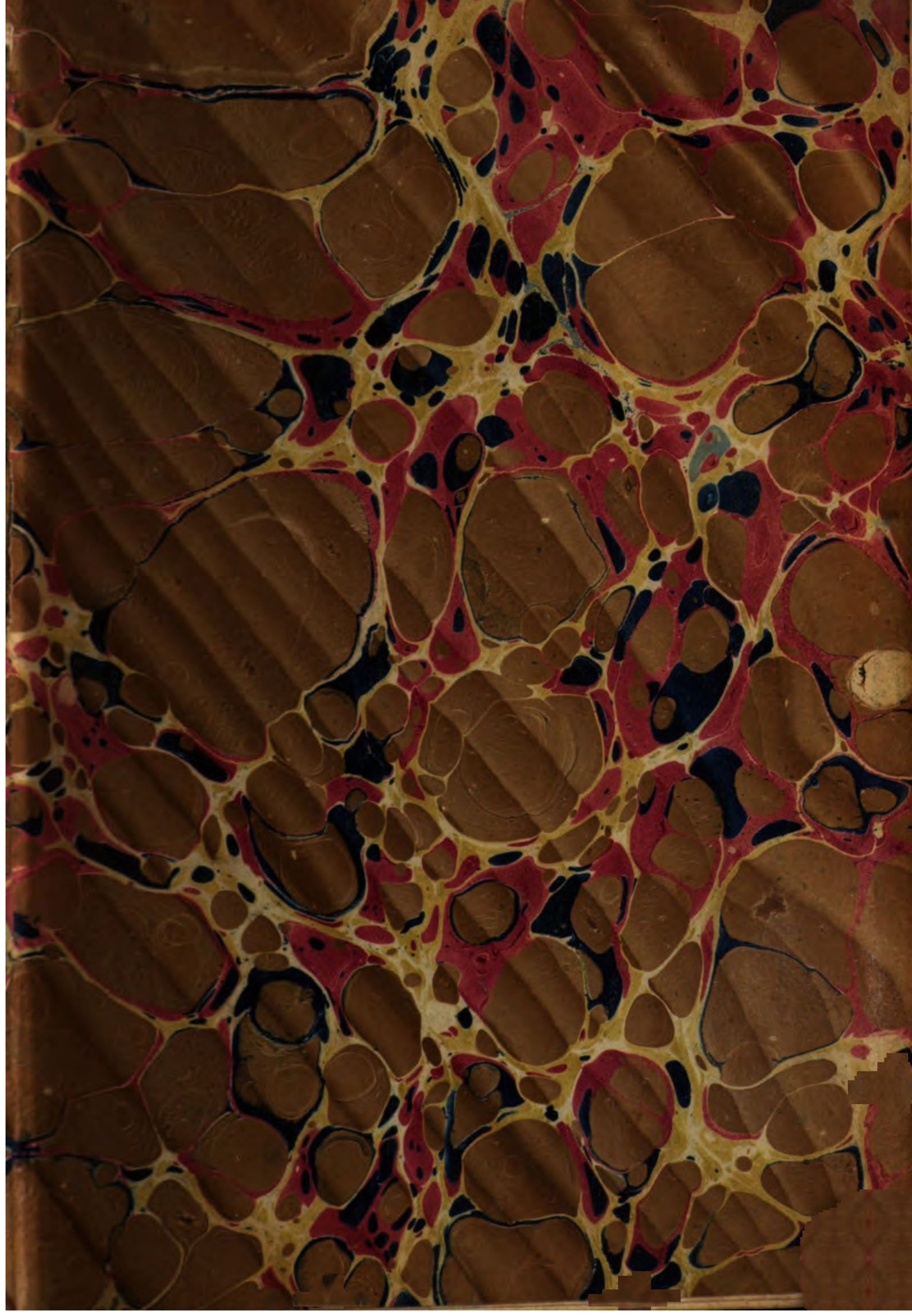




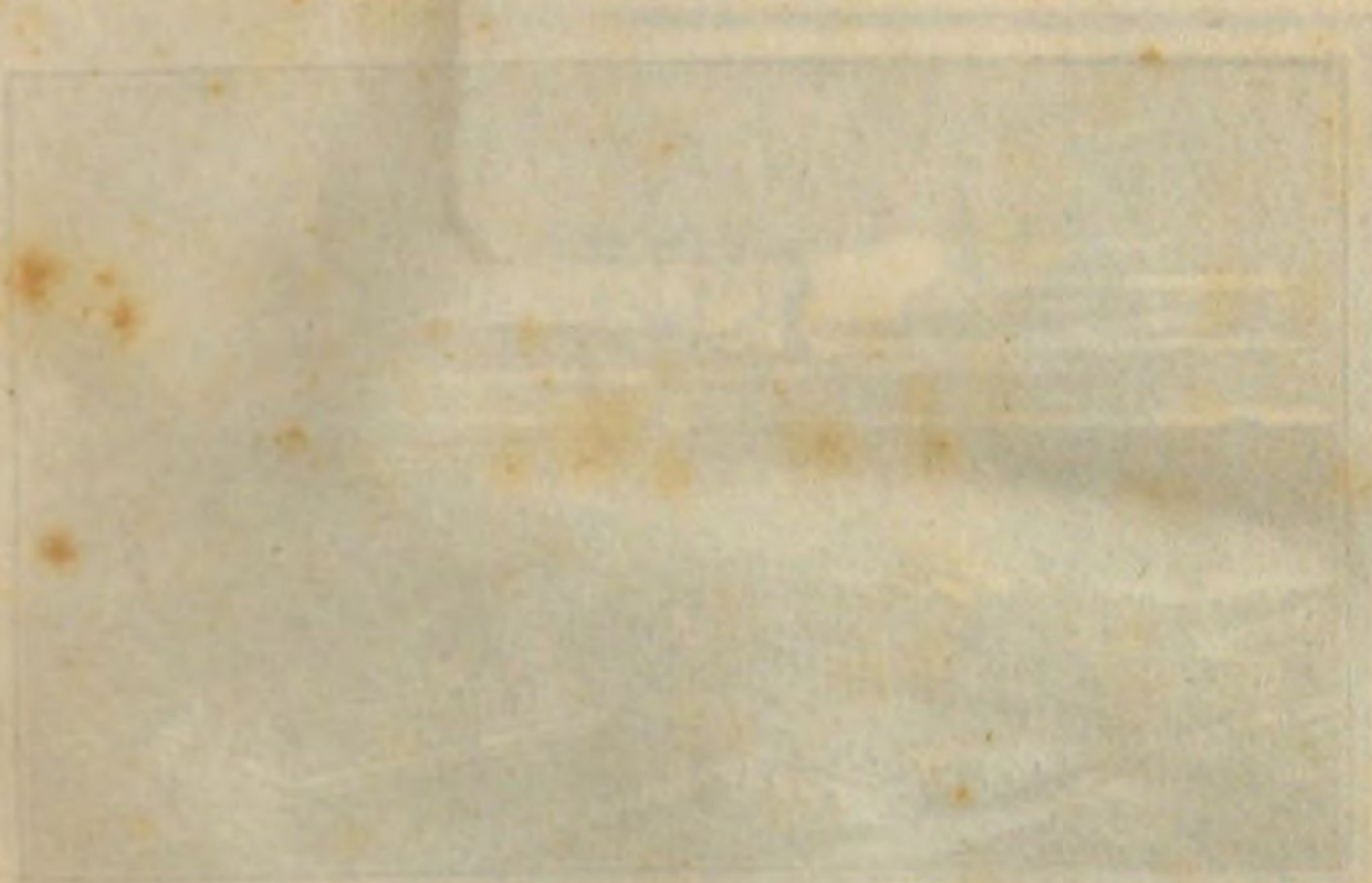




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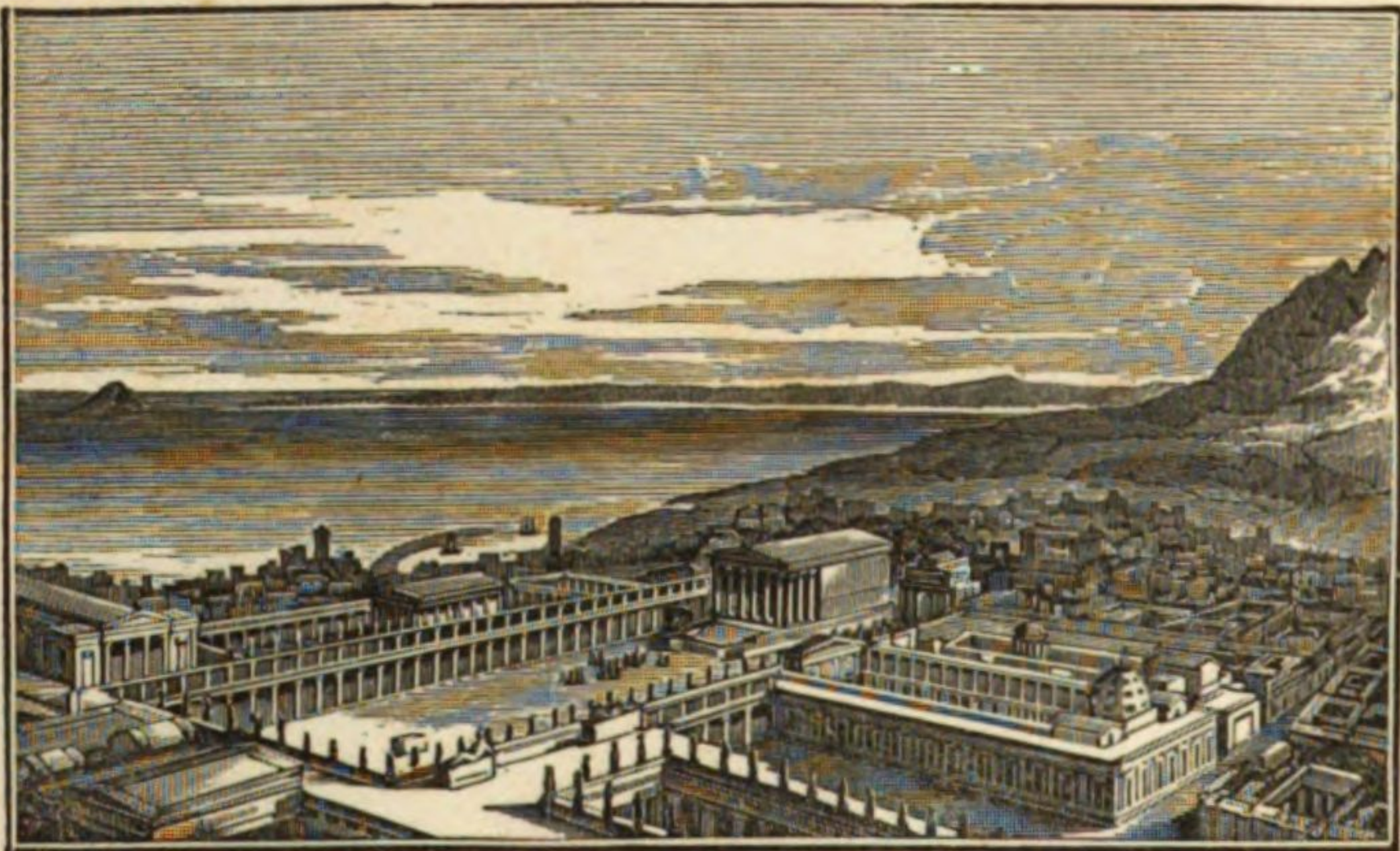
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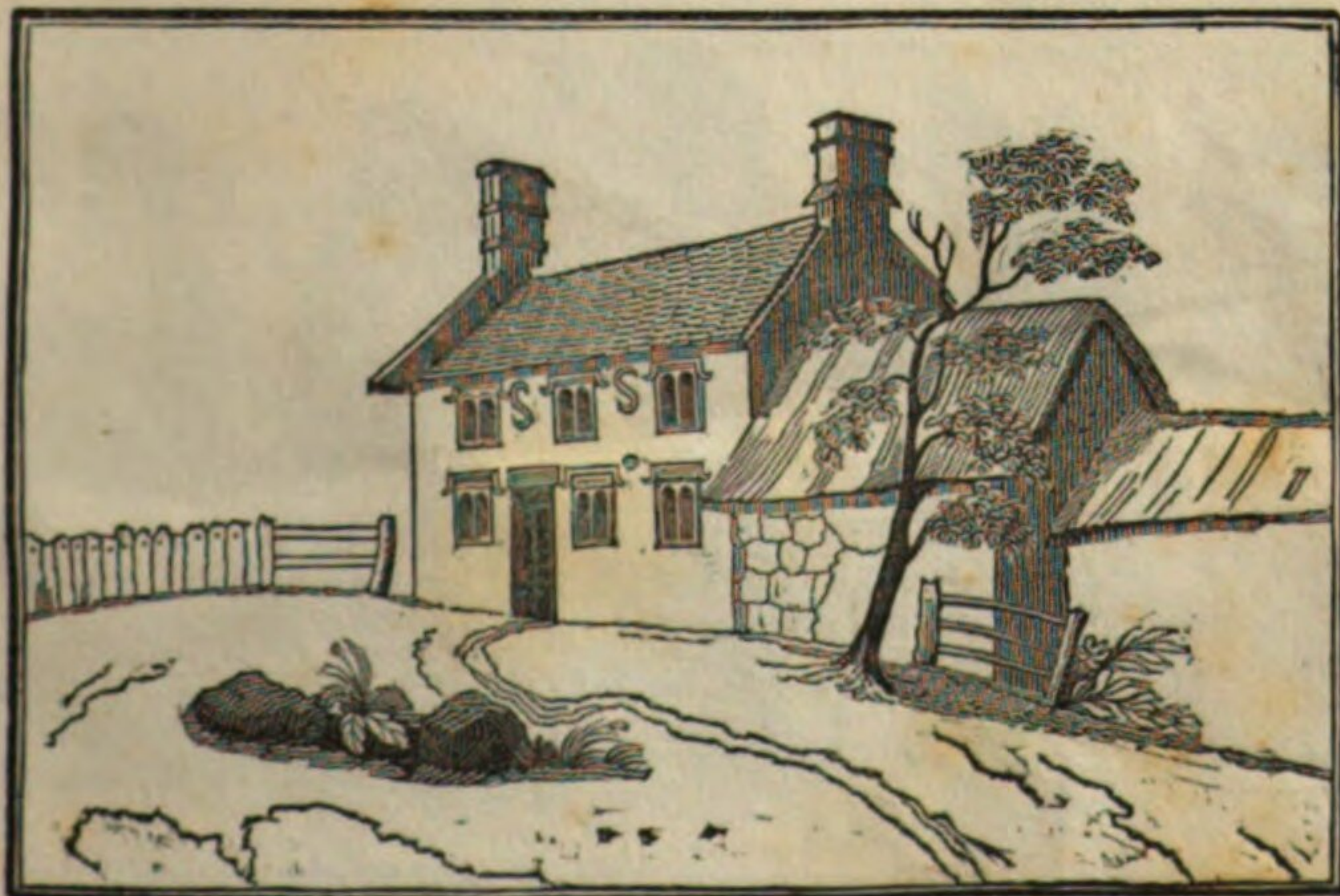
Pompeii Restored.



Roman Forum Restored.



Ruins of Hougoumont—Battle Ground of Waterloo.



Birth Place of Sir Isaac Newton.



House of the General—City of Washington



High Place of the House of the



Richard III. King of England
 in the year 1483.
 Lady Anne of France
 and her children.



Richard III. King of England
 in the year 1483.
 Lady Anne of France
 and her children.



Richard III.

A Soldier of
Henry VIII.

Lady and Gentleman
in time of Henry VI.

Lady and Gentleman in dress
of Queen Mary's reign.



Sea Captain in time
of Charles I.

Lady during the
Commonwealth.

A Cavalier.

Charles I. and his Queen.



Gentleman in time
of William III.

Pikeman and Musketeer of
17th Century.

Officer and Sergeant in reign of
George I.



Lady Hansdon. | Queen Anne, of Denmark. | Gentleman and Lady in time of Charles I.

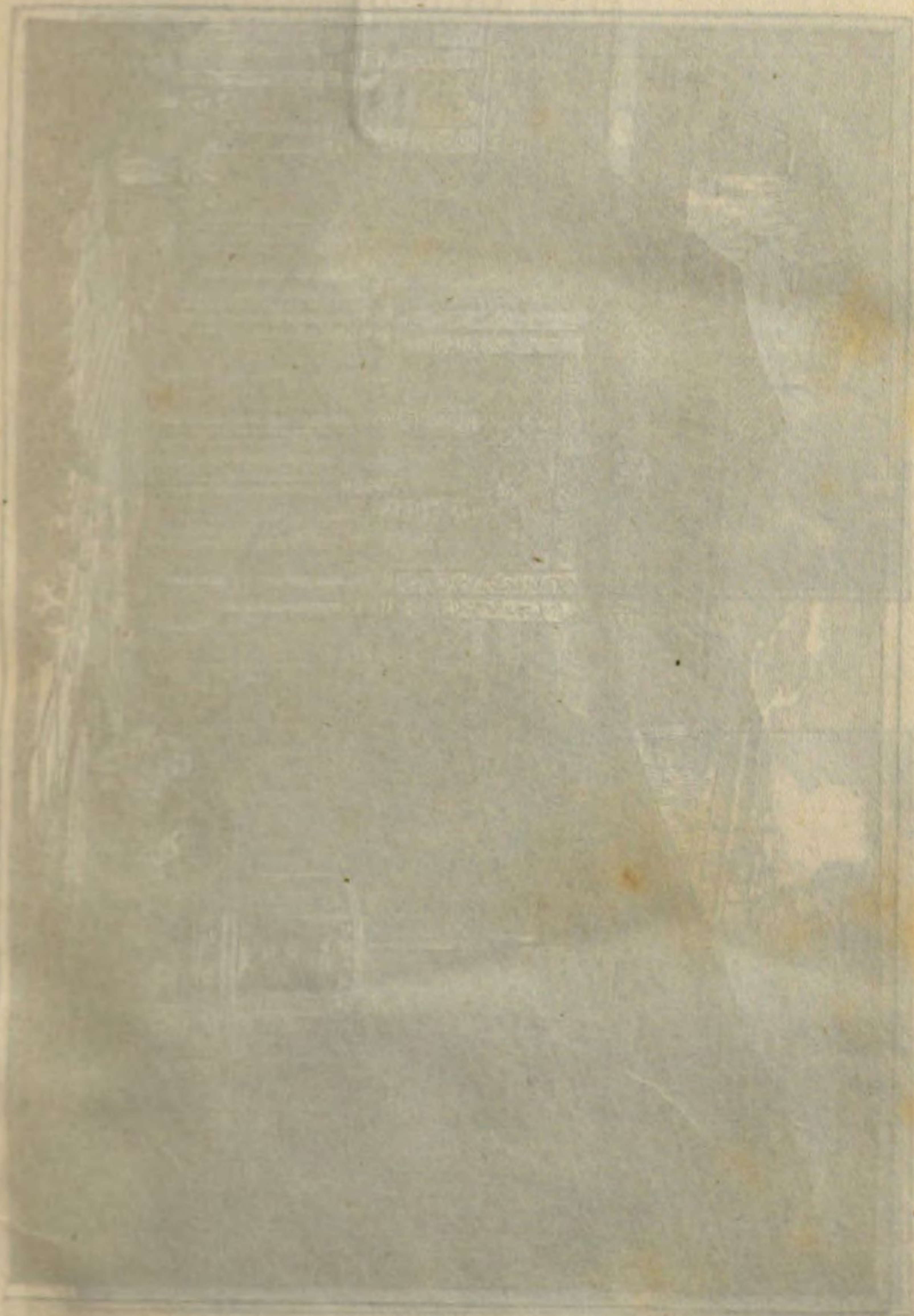


Gentlemen in time of William III. and George I. |
 Officers and Gentlemen in time of

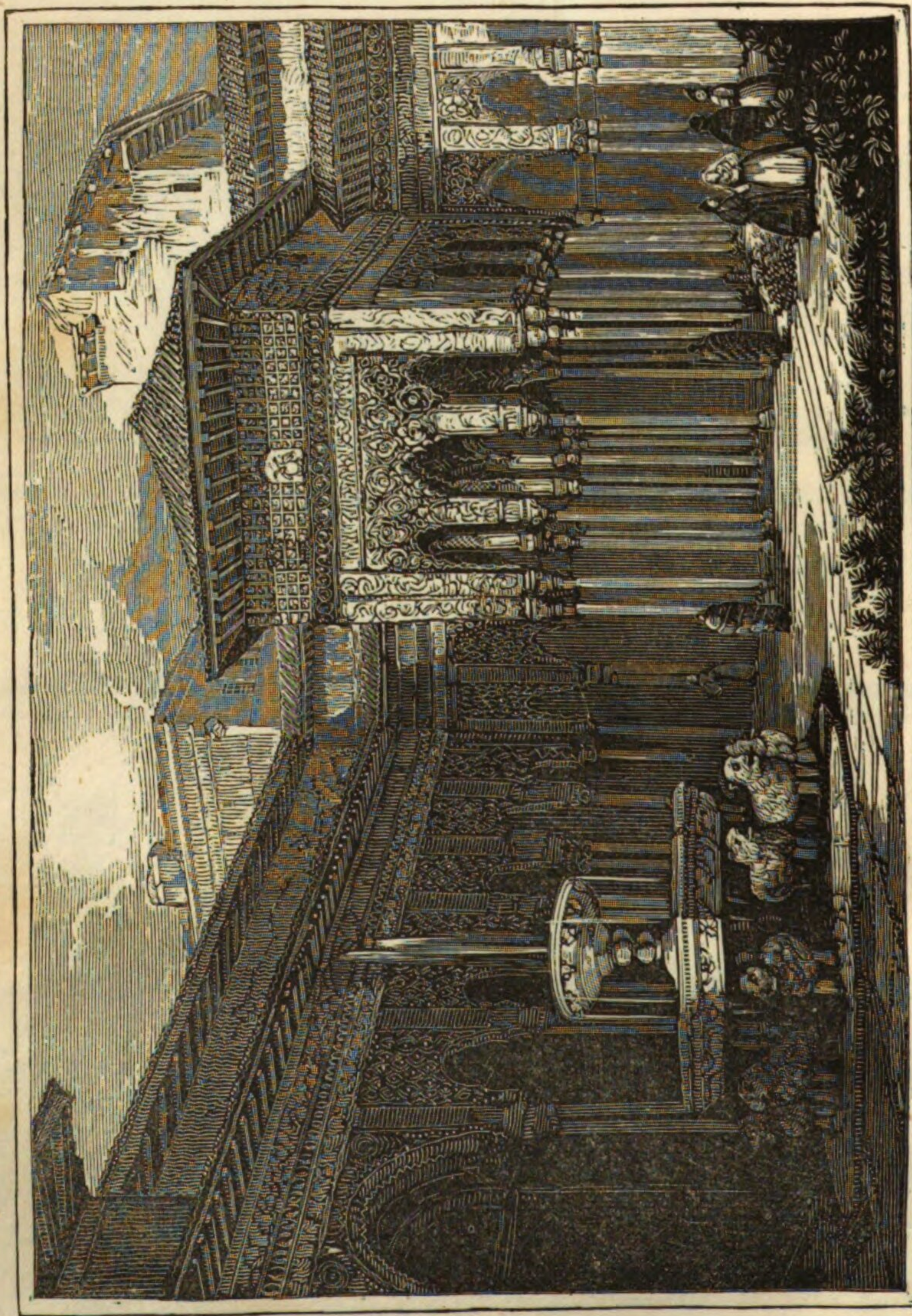


Queen Anne, of Denmark. |
 Gentlemen and Lady in time of Charles I.

View of the Coast of France



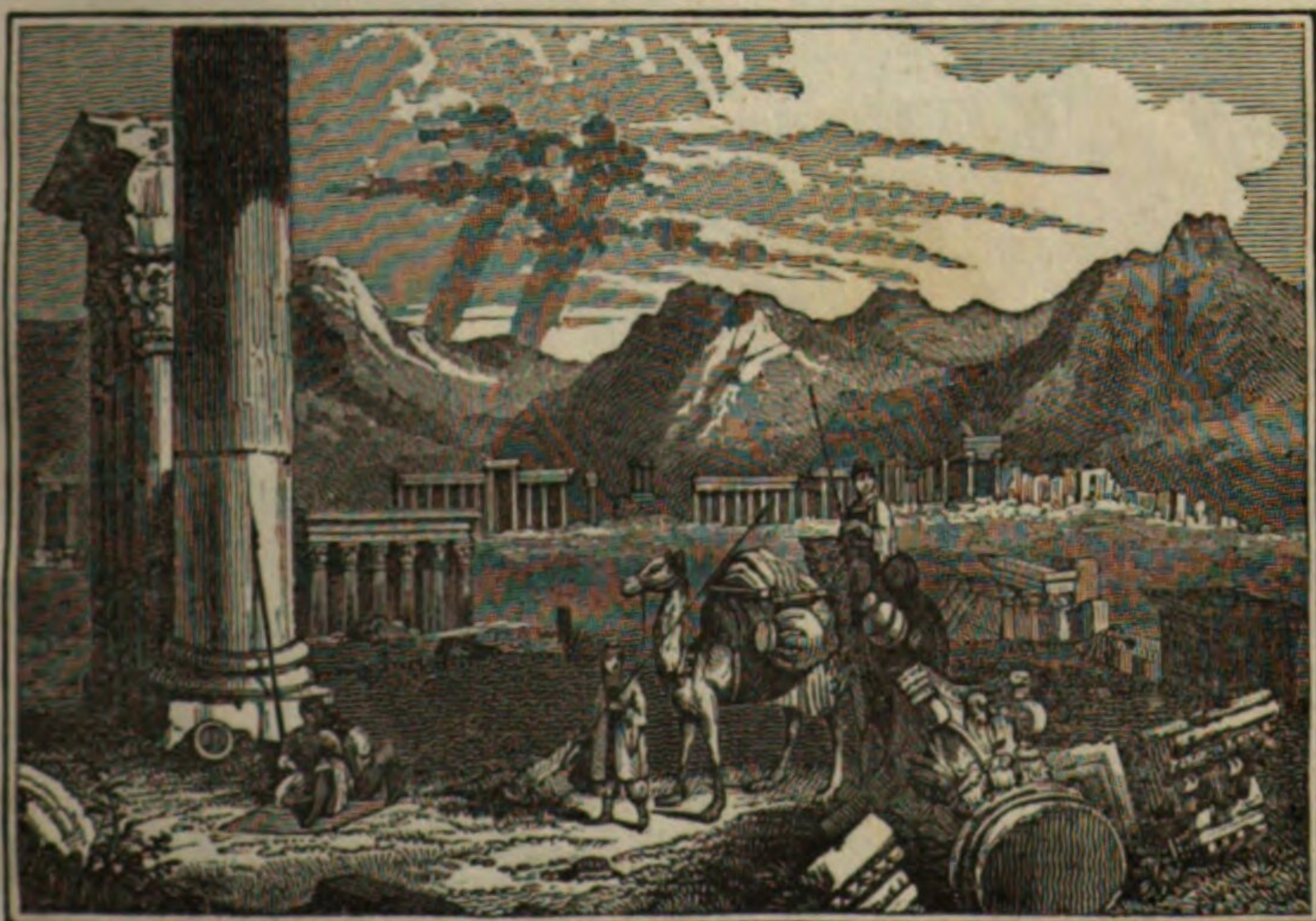
Antique—View of Palermo, or Taormina in the Distance



Alhambra—The Court of Lyons.



Arabia—View of Mount Ararat.



Arabia—View of Palmyra, or Tadmor in the Desert.



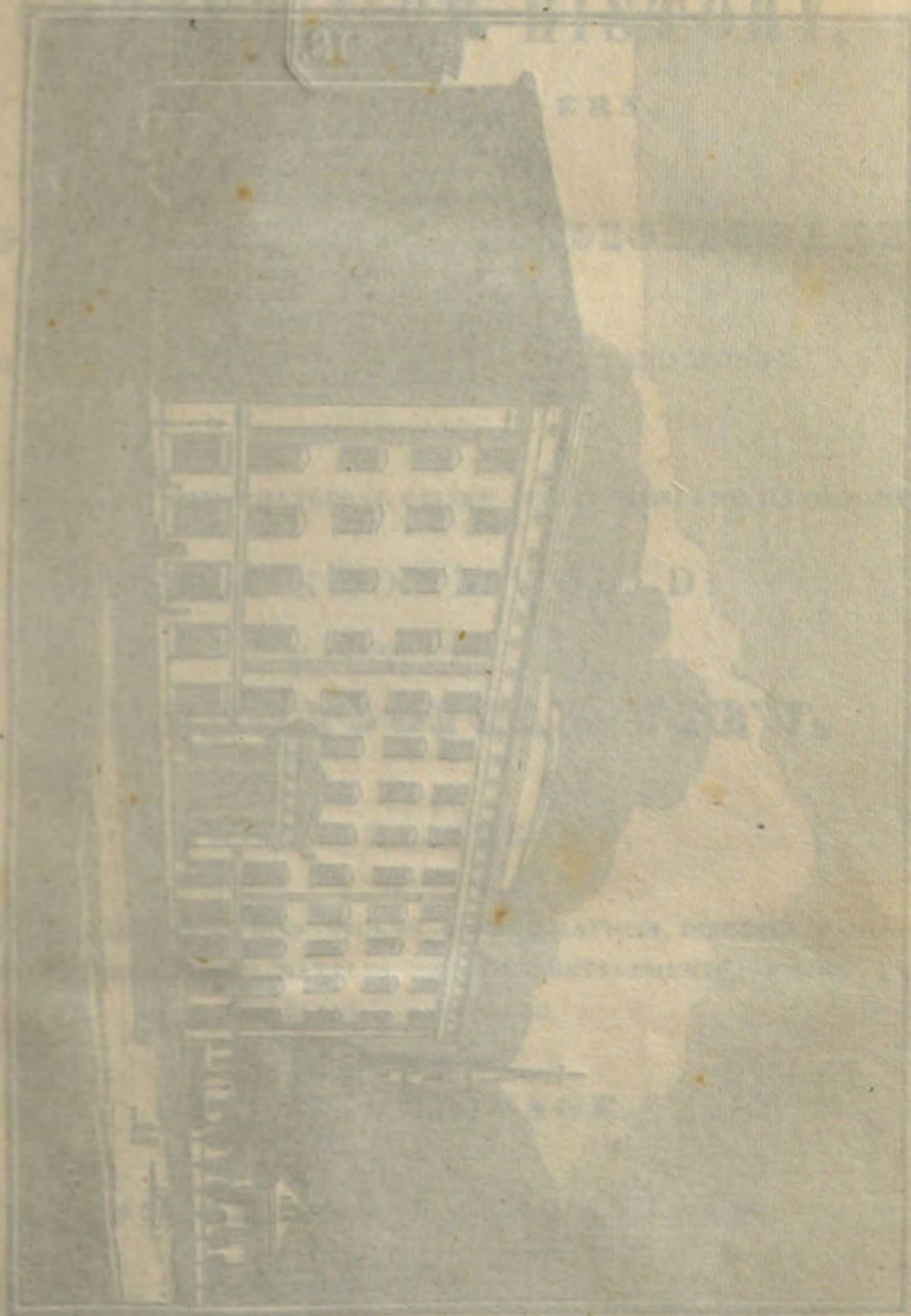
Albania—The Coast of Durrës



Albania—View of Labinot, or Tishin in the Durrës

POPULAR

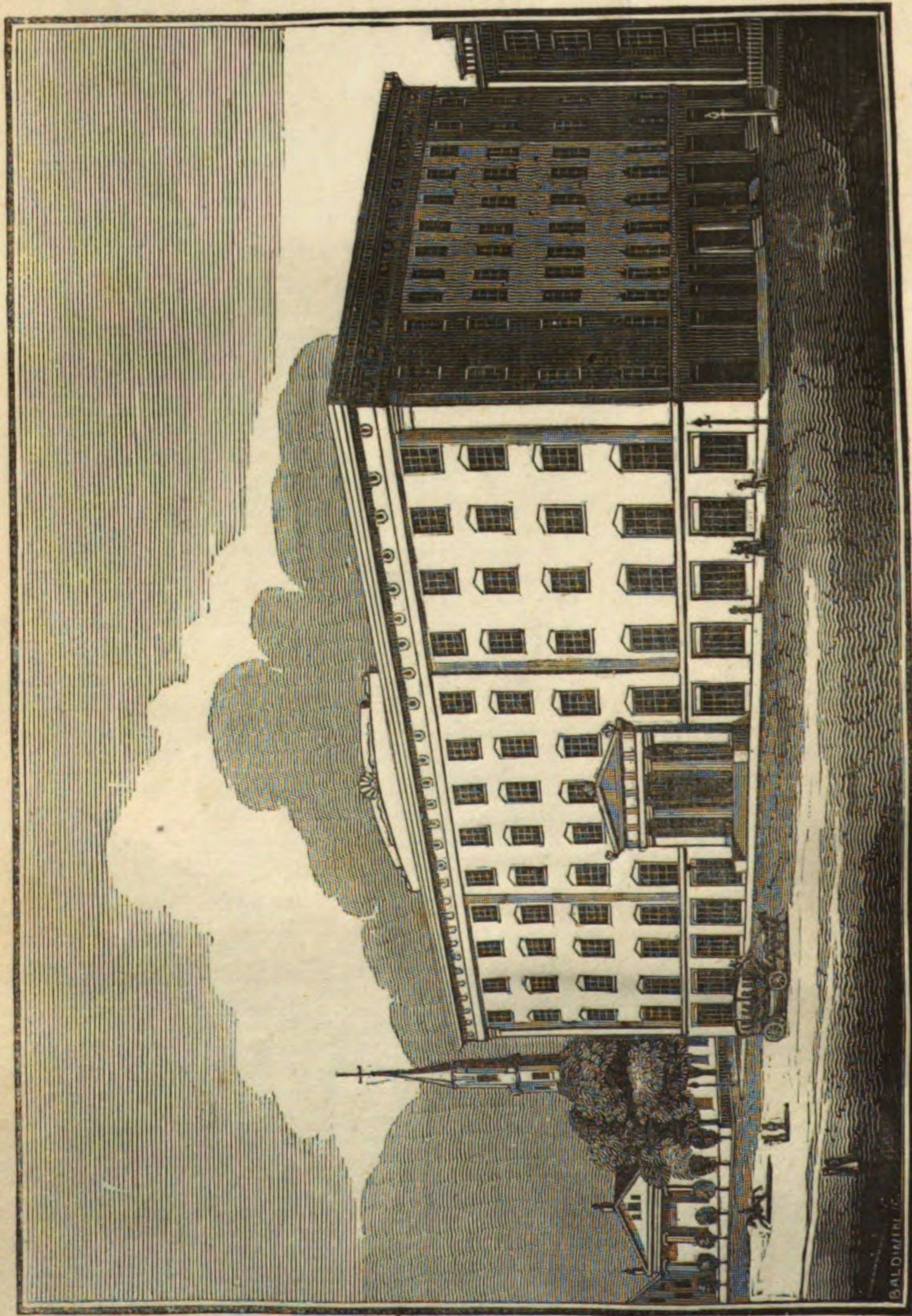
CYCLICAL HISTORY



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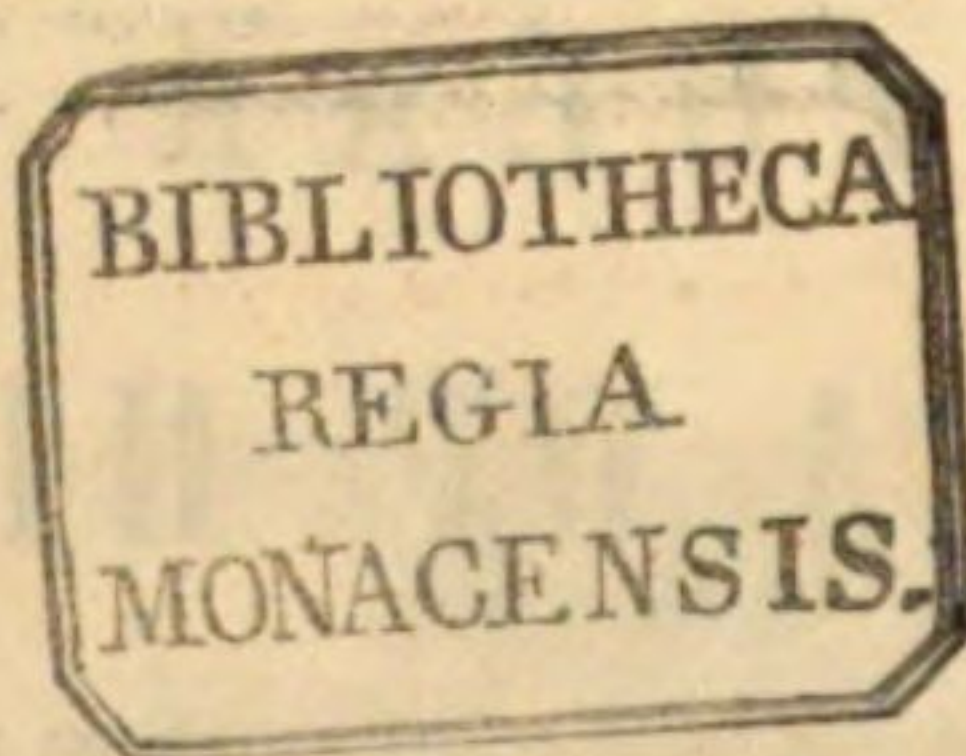
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A
POPULAR
CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY,
ANCIENT AND MODERN,
FORMING
A COPIOUS HISTORICAL DICTIONARY
OF
CELEBRATED INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS, PLACES AND THINGS;
WITH NOTICES OF THE
PRESENT STATE OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, COUNTRIES, AND KINGDOMS
OF THE KNOWN WORLD:
TO WHICH IS ADDED
A CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW,
OF
MEMORABLE EVENTS,
AS
EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS, STORMS, CONFLAGRATIONS, DISEASES, FAMINES,
INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES, BATTLES, TREATIES, SETTLEMENTS, ORIGINS
OF RELIGIOUS SECTS, ETC.

BY F. A. DURIVAGE.

ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS.

BOSTON:
AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY.
J. B. RUSSELL.



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P R E F A C E .

EVERY general reader, has frequent occasion to consult some authority, for historical, and biographical dates and facts. The only works, suitable for such a purpose, are the Encyclopedia of Lieber, Rees, Brewster, and others, of a similar kind. These are costly and extensive works, and are therefore in the hands of comparatively few persons ; beside, they are too cumbrous for easy and frequent reference. The importance then, of a volume like the present, that may lie familiarly upon the table, or the shelf ; ready at call to answer the thousand questions that arise on historical points, is too plain to require discussion. Its utility, at all events its convenience, even to those who possess ample libraries, and whose minds are stored with historical data, appears to the writer to be great. But it is more especially designed for family use, and for the young.

The author considers the matter in this point of view. Every reader of a book, a magazine, or newspaper, meets with frequent references to historical subjects, which he knows nothing about, or obscurely remembers, or but partially understands. If he has at hand, a volume which will readily answer any inquiries which arise in his mind, he will turn to it, and thus remove his ignorance, or clear away the doubt and obscurity which rest upon his

understanding. If he has no such work at easy command, he will in most cases let the matter pass.

The present volume, is particularly designed to supply to every general reader, such a book of reference as is here alluded to. It is believed, that if tolerably well executed, it cannot fail of being acceptable. It is particularly commended to the attention of parents, that in the absence of any other suitable work, this may be placed within the reach of their children, and that the habit of consulting it as a dictionary of history, and historical biography, whenever curiosity, doubt, or question may suggest, be inculcated upon them. The store of precise practical knowledge that will thus be laid up, will be of incalculable value.

It is not however, as a mere book of reference, that this volume is offered to the public. The materials, are, it is true, extracted to a great extent, from books familiar to the public. The author, however, has gathered many traits, anecdotes and adventures, from less common sources, and interspersing throughout its pages, these and other illustrative sketches, he has sought to enliven the work, and thus render it more amusing, attractive, and *readable*, than mere books of reference usually are. Many of the articles are more extensive than in the voluminous Encyclopedias, before mentioned. Many interesting topics, not found in them, are also introduced. The history of our own country, will be found fully treated of, under different heads. The lives of eminent political characters in all ages, as well as the lives of those, whose greatness in science or literature inscribed their names upon the ages in which they flourished, are given ; some of them at considerable

length. Many characteristic anecdotes of these persons are introduced. Several topics, as Druids, El Dorado, Knighthood, Chivalry, Faries, &c. &c., which are frequently alluded to in books, are treated of with particularity.

The Chronological View at the end of the volume, will be found to contain a great amount of interesting and valuable knowledge. In some instances, from the nature of the case, facts are repeated here, which have appeared in other parts of the volume. They are, however, given, with the view of rendering this portion of the work as complete in itself, as possible.

The reader by running his eye over the pages of the Chronological View, will easily see the plan upon which it is arranged. He will find it to contain, beside many other things, the chronology of the following topics.

Abdications,	Discoveries, geographical, in modern times,
Ambassadors,	Founding of Cities, Towns, Kingdoms, and States,
Agriculture,	Earthquakes,
Alliances,	Eminent Persons, in all ages ; ancient and modern,
Architecture,	Engraving,
Astronomy from the earliest times,	Eras,
Balloons,	Famines in all parts of the world,
Battles, Sieges, &c.,	Fires in different places,
Bible,	Frosts in various places,
Cholera,	Fruits—introduction of,
Circumnavigators,	Gardening,
Commerce,	Hieroglyphicks,
Congress,	
Conspiracies,	
Councils,	

Hurricanes in different countries,	Poet Laureats,
Labor, price of at various times,	Popes,
Laws, Courts of Justices, Oaths,	Rain, violent,
Taxes, &c.	Rebellions,
Libraries,	Religious Orders, Sects, &c.
Living Characters of eminence,	Revolutions,
Longevity, instances of ancient and modern,	Sculpture,
Manufactures,	Sea Fights,
Massacres in all ages,	Ships and Ship Building,
Meteors and Meteoric Stones,	Silk, manufacture of,
Military and Religious Knights and	Slave trade,
Titles of Honor,	Sovereigns of different countries,
Mount Auburn,	Storms in different countries,
Painting,	Taxation,
Pedestrians,	Treaties in modern times,
	Wars.

Beside the above topics, there are many others, exhibiting the dates of important inventions, discoveries, and improvements in arts and sciences, and remarkable and interesting events, generally. The work is arranged with a view to compress a great amount of matter into the smallest compass, that the bulk of the volume may not render it inconvenient, and that its expense may not hinder its general circulation.

In preparing so extensive a publication for the press, the author cannot hope that he has wholly escaped error, or that some omissions may not be noticed. But he trusts that the volume may be found sufficiently accurate and complete, to fulfil the proper design of such a work, and that it may prove a valuable accession to the means of diffusing useful knowledge.

A POPULAR CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY.

AAR

AARON, the first high-priest of the Jews, son of Amram and Jochebed, was the brother of Moses, and three years his elder, being born about 1574 B. C. When God had determined to free the Israelites from the cruel bondage of the Egyptians, he sent Aaron and Moses to the court of Pharaoh to announce his will. The awful annunciation served only to confirm the obduracy of the Egyptian tyrant, and he would not yield his faith, until miracles were shown him. Then, at the command of God, Aaron changed his rod into a serpent, but the magicians of the court did likewise, each of their rods becoming a serpent. Aaron's rod swallowed up those of the sorcerers, but still the heart of the king was hardened. On the refusal of the monarch to permit the departure of the Israelites, and at the command of the Lord, the waters of Egypt were changed into blood; the plague of frogs, the murrain of beasts, the plague of hail, locusts, and other calamities, bore witness to the power and just indignation of God. The angel of the Lord smote the first-born of the Egyptians, but those of the Israelites were spared. Aaron was gifted with great eloquence which was displayed upon various occasions, when he manifested his zeal in his mission. The departure of the Israelites, and their miraculous preservation, are too well known to require particular notice here. Moses, when he went to receive the laws from God on mount Sinai, was accompanied by Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel, to whom God showed himself; but Moses alone remained forty days. Giving way to the clamors of the people, Aaron made them an idol out of the ornaments and trinkets furnished by the women and children, the image being in the form of a calf, like the ox Apis worshipped by the Egyptians.

When Moses returned from the mount, he reproached Aaron, whose fault appears to have been want of firmness, for he was terrified at

AAR

the threats of the idolaters. The punishment of those who rebelled was exemplary, 23,000 being slain in one day. Aaron and his four sons became priests of the Lord, and the ceremony of their assumption of the holy office was as august as the occasion demanded. Aaron never entered the land of promise, a punishment for his disbelief in the power of God to produce water from the rock. When the Israelites arrived at Mount Hor, Moses, Aaron, and Eleazar, his son, ascended it in obedience to the commands of the Lord. There, in the sight of the people, Moses unrobed the high-priest, and clad Eleazar in his garments. Aaron then sank into the arms of his brother, and died, aged one hundred and twenty-three years, forty of which he passed as priest, the office being made hereditary in his family.

AARON, or Haroun al Raschid, was one of the most celebrated of the Saracenic caliphs, and the territories which he governed extended from Egypt to Khorassan. He was no less distinguished for his taste, and the encouragement he afforded to literature and the arts, than for his power. He was the second son of the caliph Mahadi, and succeeded his elder brother, Hadi, A. D. 786. He differed, in so many respects, from the despots of the east, that he obtained the name of *al Raschid*, the *Just*, although many of his deeds would seem to destroy his claims to the title. The caliph was fond of personally ascertaining the condition of his people, when, divested of the dazzling attributes of rank, he feared no concealment on their part. Many instances of the wisdom and justice of his decisions have come down to us, and, among others, the following. A merchant, having lost a purse containing a large sum of money, caused the loss to be proclaimed, with an accurate description of the purse and the value of its contents, offering a large reward to the person who should find and restore it to the owner. After some days had elapsed, a poor

laborer presented himself before a magistrate with the purse, and claimed of the merchant (who was summoned) the reward which belonged to him. The merchant, rejoiced at finding his money, thought to avoid payment of the reward, by declaring that the purse contained, in addition to the money, an emerald of great value, which the finder must be compelled to restore. The poor laborer was overwhelmed by this assertion, and the magistrate appeared at a loss, but the caliph, who was present in disguise, advanced and decided the case. "Since," said he, "the merchant declares that the purse which he lost, contained a sum of money and an emerald, and since the finder of this purse swears, and the seal upon the purse proves, that he has taken no precious gem, this cannot be the purse which the merchant has lost. Let then its present holder endeavor to discover the real owner, and, failing to do so, appropriate the prize; and let the merchant make diligent search for the money and the emerald which he has lost; the present property being, as he has proved, none of his."

Haroun was an ardent lover of learning, and caused it to be disseminated throughout his realms. He was a warm admirer of the ancient classics, and translations of the Iliad and Odyssey, with other works of antiquity, made his people acquainted with the beauties of Greek and Roman literature. He invaded the Greek empire no fewer than eight times, conquering in 802, the emperor Nicephorus, who had refused to pay him the customary tribute. The Greek monarch was compelled to pay a heavier tribute to the caliph, and promise not to rebuild the frontier towns which had been ruined and plundered. The caliph's destruction of the family of the Barmecides displays the stern resolution of a despot. He had experienced the cares of Yahia, the head of the Barmecide family, who had superintended his education, and the eldest of Yahia's sons was a general who had served his country well; the second was Giaffer, the caliph's prime vizier, and the two other sons were in responsible and dignified stations. The Barmecides were in favor with all classes, and Giaffer stood high in the graces of the caliph. Indeed, so warmly attached was the latter to his vizier, that, for the sake of enjoying his company with that of his beloved sister Abassa, he united them in marriage, but placed capricious restrictions upon their intimacy. On the disobedience of the pair, all the violent passions of the caliph were aroused. He publicly sacrificed Giaffer to his resentment,

and impoverished the whole family. Haroun, at the height of splendor and fame, sent an embassy to the emperor Charlemagne, bearing, among other presents, a water-clock, an elephant, and the keys of the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. The caliph was seized with a mortal illness while preparing to depart upon a military expedition, and died at Tous, in Khorassan, in the 47th year of his age, and the 23d of his reign. None of the caliphs of the Saracens ever attained the height of power and popularity which Haroun al Raschid gained, and, although some of his acts are inexcusable, yet, considering the examples furnished by his age, and the preceding, we cannot withhold from him a large share of praise. Haroun is one of those characters, which are equally the delight of history and romance, and while the graver acts of his reign employ the pen of the rigid annalist, his varied adventures are themes for the gay eloquence of such works as the Arabian Nights Entertainments.

ABAUZIT, Firmin, a Protestant author of celebrity and learning, was born in Languedoc, 1679, and died in 1767, having for a long time filled the office of public librarian at Geneva. His writings are principally upon theological subjects, and he was distinguished for accuracy and penetration. His knowledge was great and embraced the whole circle of the sciences. Wise and modest, he was pronounced a "great man" by Voltaire, himself as learned as Abauzit, although destitute of that unaffected piety which formed so bright an ornament to the character of the latter.

ABBAS, Shah, the Great, ascended the throne of Persia in 1589, and distinguished himself in arms, wresting Ormus from the Portuguese in 1622, aided, however, by the British. During his reign, Ispahan became the capital of Persia. His death took place in 1629.

ABBASSIDES. The caliphs, who, during the 8th and 9th centuries, made Bagdad their capital, are distinguished in history as the *Abassides*. Their sway extended over Persia, Arabia, and Syria. The caliph Al-Mansur, in 762, built Bagdad, and raised the Saracenic empire to its highest point of splendor and fame. Al-Modi, to whom the empire was transmitted, did not permit its reputation to wane, and, under Haroun al Raschid, the dignity of the Caliphate was preserved and adorned. After Haroun, reigned Al-Amin, and Al-Mamun. Under Al-Motasser the governors of several provinces asserted their independence, and Bagdad alone was governed by the caliph.

ABBEY, or monastery, is a house erected for the dwelling of males or females who have taken the monastic vow, which binds them to relinquish all worldly interests, and devote themselves to the performance of religious duties, living in a state of celibacy. St. Anthony, in the 4th century, instituted the monastic life, and, in the same century, St. Pachomius founded regular communities of religious professors. A monastery receives its title from that of the ecclesiastic governing it. An abbey is governed by an abbot, or abbess, a priory, by a prior, or prioress, &c. The term nunnery, is applied to a religious house inhabited by females.

The buildings inhabited by different religious communities, were originally of the plainest kind, but increased in extent and splendor with their revenues, until, from the humble dwellings of unpretending ecclesiastics, they became the abodes of luxury, brilliant with costly architectural decorations, and hiding, within their lofty walls, the revels of men whose piety was but a cloak for unlimited indulgence. The buildings constituting an Abbey or monastery, consisted principally of churches, cloisters, refectories, chapters, parlors, dormitories, courts, gardens, &c. The choir and interior buildings of convents were, and are still, fenced in by grates, and inaccessible to visitors. The churches consisted of the choir, an altar, a nave, isles, chapels, and a tower. The cloister comprehends the galleries or covered porticoes of a monastery in which the monks take their exercise, and surrounds an open space, which is generally devoted to the cultivation of flowers, neatly distributed in parterres, interspersed with grass-plots, and refreshed by careful irrigation. The cloisters were sometimes adorned with valuable paintings, and were generally finished specimens of art. The refectory of an abbey, is the hall in which the fathers eat. The refectory furnished at first frugal fare, and the holy fathers did not tarry long in it, but with the declension of ecclesiastical simplicity, the character of their meals was changed, and they made the walls of their eating-room ring with the merriment created by high living and rich wines. The refectory of the Abbey of Saint Dennis at Paris, has been celebrated for its architectural beauty.

The chapter is a place of greater or less extent, built for the reception of assemblies to discuss the private affairs of the house, and provided with seats, and a great table. The chapters are ordinarily ornamented with splendid pictures. The parlor is a kind of cabinet,

where visitors converse with the monks or nuns through a kind of grated window. Formerly convents contained parlors, in which novices were allowed the privilege of conversing together, at hours of recreation, but even then they were overheard by their superiors, who were provided with places for eaves-dropping. The dormitories are wings in the building, which contain the cells of its inhabitants. They are generally commodious, and have broad and well-lighted staircases, from regard to the weakness of the aged, and are situated in the second story, in order to render them airy and healthy. Here the monks enjoy their brief repose, from which they are awakened to acts of devotion, or to bend in solitude before the crucifix, with its accompanying mementoes of mortality, appearing lost in the reveries of religious enthusiasm. The gardens of monasteries, generally exhibit neatness, and are not the least favorite appendage to the dwellings of the monks.

The monks, in the ages of general darkness, that is from 600 to 1500, preserved in their monasteries many valuable volumes, and kept alive the spark of learning, which, but for their exertions, would have been extinguished. Religious houses were, for ages, the sole depositories of literature and science, and their inhabitants were actively employed in the duties of education. In England, one person or more in each convent, was appointed to instruct pupils, and these were the children of those neighbors who chose to send them. They were instructed in grammar and church music, free of expense. In the nunneries, females were taught to read and work, and the daughters of noblemen and gentlemen, as well as of the poorer people, were indebted to the nuns for a large part of whatever knowledge they possessed. Many poor descendants of noble families looked to monasteries for refuge, and having taken the vow, made use of the influence of friends, to gain high ecclesiastical offices. Many of the monks were men driven to enter religious houses by the pangs of remorse, and who hoped to expiate a career of crimes, by seclusion from the world, and the observance of the most austere rites of the church. These as well as some who were unaffectedly pious, lived a blameless life, but there were others whose profligacy was unrepressed, because hidden by that veil of hypocrisy which they closely drew around them. Many monks were skilful painters, as the richly illuminated manuscripts of other days prove, and numerous were the legends of saints, gorgeously blazoned upon pages

of vellum, that filled the shelves of the holy fathers. Living a life of undisturbed seclusion, those who possessed a literary turn, had ample time to indulge their propensity, though very few literary works of any merit have issued from the monasteries.

The year 306 is that in which the earliest monasteries were established in Egypt, under the conduct of St. Anthony, and hence sprang shortly afterwards, many others in various places. In 360, the earliest monastery in France, that of Saint Martin, was established. In the beginning monasteries were inhabited by laymen. For more than six centuries all the eastern monasteries were independent of each other, and governed by abbots who were answerable to their bishops only. In the ninth century under Louis the Mild, many monasteries were united under the government of St. Benedict, but on the death of this abbot, the houses again separated, and remained independent of each other. In the tenth century St. Odo, bishop of Cluny, united to this abbey many monasteries, placing them under the conduct of the abbot of Cluny. The first monasteries, in times of trouble and darkness, preserved the spirit of religion, and were sanctuaries in which piety and learning sought refuge from the ignorance, irreligion and persecutions of the world. A mild light, denied to the rest of mankind, was shed upon those who took upon themselves the fulfilment of monastic vows. The conduct of the monks was regulated by the plain commands of the Scriptures, and antiquity was followed in the celebration of religious ceremonies, and the practice of Christian virtues. The monks, as remarked above, were, for many centuries, the preservers of literature, many valuable works of the present day having been rescued from destruction by monastic libraries.

Since the revival of letters, and the triumph of the Reformation, monasteries have ceased to be aught but burdensome to the Catholic countries in which they still exist. A comparative glance at a Catholic and a Protestant country, will at once expose the evil effects of these establishments at present. The enormous abuses of the monastic system in England, called loudly for reform, when Henry VIII applied himself to the work with an unsparing hand, and in 1534 destroyed all the monasteries in England. At this time the hospitality of the monks was unlimited, and a multitude of idle gentry subsisted wholly upon it, passing their lives in going from one religious house to another. The change made by Henry, proved of incalculable

advantage to the state and the country in general. The suppression of the greater houses produced the king a yearly income of 100,000*l.*, in addition to an immense treasure in plate and jewels. Before their dissolution, the monks had a greater revenue than that seized by the king, part of which, accruing from pensions, he did not immediately secure. The number of monks at this time in England, in the monasteries, and in chapels and hospitals belonging to them, was computed at 50,000.

The council of Castile, in the project for reform, which was presented to Philip III in 1619, supplicated the king to obtain from the pope a diminution of the number of religious orders and monasteries which were daily increasing, and producing the most mischievous results. They encouraged idleness, said the council, because the majority sought the monasteries less as a pious retreat, than as affording opportunity for idleness, and a shelter from want. The strength and preservation of the kingdom depended on the number of useful and industrious men, which was diminished by the monastic institutions. Meanwhile the expenses of state fell wholly upon secular shoulders, while the monks were exempt from taxes, and retained with a firm grasp the immense wealth which they accumulated. The destruction of monasteries, was felt at the time as a serious evil, but every nation which has converted them to the use of the public, has been a gainer, and at the expense of temporary evil, has enjoyed a lasting good. "It is an undeniable fact," says Voltaire, "that there is no catholic kingdom in which a proposal has not been often made to restore to the state a portion of those citizens of which monasteries have deprived it, but statesmen are rarely struck with a distant utility, sensible though it may be, particularly when the future advantage is balanced by present difficulty." At this enlightened period there is but one opinion with regard to the destruction of monasteries, and that is, that they were unworthy of approbation in the beginning, and that their continuance would have been a very serious obstacle to the improvement and prosperity of those countries, which have risen to opulence and happiness since their downfall.

The age for the admission into the monastic state, was fixed at sixteen years, by the Council of Trent, the decrees of which were issued, in successive sessions, from 1545 to 1563. The diminution of the papal power, and the enlightened spirit of the age, in the 18th century, exerted a strong influence upon the public mind with

regard to monasteries in Catholic countries, and they lost many of their privileges and much of the protection previously given them by law. Joseph II. of Austria, in 1781, abolished some orders of monasteries, and limited the number of inmates in others. In France they were all abolished in 1790. During the reign of Napoleon, all the states incorporated with France, as well as other Catholic countries of Europe, abolished them, with the exception of Spain, Portugal, Naples, Austria, Poland, and Russia. Recent events have contributed to improve their condition in Italy, and Pius VII. procured means for the maintenance of old, and the foundation of new ones in France, Bavaria, and Naples, while in Austria they have become extinct.

ABBOT. The word abbot is derived from the Hebrew *ab*, father, and signifies the Superior of a monastery erected into an abbey. The abbots were one degree above the laymen. They were originally subject to the bishops, but attempting to obtain independence, were punished by the enactment of some severe laws by the council of Chalcedon. They were not, however, wholly unsuccessful, many of them obtaining the title of lord, the privilege of wearing the mitre, and other badges of distinction. The different classes are thus named,—Abbots, mitred and not mitred; croziered and not croziered; œcumenical, cardinal, &c. The mitred abbots were ordered by Pope Clement IV. to wear only a mitre adorned with gold, leaving jewels to the bishops. The croziered abbots bear the crozier, or pastoral staff. The œcumenical, or universal abbots are known only to the Greeks. At present, abbots are distinguished into regular and commendatory, the former of whom are actual monks, while the latter are seculars who have previously undergone the tonsure, or shaving of the crown of the head, and bind themselves to take orders when they come of age. The monks under his jurisdiction pay unconditional obedience to the abbot, whose office requires him to manage the affairs of the abbey, regulate the conduct of the brotherhood, and see that the rules of the order are not infringed. From the 6th century the bishops were priests, and from the year 787, had the power of conferring the lower orders of priesthood.

ABBOT, George, born in 1562, and made archbishop of Canterbury in 1610. He strenuously opposed some measures of King James, thereby disproving the assertion that he owed his rise to acts more worthy of a courtier than an ecclesiastic. Having the misfortune to kill a

game-keeper of lord Zouch, he ever afterwards fasted upon Tuesday, the day on which the unhappy event took place. Though deprived of his office by Charles I. in consequence of his opposition to a project of the king, he was restored to it by parliament, and died at the age of seventy-one in 1633.

ABBOT, Charles, viscount Colchester, a man of considerable talent as an author and orator, was speaker of the British House of Commons, from 1802 to 1817. He was born in 1775, and died in 1829.

ABBESS. An abbess is the superior of a convent of nuns, and has the authority of an abbot. The abbesses are incapacitated from performing the spiritual functions of the priesthood, although some abbesses, in former times, confessed their nuns; a privilege which they are said to have forfeited by the unwarrantable curiosity which they displayed. The institution of abbots was prior to that of abbesses, since the first virgins who devoted themselves to the service of God, remained in their paternal dwellings. In the 4th century they assembled in monasteries, but it was not until the time of Pope Gregory that they had buildings appropriated exclusively to them. The abbess was anciently chosen by the community from among the oldest and most talented nuns: she received the blessing of the bishop, and her authority was perpetual. Some abbesses enjoyed the privilege of selecting a priest to perform the spiritual duties, the exercise of which was denied to themselves. These were the power of ordaining, the administration of the sacraments, baptism, confirmation, the eucharist or Lord's supper, penance, extreme unction, and matrimony. Extreme unction in cases of mortal disease, is performed by anointing the head, hands, and feet with consecrated oil, at the same time offering up prayers for the soul of the dying.

ABBT, Thomas, a German philosophical writer, of great merit, born at Ulm in Suabia, 1738, and died in 1766.

ABDALLEE, Shah, emperor of Eastern Persia, was the determined opponent of the Great Mogul, and victorious at Panniput in 1761.

ABDALONIMUS, a descendant of the Sidonian kings, but so poor as to be compelled to cultivate the soil for subsistence. The excellence of his character and conduct, induced Alexander, on taking Sidon, to place him upon the throne, from which Strato was banished, and extend his dominions.

ABEL, the twin brother of Cain and the second son of Adam. The character and occupations of the brothers were different. Abel was keeper of a flock of sheep, while Cain was a husbandman, and tilled the earth for a support. In process of time Abel brought to the Lord an offering of the firstlings of his flock, which proved acceptable in his eyes. Cain's offering of the fruit of the ground was displeasing to his Maker, and his anger at being rejected, was unrepressed. It was not without cause that the Lord slighted the offering of Cain, for, observing his displeasure, he said; "Why art thou wroth, and why is thy countenance fallen? If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door." From the moment of his rejection, a dark project occupied the mind of Cain, and he regarded his brother with eyes of hatred and menace. When they were in the field together, the fierce Cain sprang upon his gentler brother, and slew him. This was the first murder committed on the earth. A moment after the commission of the evil deed, fear fell upon the murderer, and the voice of God, asking for his brother Abel, smote upon his heart, like a tone of thunder. He endeavored to evade the inquiry, but drew down upon his head the just denunciation of the offended Deity. For the sake of Cain, the earth was cursed, and forbidden to yield him its fruits without intense labor, and the criminal was made a fugitive and vagabond on the face of the earth. Yet, that his life might be spared, a mark was fixed upon him, and the Lord said, "Whosoever slayeth Cain vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold."

The belief of some of the fathers of the Christian church that Abel died unmarried, gave rise to the sect of Abelites, Abelian, or Abelonians, who remained single, but adopted children and educated them after their own manner and in their own principles. Near Hippo, in Africa, this society flourished in the latter part of the 4th century, and their followers at the present day, are found in the persons of the Shakers.

ABEL, son of Valdimir II. king of Denmark, gained the sceptre by assassinating his brother Eric in 1250. A revolt of the Frisons caused the loss of his life. His appellation was certainly a misnomer.

ABELARD, Peter, properly Abailard, a monk who was famous for his learning and his unfortunate love for the beautiful Heloise. He was born in 1079, in the village of Palais, near

Nantes. He early relinquished his claims to his father's estates, in favor of his brothers, and devoted himself to the study of literature and the sciences. At Paris his fame was great, and here he established a school, lecturing on rhetoric and other subjects to large and admiring audiences. When his fame was greatest, he forgot his duty and his character in the society of Heloise, the niece of Fulbert, a canon of the city. He atoned for his misconduct by marrying the object of his affections; but her removal to the convent of Argenteuil, exasperated Fulbert and drew down upon Abelard, his fierce vengeance. Heloise finally took the veil at Argenteuil, a ceremony by which a nun renounces the world, and pledges herself to the observance of religious vows. She afterwards became abbess of the Paraclete, a religious house founded by Abelard. Abelard was accused by his enemies of promulgating heretical doctrines, but succeeded in vindicating himself. After his refutation of the charges of his adversaries, he lived in strict seclusion, when the pangs of grief, acting upon a constitution broken by injury and the severity of monastic discipline, put an end to his existence. He died at the abbey of San Marcel at Châlons-Sur-Saône, at the age of 63, in 1142. His body, at the request of Heloise, was buried in the Paraclete, where she contemplated being laid by his side in death. She survived him many years, and a popular tradition asserts that when she was removed into the funeral vault the dead monk unclosed his arms, and received her in their gaunt embrace. The ashes of the unhappy pair repose, at present, in a chapel at Paris, where they were deposited in 1817.

ABENSBURG, a district and town in Bavaria, situated on the Abens, 83 miles from Ratisbon; population, 1,080. Here Napoleon gained a brilliant victory over the Austrians, in 1809, which led to the affairs of Landshut and Eckmühl, and the taking of Ratisbon.

ABERCROMBIE, Sir Ralph, a British officer of distinction, born in 1738, at Tillibodie in Clackmannanshire. His military talents raised him from a cornetcy, to the rank of General. In the battle of Cateau he led the advanced guard. His masterly retreat from Holland has been highly commended by military men. In 1795 he was appointed to the chief command of the forces in the West Indies, and took Demerara, Essequibo, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad. He met his death at Alexandria in 1801, while engaged in repelling the French. In that action, fatal for him, he dis-

played the chivalric valor of a knight of the olden time. Dismounted and suffering from two mortal wounds, Sir Ralph disarmed his adversary, and gave the sword into the hands of Sir Sydney Smith. He survived about a week. His memory was honored by his countrymen, and a costly monument erected in St. Paul's, a public token of the respect of England for as brave and true a soldier as ever fought beneath her banner.

ABERDEEN, the most important of the northern cities of Scotland. Its latitude is about 57° north. Population is estimated at about 40,000. It contains two universities; the cotton manufacture and salmon fisheries afford subsistence and wealth to numbers of its inhabitants.

ABIPONIANS, a warlike nation of South American Indians on the banks of the Rio de la Plata, frequently engaged in war with the Spaniards. They appear to despise the arts of agriculture, and subsist by hunting and fishing. Their arms are iron-headed lances and arrows. They feed on tiger's flesh, imagining that it gives them indomitable courage and ferocity. Their women are described as pretty, and having complexions but a shade darker than those of the Spanish ladies. They are governed by Caciques, whose authority is merely nominal, since the tribes renounce it, whenever the opinions of their rulers are at variance with their own.

ABO, until 1817, the capital of Finland, the chief place of export from Finland to Sweden, and containing a population of 12,500 inhabitants. Its sugar-works, and manufactures of leather, linen, sail-cloth, cordage, &c. are successful. As a ship-building place, it possesses considerable importance. The university was liberally endowed by the Emperor Alexander, but it has since been transferred to Helsingfors. In 1827 the whole city was burnt down, but the Russian government labored to repair the loss. In history Abo is noted for several treaties concluded within its walls.

ABOUKIR, formerly called *Canopus*, is an Arabian village containing but about 100 inhabitants. Its bay is spacious, and has, upon the western side, a castle of considerable strength. It is 10 miles from Alexandria, upon the coast of Egypt. In modern history, Aboukir is rendered famous by the important naval battle fought here between the French and English fleets, the latter commanded by Admiral Nelson, on the first of August, 1798. Buonaparte's army was conveyed to Egypt by the

French fleet which sailed from the harbor of Toulon, on the 19th of May, 1798. As soon as intelligence of this reached the English fleet before Cadiz, admiral St. Vincent despatched rear-admiral Nelson, with 14 ships of the line, to the Mediterranean, with orders to find and attack the French fleet. Nelson, burning for fame, and eager to meet the enemy, at length found the fleet in the road of Aboukir, August 1. The signal for battle was immediately given. The French captains, who had been assembled on board the admiral's ship, hastened to their posts, and an English ship instantly commenced the attack. The French fleet was disposed in the form of a crescent, following the curve of the bay, and anchored as close as possible to an island on which was erected a powerful battery of cannon and mortars. Nelson ordered a part of his fleet to break through between the island and the French line of battle, and to coast along until they gained the enemy's rear, while the remainder of the English fleet approached the enemy's front, and anchored within pistol-shot. These orders were executed with skill and daring, and, at half past six in the evening, the battle began, just as the setting sun threw a fiery hue upon the fearful scene. The fire of the English was well directed, and deadly. At the end of one hour, five French ships were disabled and captured. Admiral Brueys was shot as he was directing the fight from his ship *L'Orient*. After the admiral was shot, Capt. Casabianca and crew, determined to maintain the honor of the flag-ship, fought her with great spirit. The captain was mortally wounded and carried below, while his son, a youth of 12 years old, remained at his post, notwithstanding the vessel took fire. Although the hot flames rolled over head, and the powder-magazine was momentarily expected to take fire, the gallant boy would not leave his post, but shared the fate of the splendid vessel, which was blown to atoms. The fate of Casabianca has been made the subject of a beautiful poem by one of the most talented poetesses of the present day; Mrs. Hemans. The concluding lines of '*Casabianca*' are very forcible.

There came a burst of thundering sound—
The boy—oh! where was he?
Ask of the winds that far around
With fragments strewed the sea.—
With mast, and helm, and pennon fair,
That well had borne their part—
But the noblest thing that perished there,
Was that young and faithful heart.

L'Orient blew up after having been fought for four hours. She was a superb vessel—a 120 gun ship, with a crew of 1000 men, out of whom but 80 or 90 were saved from destruction. The scene of the combat must have been awfully sublime, for the cannonading continued all night, and day dawned upon a scene of destruction and dismay. The French suffered severely, and their naval power was annihilated. Only two ships of the line, and two frigates got off clear. Nine ships of the line were taken, one blown up, and one frigate sunk. The French themselves set fire to and burned a ship of the line and a frigate. The success of the British was a severe blow to Buonaparte, as it cut off his communication with France, and inspired his enemies with fresh hope and resolution, giving spirit to the coalition formed against the power which had so suddenly attained a giant strength.

ABRADATES, a king of Susa. His wife, Panthea, having been taken prisoner by Cyrus, was well treated, in consequence of which her husband joined the troops of the conqueror, but was killed in the very first battle which he fought for him. His wife, in despair at his death, killed herself upon his corpse. They were both honored and lamented by Cyrus.

ABRAHAM, the Patriarch of the Jews, was born at Ur, in Chaldæa, 2000 years before the birth of Christ. He was descended from Shem, the eldest son of Noah, but was kept from idolatry, and passed the early part of his life in the house of his father Terah. Abraham found favor in the eyes of the Lord who revealed to him the good fortunes for which he was destined, and commanded him, with his wife Sarah, his father, and his nephew, to leave his early abode, and settle in Haran, in Mesopotamia. Following in all things the direct commands of God, Abraham, after the death of his father, led a wandering life, visiting a variety of places. While he remained at Mamre, Lot, between whom and Abraham there was a rupture, settled at Gomorrah. In spite of this separation, the heart of Abraham was not estranged from his nephew, for when he learned that Gomorrah had been entered by the Arabs, who carried off Lot, his family, and property, he pursued the robbers and succeeded in rescuing his nephew and all that was his. The Lord displayed to Abraham the blessings which he designed for him, and assured him of the birth of a son. This event, however ardently desired, appeared unlikely to take place, on account of the years of Abraham and Sarah.

The enormous crimes of Sodom and Gomorrah, having excited the indignation of God, he sent three angels to destroy the rebellious cities. They visited Abraham and his wife, and assured them that the promise made by the Lord would be fulfilled, and that, upon their return, they would be parents. At the time decreed by the Lord, Sarah, then ninety years old, became the mother of a son whom she called Isaac. After the birth of Isaac, Abraham drove out to the wilderness Hagar, a bond-woman, who was the mother of one of his sons. Their miraculous preservation is one of the most affecting incidents recorded in scripture. When Isaac had reached the age of twenty-five years, and was dearly beloved by his father, God, wishing to make a trial of his faith, commanded Abraham to sacrifice his son, saying; "Take now thy son, thine only son Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah; and offer him there for a burnt-offering upon one of the mountains which I will tell thee of." The command of the Lord was listened to with meek obedience; Abraham made immediate preparations for departure, and arrived at the appointed place with his dearly beloved son. Without faltering, the man of God built the altar of the wood which he had provided, and bound Isaac, and laid him upon the pile. It was a fiery ordeal, but the faith of Abraham was unshaken. "And Abraham stretched forth his hand, and took the knife to slay his son. And the angel of the Lord called to him out of heaven, and said, Abraham, Abraham. And he said, Here am I. And he said, Lay not thine hand upon the lad, neither do thou anything unto him, for now I know that thou fearest God, seeing thou hast not withheld thy son, thy only son, from me."

At the age of one hundred and twenty-seven years, Sarah died at Hebron, in the land of Canaan. Abraham again married, and became, by Keturah, father of six children; viz. Zimran, Jokshan, and Medan; Midian, Ishbah, and Shuah. The age and death of the patriarch are thus recorded in the Bible. "And these are the days of the years of Abraham's life which he lived, a hundred three score and fifteen years. Then Abraham gave up the ghost, and died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years; and was gathered to his people." His body was interred near that of his wife Sarah, in a sepulchre wrought in a cave purchased of the sons of Seth. The Arabians as well as the Jews, derive their origin from Abraham, and the name of the patriarch is in-

terwoven with the legends of the Romish and Greek churches. In the tales of the Arabians, many fabulous adventures are attributed to Abraham, and the truth is obscured by the narrators of his history. The Koran makes mention of the patriarch's name, and, according to many Mahometan writers, he went to Mecca and there commenced the building of the temple. The tomb of Abraham is still an object of veneration to many sects.

ABRAHAM, heights of. See *Quebec*.

ABRANTES, a city of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, and situated on the right bank of the Tagus, has a population of 3,500. The abruptness of its hills, the strength of its castle, and the state of its river, render it a place of great importance in a military point of view. In 1762 the Portuguese defended it against the Spaniards, and in 1808 it was garrisoned by Junot, one of Napoleon's generals, who from the perseverance with which he marched to this place, in spite of many obstacles, and the gallantry with which he made himself master of Lisbon with 1,500 grenadiers, was named duke of Abrantes. When the place was surrendered to the English they strengthened it to such a degree, that it was believed to be almost impregnable.

ABRUZZO, a country in the northern part of Italy, is divided into Ulterior, and Citerior, which are the northwestern and southeastern portions. It is the northern extremity of the Neapolitan kingdom, and bounded on the north and west by the territories of the church, on the south by Puglia, and Terra di Lavoro, and on the east by the Adriatic. Its population is estimated at 628,500. The country is crossed by the lofty Apennines, and its climate is severe. The spring rains and thaws often swell the streams to such an extent, that bridges are swept away, and all communication broken up. The inhabitants of the valleys, which are fertile, are generally shepherds, and fine herds feed upon the eminences and pasturage spots of the valleys. It has been regarded, from the nature of the ground, and the circumstance of but one military road leading into the kingdom, a place of immense importance in war, and a sure defence to Naples. In the hands of a patriotic and resolute population, it might be all this, but the past has shown how much a resolute enemy can accomplish against indolent or dispirited defenders. The Austrians, French and Spaniards, have found it but a frail barrier against the march of conquest. The ravines, the mountain fastnesses, the tan-

gled woods, localities which might have made it the theatre of a famous struggle, are only infamous and terrible, as the retreat of the lurking bandit, and the midnight murderer. The Neapolitan territories, and those of the church suffer severely from the predatory spirit of the lawless peasants, who are agriculturists and brigands, and support their families by an union of both characters. They frequently exchange shots with the guards of travellers, when these worthies are steady enough to stand to their arms, although not infrequently policy and cowardice induce these gentlemen to make off with all possible speed, leaving the unfortunate strangers to the tender mercies of a rapacious and case-hardened banditti.

ABSALOM, in Scripture, the rebellious son of King David, noted for the beauty of his luxuriant tresses, which caused his death by getting entangled in the boughs of a tree from which he hung suspended until slain, contrary to the orders of his fond father. The grief of King David for his loss is touchingly expressed in the sacred writings, where his history may be perused at length.

ABSALOM, bishop of Rothschild, archbishop of Denmark, and counsellor of Waldemar I, a distinguished divine, statesman, general, navigator, and author of celebrity, died A. D. 1201.

ABU-BEKR, founder of the empire of the Almoravides, Morocco, in 1050. His conquests in Spain, in 1091, gained him great renown.

ABUDA, an Italian town, famous for the defeat of Odoacer in 490, by Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths.

ABU-OBEDIAH, who died of pestilence A. D. 639, was a companion of Mohammed, and conquered Syria, together with a large portion of Palestine.

ABULFEDA, or Ishmael, prince of Hamah in Syria, an Arabian, famous for his historical and geographical writings, and surnamed the *pillar of religion*, and the *prince of victory*. He was a native of Damascus, and born A. D. 1273. Although inheriting the throne of Hamah from his uncle, he was debarred for a long time from the enjoyment of his rights, but when gained, the kingdom remained undisturbed under his sway, until the time of his death, which took place, A. D. 1333.

ABYDOS, a city on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles, of Milesian origin, famed for the bridge of boats constructed by order of Xerxes, and familiar to all readers as the residence of Hero, the mistress of Leander, who swam the

Hellespont to meet her, until

“ that night of stormy water,
When Love—who sent—forgot to save
The lone, the beautiful, the brave,
The only hope of Sestos’ daughter.”

Lord Byron, whose lines we have just quoted, performed Leander’s feat in company with Mr. Ekenhead, an Englishman. The turbulence of the currents renders the passage a critical undertaking. The inhabitants of Abydos gallantly defended their city against Philip of Macedon.

Another *Abydos* in Upper Egypt, was famed for the magnificence of the palace of Memnon and the temple of Osiris. Some splendid ruins, manifesting its former grandeur, are to be found in the village of El-Berbi.

ABYLA, a mountain of Africa, directly opposite to Calpe, Gibraltar. These two mountains were formerly called the Pillars of Hercules, from a tradition that this gifted mortal, the Samson of the Greeks, forced them asunder to form a junction between the waters of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. In this tale we perceive the reminiscence of a great convulsion of nature separating Europe and Africa.

ABYSSINIA is a country of great extent, of which the ancients possessed very little knowledge. It is sometimes called Abassia, Habesh, and Upper Ethiopia. The name is thought by most authors to be derived from the Arabic *Habesh*, which signifies the accidental meeting of a number of persons in one spot. The Portuguese gave this country the name of Prester or Presbyter John’s empire, but it appears that there is no foundation for the supposition that any such person ever dwelt or was heard of in Abyssinia. The ancients, who were very little acquainted with the kingdom, represented its extent as far greater than the reality proved. It is at present bounded, on the northeast, by the Red Sea; on the east, and southeast, by the kingdom of Adel; on the south, by the Gingire; on the west by the Nile, and on the northwest by Sennaar. Its three grand divisions are Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa and Efat. The most ancient book of Abyssinian history is the Chronicle of Axum, from which it is understood that Abyssinia was the kingdom of *Sheba* or *Seba*, the visit of whose queen to King Solomon is spoken of in the Sacred Writings. The government of Abyssinia is an absolute monarchy, and the want of written laws has placed the persons, property, and lives of the subjects, in the hands of the sove-

reign. The queen of Sheba had a son, of whom Solomon was the father. From this prince, whose name was Menileh, the sovereigns of Abyssinia claim to be descended. It is affirmed that Abyssinia was the kingdom of that queen Candace, whose minister worshipped at Jerusalem. On his return, he was baptized by Philip the deacon, from whom the Abyssinians, by their own confession, received Christianity. The last act of the queen of Sheba’s reign enacted, 1. That the crown should thenceforth be hereditary in the descendants of Solomon: 2. That no females should ascend the throne: 3. That the heirs-male of the royal family should be sent prisoners to a high mountain, where they were well treated, and allowed a large revenue for their support, but where they were compelled to remain until they died, or the succession was opened to them. This fact forms the groundwork of Dr. Johnson’s interesting tale, entitled ‘*Rasselas, or the Happy Valley*.’

The Jewish religion was prevalent in Abyssinia until nearly the middle of the 4th century. Others imagine, as above stated, that the Abyssinians embraced Christianity with their queen who was converted by her prime minister or eunuch. About 1450, in the reign of Zara Jacob, an attempt was made to introduce the Romish religion. About 1560 the Portuguese priests were banished by Menas, and the Catholic religion was suppressed. In 1600 it revived. In 1632, in consequence of the unsatisfactory conduct of the Catholic clergy, their hierarchy was abolished. Since 1714, when the clergy were executed, Catholics have almost disappeared from the country. The Christian religion has since been prevalent, with a mixture of Judaical observances in public worship. Yet we can hardly term that a Christian church which permits polygamy. The saints of the Abyssinians surpass in miracles those of the Latin calendar. There is an immense number of churches in Abyssinia. The paternal and sole bishop of the country is styled *Abuna*, which means, *our Father*. He is said to have been called upon to ordain, at one time 10,000 priests, and 6000 deacons. The attention of Missionary and Bible societies have been turned to this country, and the diffusion of the sacred writings among the people, is regarded as the greatest benefit which could be conferred upon them.

The punishments in Abyssinia are severe, and frequently, as well as unfeelingly inflicted. Death on the cross, hanging, stoning to death,

flaying alive, and plucking out the eyes, stand foremost in the dark catalogue. The bodies of those who suffer death for treason, murder, and the commission of some other crimes, rarely receive the rites of sepulture. Pieces of dead carcasses are frequent in the streets of Gondar, and nightly attract numbers of wild beasts. The hyenas, whose craving for human flesh is well known, rush to their banquet as soon as night settles on the city, howling over the bones for which they have contended fiercely. The manners and customs of the Abyssinians prove the shocking cruelty and brutality of this people. Their festivities are disgraced by the most revolting practices. When the guests are assembled, the cooks cut steaks from the cattle at the door while they are yet alive, and roaring with agony. The guests wipe their fingers upon the cakes which they afterwards eat. The people are illiterate and depraved, and their whole country exhibits the appearance of hopeless wretchedness and poverty.

Abyssinia is bounded on the north by Sennaar, on the west and south by Sennaar, Kordofan, and some barbarous tracts of country which are almost unknown, and on the east by the Red Sea. The King lives at Gondar, but is possessed of little more than the name of sovereign. The ranges of mountains which fill up the extent of the country are lofty and remarkable. The products of the country are rich and various, but its commerce is exclusively in the hands of Turks, Jews and Armenians.

ACAPULCO, on the south west side of Mexico, is the best harbor in possession of the Mexicans. The city has fine artificial and natural defences, and contains 4,000 inhabitants, mostly colored. It is hot and unhealthy, yellow fever and cholera morbus being prevalent disorders. Silver, cochineal, Spanish cloth, and peltry, are the principal articles of export.

ACARNANIA, now *Il Carnia*, a *Il Despotato*, Albania, was formerly called Curetis, a country of Epirus, separated from Ætolia by the Achelous, and long an independent state. After having been conquered, it was permitted to retain its own laws until the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, when it was united to the province of Achaia.

ACCUM, Frederic, a German chemist, who delivered lectures in London in 1803, and did much towards the introduction of gas-lights.

ACHAIA was a portion of the Peloponnesus, of very limited breadth, and stretching along the bay of Corinth. The name is sometimes em-

ployed by the early poets to distinguish all Greece. After Greece became a Roman province, Achaia included all the Grecian states but Macedonia and Thessaly. 80 years after the Trojan war, the descendants of Achæus, who first dwelt in the country near Argos, being driven out by the Heraclidæ, seized upon the 12 Ionian cities, and kept them. These were Pellene, Ægira, Æges, Bura, Tritæa, Ægion, Rhyphæ, Olenos, Helice, Patræ, Dyme, and Pharæ. The inhabitants of the three last cities, 284 years B. C., formed the famous confederacy which, under the name of the *Achæan League*, subsisted in full force upwards of 140 years. Aratus and Philopæmen, by their splendid talents and virtues, gave honor to this confederacy. For three years, assisted by Philip of Macedon, they warred with the Ætolians, and being strengthened by fresh accessions, achieved the liberation of their country from foreign enemies. The Romans, however, proved too powerful for the League, and destroyed it, after a year's hostility, 147 years B. C.

ACHEEN, Atcheen, Achem, or Achen; a part of Sumatra, of considerable extent, and, in parts fertile. It is inhabited by a race of men of fine appearance, and comparatively liberal and well-informed. They are Mahometans, —bold and enterprising as merchants and mariners. Acheen, the capital, contains 36,000 inhabitants. The government is vested in the hands of a despot, whose authority is hereditary. The chief trade is with Hindostan.

ACHILLAS, a general of Ptolemy, and the murderer of Pompey the Great.

ACHILLES, as the poets tell us, was the son of Peleus, a Thessalian king, and Thetis, daughter of Nereus, grandson of Æacus. Thetis, in order to preserve her beautiful boy from the dangers of war, dipped him in the Styx, (a river of hell) which rendered him invulnerable with the exception of the heel by which she held him. Having been warned that if Achilles went to the Trojan war, he would meet death after a glorious career, while, in remaining at home, he would attain a good old age, Thetis disguised her boy in a female dress, and sent him, under the name of *Pyrrha* to be educated at the court of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, who brought him up with his daughters. The Greeks were informed by the prophet Chalcas, that Troy could not be taken without the aid of Achilles, and accordingly, Ulysses, the most wily of the Greeks, went, as a merchant, to the court of Lycomedes. Here he was surrounded by the princesses, before whose

eager eyes he spread out his sparkling store, taking care to mingle implements of war with feminine articles. While the daughters of the King seized upon the trinkets, Achilles possessed himself of the arms. The gleaming breast-plate, and the burnished spear ill matched the garb he wore, and the fiery hero was soon induced to cast it off, and take part with the Greeks in their expedition. Phœnix and the Centaur Chiron had instructed him in mental and bodily accomplishments, and the former accompanied him to Troy. Achilles is one of the bravest and most beautiful of the Homeric heroes, being the subject of some of the finest verses in the Iliad. The following glowing description is from the 19th book of the immortal poem.

The silver cuishes first his thighs infold:
Then o'er his breast was braced the hollow gold:
The brazen sword a various baldrick tied,
That, starred with gems, hung glittering at his side;
And, like the moon, the broad refulgent shield
Blazed with long rays, and gleamed athwart the field.

* * * * *

Next, his high head the helmet graced; behind
The sweeping crest hung floating in the wind:
Like the red star, that from his flaming hair
Shakes down diseases, pestilence and war,
So streamed the golden honors from his head,
Trembled the sparkling plumes, and the loose glories
shed.

The chief beholds himself with wondering eyes;
His arms he poises, and his motions tries;
Buoyed by some inward force, he seems to swim,
And feels a pinion lifting every limb.
And now he shakes his great paternal spear,
Ponderous and huge! which not a Greek could rear.
From Pelion's cloudy top an ash entire
Old Chiron felled, and shaped it for his sire:
A spear which stern Achilles only wields,
The death of heroes, and the dread of fields.

Achilles proved himself no wavering or weak partisan. His presence was a host, but he also sailed with 50 ships well manned, and destroyed twelve island cities, and 11 on the main-land. Minerva and Juno aided him. Agamemnon, whom the Greeks had chosen their leader, having taken prisoner Chryseis, daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo, was forced to restore the maid to avert from the Greeks the plague which Apollo, moved by the prayers of his aged worshipper, sent upon them. Agamemnon offended Achilles by taking from him his beautiful captive, Briseis, daughter of Brises, and wife of Mines, king of Lyrnessus. Enraged at his loss, the formidable warrior retired from the field,

permitting the Trojan Hector to carry terror and slaughter through the ranks of the Greeks. He, however, suffered his friend Patroclus to assume his arms, and take the field at the head of his own warriors; but this distinguished hero soon fell beneath the arm of Hector. Burning to revenge the death of his friend, Achilles determined again to confront the Trojans. His mother brought him the splendid arms which Vulcan had forged for him, and which Homer has so finely described. Again he burned with a warrior's ardor, was reconciled to Agamemnon, and, refreshed by nectar and ambrosia sent by Minerva, plunged into the heat of battle.

Achilles speedily rolled back the tide of war. He pursued the retreating Trojans into the river Xanthus, which became choaked with bodies, and crimson with carnage. The river-god, resenting this sanguinary pursuit as an insult, commanded Achilles to desist, and on the refusal of the impetuous warrior, overflowed his banks, and opposed him, assisted by the waters of Simois. The west and south winds, and the aid of Vulcan, sent by Juno, chastised the presumption of the river-god and reduced him to his original limits. Achilles was only prevented from taking the city by the interference of Apollo, the protector of the Trojans. Hector confronted and fought Achilles, by whom he was slain. His body, after being attached to the chariot of the victor, and dragged round the city, was ransomed by Priam, the venerable father of the slain warrior. Achilles, falling in love with Polyxena, daughter of Priam, purchased her hand by a promise to defend Troy; but while standing at the altar with her, an arrow from the bow of Paris pierced his heel and slew him. His body was a prize for which a fierce contest arose. The Greeks sacrificed his bride upon his tomb, according to his dying request, that he might enjoy her society in the Elysian fields, the paradise of the heathen. Alexander the Great, who venerated and imitated the Homeric heroes, visited the tomb of Achilles, and crowned it, saying "that Achilles was happy in having Patroclus for a friend, and Homer for a poet."

ACHMET I, emperor of the Turks, began to reign in 1603, and died in 1617. The tranquillity of this sovereign was disturbed by insurrections, and the intrigues of a pretender to his throne.

ACHMET II, was emperor of the Turks from 1691 to 1695.

ACHMET III, son of Mahomet IV, was

raised to the throne of the Ottoman empire, in 1705, by the revolt of the janisaries, who deposed his brother, Mustapha II. Achmet, although he apprehended and punished the leaders of the revolt, yet availed himself of the fruits of their crime. His reign, however, was by no means passed in tranquillity, and repeated changes of the viziers marked the insecurity felt by the monarch. Achmet placed his principal reliance on the power of gold, which he sometimes used for good ends. When Charles XII had been defeated at Pultowa, he was hospitably received at the Turkish court, where his intrigues soon kindled the flame of war between Russia and Turkey; but Achmet III was unable to compete with Peter the Great, and the military views of his vizier, were by no means clear. When the fortunes of the czar were in the hands of the Turks on the borders of the Pruth, the Muscovite purchased of the vizier permission to retreat, but surrendered Azof to the Ottomans. Against the Venetians, Achmet was more successful, wresting the Morea from their grasp in a single campaign. But the imperialists, under the able conduct of Prince Eugene of Savoy, trampled on the laurels of the Turks, and humbled the pride of their sultan. Achmet, by the loss of Peterwaradin, and the taking of Belgrade and Temeswar, was forced to sign the treaty of Passarowitz. In 1718, the sultan lost Temeswar, Orsoa, Belgrade, Servia, and part of Walachia—a loss which was compensated, in the ensuing year, by his Persian successes. A revolt of the janisaries had made Achmet sultan, and a similar rebellion hurled him from the throne in 1730. The celebrated Caliph Patrona headed this revolt. Achmet went in person to seek his nephew, Mahmoud I, and, saluting him as emperor, said; "Profit by my example: Had I always adhered to my old policy of permitting my vizier but a short stay in office, I should have ended my reign as triumphantly as I commenced it. Farewell! may your career be happier than mine! I commend to your especial care my son." He then went into the obscurity of that prison from which he had drawn his nephew. He died of apoplexy, on the 23d of June, 1736, 5 years and 8 months after his deposition. Achmet possessed a brilliant wit, and much shrewdness, with a ready turn for public business. He loved money, and was the first to levy imposts on the Turks, but he was no less attached to science, which he patronized. He established the first printing-press at Constantinople, 1727. He was fond of pleasure, and the Turks yet cherish the recol-

lection of those splendid festivals at Constantinople, which sprang from the luxury, and were graced by the presence of the sultan. Achmet gave concerts of nightingales, numbers of those birds being enclosed in cages, delighting the court with their rare and plaintive melody.

ACHMET, headed a band of Turks and conquered Egypt in 868.

AQUITAINE, a province of France, more recently called Guienne, and now forming the departments of Gironde, and of Lot and Garonne. Here the Visigoths established a kingdom in the early part of the 5th century.

ACRE, called also, *Akka*, *St. Jean d'Acre*, and, in the middle ages, *Ptolemais*, is a city and harbor situated on the coast of Syria, lately the capital of a Turkish pachalic, and now belonging to Egypt. The famous mount Carmel overlooks the city, which contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is the emporium of the cotton trade of Syria. Its harbor is good, although containing many sand-banks. During the crusades, the troops engaged in the Holy Wars made it their principal landing-place; Acre was the seat of the Knights of St. John, till 1291, and from this order arose the French name of *St. Jean d'Acre*. Here the Turks, under the command of Djezzar, pacha of the place, assisted by the British fleet under the command of Sir Sydney Smith, sustained a siege, during Bonaparte's Egyptian campaign. After having succeeded in tranquillizing the various places which he had taken and garrisoned, Bonaparte framed a system of government for Egypt upon French models. On the 12th of February, 1799, he marched at the head of 18,000 men from Cairo to Syria, took El-Arish, a fort in the desert, and afterwards Jaffa, where he caused the Turkish prisoners to be shot. The inhabitants of Naplous, were also subdued without much difficulty, and from them he obtained provisions which were absolutely necessary to the success of his meditated siege of St. Jean d'Acre. At Safet he again proved himself the child of fortune, being completely victorious. But while indulging the hope of an easy victory, the English fleet under Sir Sydney Smith appeared before Acre, and, besides supplying the Turks with ammunition, reinforced the garrison with several hundred infantry and artillery. The French fought with their usual gallantry. They made many assaults, rushing forward regardless of danger, trusting in their courage and their bayonets, but they were met with equal gallantry and invariably repulsed. The vexation of Bonaparte was boundless; he con-

tinually planned new attacks, which were baffled, and repulsed with great loss to the French. In vain did the well-directed guns of the besieger's artillerists pour a heavy fire upon the Turks. The batteries were wrapped in constant flame but the garrison held bravely out, until the siege was finally raised. During the siege, Bonaparte was by no means inactive, he met the enemy 40,000 strong, upon the plain of Fiuli, with 25,000 men. On the 16th and 17th of April, in the vicinity of the Jordan, the terrible battle of Mount Tabor was fought. On the retreat of the French from *St. Jean d'Acre*, it is said that a body of French soldiers, who were sick of the plague, were poisoned by order of Bonaparte; but this has been frequently denied. Of the kindness of Bonaparte to his sick soldiers we have many proofs. Very recently, Louis Philippe, the present king of the French, having his attention called to an old veteran who had been in the army of Napoleon, rode up and shook hands with him. The old man was not flattered. "When I was sick with the plague at Jaffa," said he, bluntly, "the emperor shook hands with me—but he didn't have gloves on." The siege of *St. Jean d'Acre* lasted 61 days, and was attended with great loss to both parties. The place was besieged and captured by the Pacha of Egypt in 1832.

ACTIUM, a promontory now called *Capo di Figolo*, or *Azio*, on the gulf of Arta, on the western coast of Greece, at the extremity of Acarnania. Here was fought the most memorable naval battle of antiquity, since the stake was the empire of the world, B. C. 31. The leaders of the hostile forces were Mark Antony and Octavius. The latter had 80,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 260 ships of war, while Antony had 100,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 220 ships of war. The battle was hotly contested. The conduct of Cleopatra, the beautiful Egyptian queen, who had captivated Antony, proved disadvantageous to him, for, seized with a panic, she fled from the battle with her sixty galleys, the most brilliant vessels brought into action. Antony, whose energies had been prostrated by a course of dissipation, followed the queen, and a disgraceful rout among the troops on shore completed his ruin, while the sovereignty of the world was the prize of Octavius, afterwards Augustus Cæsar.

ADAM, the father of mankind, formed of clay by God, on the sixth day of the creation of the world. His history is related in Genesis.

ADAMS, John, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, October 19, 1735. He was the

descendant of those whom persecution for conscience's sake had driven from their firesides in England. Henry Adams, the great grand-father of John, came to America in 1630. Mr. Adams having evinced an uncommon fondness for learning, was prepared by Mr. Marsh, preceptor of Josiah Quincy, for entrance into Harvard College, where he distinguished himself by strength of mind, application, and spotless morality. He was graduated in 1755, and received the degree of Master of Arts in 1758. He commenced the study of law at Worcester with Mr. James Putnam, defraying his expenses by his income as instructor in Greek and Latin. Massachusetts had long been the scene of a continual struggle; the British agents striving to extend their power and the colonists contending for freedom. In 1758 Mr. Adams, leaving the office of Col. Putnam, entered that of Jeremiah Gridley, attorney-general, who had previously directed the law studies of James Otis, and who, in allusion to his two talented pupils, said, "I have trained up two young eagles, who are, one day or other, to pick out my eyes." In 1759 Mr. Adams was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and commenced practice in Quincy. In 1761, he was admitted to the degree of barrister at law, and very soon afterwards his father's decease put him in possession of a small landed property. In the February of this year the British cabinet enjoined the Massachusetts custom-house officers to execute their oppressive *acts of trade*, applying to the Supreme provincial judicature for *writs of assistance*, a kind of general search-warrants. The applications made in consequence to the court at Salem were resisted on the ground of their unconstitutionality. When it was determined to argue the matter by counsel in Boston, Mr. Otis was engaged to defend the rights of the Salem and Boston merchants, and, that he might do it with the more freedom, he relinquished his office of advocate-general in the court of admiralty—a lucrative station. Mr. Adams, who took a deep interest in the affair, was present at the discussion, and thus eulogizes the orator. "Otis was a flame of fire! With a promptitude of classical allusion, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eyes into futurity, and a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence, he hurried away all before him. *American independence was then and there born.*"

In 1764, he married Abigail Smith, daughter of the Rev. William Smith of Weymouth, a

lady of great beauty and worth, whose patriotism and piety rendered her worthy of her husband. Mr. Adams published in the Boston Gazette several articles under the title of "An Essay on Canon and Feudal Law," which were reprinted in England, and gained great commendation. The author was then unknown. In the year 1765 he removed to Boston, where his business was highly prosperous. The friends of the crown attempted to purchase his apostasy by the offer of the office of advocate-general in the court of admiralty, but he refused "decidedly and peremptorily, though respectfully." He was appointed, in 1769, chairman of the committee chosen by the town of Boston to draw up instructions to their representatives to resist the unpardonable and increasing encroachments of the crown. At this time the indignation of the friends of liberty was excited by the presence of an armed force in the town, while a band of hirelings surrounded the state-house, and cannon were directed against its doors. Mr. Adams displayed his sense of honor and firmness by advocating the cause of the soldiers who, when attacked by the mob, in State Street, on the 5th of March, fired upon them and killed several. Such was the excitement of the public mind that a word in defence of the British was almost sure of being punished by the loss of popularity, and yet Mr. A. in company with Josiah Quincy, and Mr. Blowers, scrupled not to defend the soldiers on their trial. In consequence of this, all were acquitted but two, who, being found guilty of man-slaughter, were dismissed with a slight branding. In May, 1770, Mr. Adams received a proof that his popularity was undiminished, by his triumphant election to the legislature of his native state. The active part which he took in resisting despotism in every shape, and espousing the cause of his countrymen in every way, brought him under the displeasure of governor Hutchinson, who negatived the choice of Mr. Adams as counsellor, in 1773. In 1774, Gov. Gage rejected him, and he was soon chosen member of the committee employed to prepare resolutions on the Boston port-bill. In consequence of the dissolution of the Assembly by Gage, Mr. Thomas Cushing, Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. John Adams and Mr. Robert Treat Paine, were chosen to the first continental congress. Mr. Adams's friend Sewall, who held the post of attorney-general of the province, and had espoused the ministerial side of the question, told him that the power of Great Britain was immense, that she would abide by

her measures and carry them through, and that opposition would involve the malcontents in ruin. Mr. Adams's reply was characteristic; "I know," said he, "that Great Britain has determined on her system, and that very determination determines me on mine. You know that I have been constant and uniform in my opposition to her designs. The die is now cast. I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country is my fixed, unalterable determination."

Mr. Adams took his seat in Congress the first day of the session, September 5, 1774. The ensuing year, when the news of the affairs of Lexington and Concord had reached Congress, when they had determined on war, and were looking for a commander-in-chief, general Ward was proposed, and Mr. Adams was the only one who dissented, and urged the nomination of Washington. The next day Washington was nominated and chosen unanimously. On May 6, 1776, Mr. Adams moved a resolution, recommending the colonies "to adopt such a government as would, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents and of America." It was not without a hard struggle that this passed on the 15th of the same month, and preluded Lee's daring resolution of the 7th of June following, declaring the dissolution of the connexion with Great Britain. On the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence, with but few alterations from the words of Mr. Jefferson, passed. The committee which had been chosen to prepare it was composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Adams were deputed a sub-committee to prepare the instrument, and the former did so at the instigation of the latter. The declaration did not pass without the most strenuous opposition by many members of Congress, including some leading and able men. Mr. Adams overcame all arguments offered against it, by an overwhelming torrent of splendid eloquence. In the words of Mr. Jefferson, "the great pillar of support to the declaration of independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of the house, was John Adams." His speech on the subject of independence is said to have been unrivalled. One of the most distinguished orators of the present day, Mr. Webster, has done honor to the style and sentiments of Mr. Adams, in alluding to his bright-

est effort. He tells us that he spoke right on, and that the torrent of his manly reasoning carried conviction along with it. Mr. Webster gives what we may well suppose to be a portion of Mr. Adams's speech, concluding with this powerful and patriotic language. "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, I am for the declaration. Living, it is my living sentiment, and, by the blessing of God, it shall be my dying sentiment—*Independence now and independence forever!*"

On the recall of Mr. Silas Deane, who, with Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Arthur Lee, was a commissioner at the court of Versailles, Mr. Adams was appointed to fill his place, Nov. 28, 1777. Mr. Adams, embarking on board the Boston frigate, arrived safely at his place of destination, notwithstanding the efforts of an English fleet to intercept him. On his return, being chosen member of the convention to form a plan of government for Massachusetts, he was placed upon the sub-committee whose task it was to draught the plan of a constitution. The general project and some particular features of the plan belong to Mr. Adams. He went abroad again upon public business and visited Holland and France. The definitive treaty of peace which he visited Paris to negotiate, in 1782, with Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jay, Mr. Laurens, and Mr. Jefferson for colleagues, was ratified, Jan. 14, 1784. The next year Mr. Adams was appointed the first minister to London. Having returned to the United States, he was chosen vice-president, the first elected under the new constitution, and was re-elected in 1793. On the resignation of Washington, Mr. Adams was chosen president, entering upon office, March 4, 1797. The administration of Mr. Adams was not popular, and at the expiration of his term of four years, March 4th, 1801, Mr. Jefferson, his adversary, was found to be elected by a majority of one vote.

After Mr. Adams's retirement from public life, he occupied himself with literary and agricultural pursuits at his seat at Quincy, and, with the exception of a severe affliction, the loss of his wife, his days glided calmly away until the 4th of July, 1826. On that day he died, with the sentiment upon his lips which he had uttered with such force fifty years before upon the floor of Congress—*independence forever!* On the morning of that eventful day, the peals of the bells, and the report of cannon awakened him. He was asked if he knew what day it was. "Oh! yes"—replied he—"it is the glorious 4th of July—God bless it—God bless you

all!" In the course of the day, he said "it is a great and glorious day!" Before his death, he said "Jefferson survives." He was mistaken. On that very day, an hour after noon, Jefferson breathed his last.

ADAMS, Samuel, a distinguished character in our revolution, was born in Boston, Sept. 27th, 1722. He was descended from a family which had been among the earliest settlers in New-England. Mr. Adams received his education at Harvard College, and was graduated with the usual academical honors, in 1740. On taking the degree of A. M. he discussed the following question; "Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate, if the commonwealth cannot be otherwise preserved?" and maintained the affirmative with great ability. He commenced the study of divinity but found his attention completely absorbed by politics, which then excited an universal interest. His sentiments soon endeared him to the patriotic party, who placed him in the legislature in 1766. From that time forward he distinguished himself as one of the most active, able, and uncompromising advocates of independence. He was on every committee, his hand was employed upon every report, and his voice heard upon every subject, involving opposition to the tyrannical measures of the colonial government. The enemies of America heard that Mr. Adams was poor, and those among them who believed in the omnipotence of British gold, asked why this demagogue was not silenced by a bribe. Governor Hutchinson answered—"Such is the obstinacy and inflexible disposition of the man, that he can never be conciliated by any office or gift whatever."

In 1774 he was sent to the first Congress of the old confederation. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. He was active in the convention which formed the constitution of Massachusetts, was placed in the senate of the state, presided for several years over that body, and was elected lieutenant-governor in 1789. In 1794, on the death of Hancock, he was chosen governor, and was yearly re-elected until 1797. His retirement from public life took place in that year; and, on October 2d, 1803, he expired at his house in Winter Street, Boston, in the 82d year of his age. Mr. Adams foresaw the course which the colonies were obliged to take from the beginning. He was aware that, upon the side of the British, there would be no concessions—no retractions—that they entertained a contemptuous opinion of the force and spirit

of the colonies, and would abide by their own measures. He received warning at Lexington, on the night of the 18th of April, of the intended British expedition, which turned out so disastrously for them, and prepared to make his escape at day-dawn across the fields. Turning to the friends who accompanied him, he exclaimed, "This is a fine day!" His remark was thought to allude to the weather, and one of his companions answered; "It is really a pleasant day." "I mean," said he, his eye lighting up, as he spoke, "I mean this is a glorious day for my country!"

There was a certain narrowness and sternness in the political and religious opinions of Samuel Adams. He was a strict Calvinist, and regarded with no favor opinions at all at variance with those of his sect. He was firmly attached to habits and principles in which he had been bred up, and too fond of making important measures conform to a certain code of his own. He undervalued the services of Washington during the revolutionary war, thinking him too slow and cautious, and being impatient for some decisive stroke, which the commander-in-chief would not have failed to strike whenever the opportunity occurred. After the war was happily concluded, and there could be but one opinion of the services of Washington, Mr. Adams feared for his country, when the man who had led her through the perils of the armed struggle was made her chief magistrate. He feared the popularity of Washington—but his was an error of judgment. No unprejudiced man who had regarded the previous course of the Father of his country, could fear that he would prove either a Cæsar or a Cromwell. Mr. Adams possessed those manly virtues which eminently fitted him for a revolutionary epoch, and when the cloud hung darkest over his country, his character and resources appeared most strikingly. Of an austere and unyielding mind, he was yet dignified and courteous to a high degree. He was never shackled by pecuniary considerations, and would have died in poverty, had not the death of an only son supplied his wants, while it grieved him to the soul. A colleague of Mr. Adams has thus described him in a tone of good-humored caricature: "Samuel Adams would have the state of Massachusetts govern the Union, the town of Boston govern Massachusetts, and that he should govern the town of Boston, and then the whole would not be intentionally ill-governed."

ADDISON, Joseph, an author of celebrity, was the son of a clergyman, and was born at

Milston, Wiltshire, England, in 1672. At the age of 15 he entered at Queen's College, Oxford, and distinguished himself by a Latin poem on the inauguration of William and Mary. In 1695, he published some English poems, partly translations from Virgil. Having obtained a pension, he set out on his travels, during which he commenced his tragedy of Cato, and wrote his celebrated Dialogue on Medals. Of his Travels, which he published on his return, Dr. Johnson said, that 'they might have been written at home.' In 1704, a poem on the victory of Blenheim procured him the office of commissioner of appeals. In 1706 he was chosen under-secretary of state, and in 1709, went to Ireland as lord Wharton's secretary, at the same time deriving an income of 300 pounds per annum, from his appointment of keeper of the records in Bermingham's tower. The Tattler, Spectator, and Guardian, periodical papers commenced by Steele, owed their celebrity in a good degree to the contributions of Addison. In the papers which he wrote, and which were read with avidity by all classes, Addison displayed the versatility of his genius, being grave, gay, and critical by turns, and maintaining a pure style in each department which he touched. The harmony of his sentences, and the easy flow of his polished language have made him a model to all who wish to acquire a correct and elegant style. The success of his tragedy of Cato, produced in 1713, was owing less to the merit of the piece, which is better adapted to private perusal than public exhibition, than to the state of party feeling; anything liberal in tone being warmly supported by the Whigs.

The pen of Addison was devoted to political subjects for a long time, and he was employed a second time as secretary to the viceroy of Ireland, and afterwards was appointed one of the lords of trade. Having fixed his affections on the Countess of Warwick, he obtained her hand with difficulty, and was married in 1716. The union, however, was anything but happy. The proud countess, feeling the superiority of rank, treated her husband with contempt, and made his fireside so uncomfortable that he often forsook it for a tavern. In 1717 he was appointed secretary of state, but, finding himself incapable of filling the office with honor, he retired with a pension of £1,500. He published a work entitled *Evidences of Christianity*, which was calculated to do much good. Throughout his life he was a sincere Christian. He died in 1719, and on his death-bed he sent

for lord Warwick, his pupil, a youth of dissolute habits, and said to him; 'I have sent for you, young man, to show you with what calmness a Christian can die.' A brother poet in allusion to this scene, says;

'He taught us how to live, and—oh! too high
The price of knowledge—taught us how to die.'

The manners of Addison furnished an instance of the intimate connection between modesty and talent. He was timid and reserved in society, speaking little when out of the circle of familiar friends. 'I have never seen a more modest or more awkward man,' was the remark of lord Chesterfield, the best judge and most accurate observer of manners that ever lived. Button's coffee-house was the favorite resort of Addison and cotemporary wits.

ADRIAN, or Hadrian, Publius Ælius, the successor of Trajan, and 15th Emperor of Rome. He was born at Rome A. D. 76. His talents are said to have been of a high order, and his memory uncommonly retentive, in proof of which it is alleged that he could repeat a book, from beginning to end, which he had once read with attention. His learning was extensive, and his military talents great. His good qualities, however, were not more numerous than his evil propensities, and he never gained the esteem of his predecessor Trajan. It was to Plotina, the wife of Trajan, who forged a will in which Adrian was named her husband's successor, that he owed his elevation to the throne, A. D. 117. In Britain, he built a wall between Carlisle and Newcastle, to guard the Britons from the incursions of the Caledonians. Having quelled a rebellion of the Jews, he built a city called Ælia on the ruins of Jerusalem. He has been accused of a too great love of pleasure, and of irresolution and cowardice. He purchased peace of some warlike tribes that had attacked Illyria. He travelled on foot through the provinces of his kingdom, wishing to inspect personally the administration of justice. But to gain popularity he scrupled not to descend to the mean familiarity of bathing with his subjects. He showed his contempt of Christianity by erecting a statue to Jupiter on the spot where Jesus rose from the dead, and one to Venus on Mount Calvary. At Baïæ, he was seized with dysentery and wished to terminate his agonies by suicide. On being prevented, he exclaimed, that the lives of others were in his hands, but not his own. He died July 10th, 138, in the 63d year of his age, and the 21st of his reign.—Six Popes have borne the name of Adrian.

ADRIANOPLE, in Turkish, *Edrene*, is situated on the banks of the Maritza, formerly Hebrus, a navigable river of Romelia, anciently Thrace. Its hilly situation renders it a pleasant residence, and its palace, valley, and mosques, a splendid one. Nearly a third of the population, 100,000, are Greeks. Its most important export is *oil of roses*, the best of which it furnishes. The city was built by Adrian, and in the 4th century successfully resisted the Goths. Amurath took it in 1360, and it became the capital and residence of the Ottoman rulers, for a century, until its fame yielded to that of Constantinople. The treaty of Adrianople concluded, Sept. 14, 1829, terminated the war between Russia and the Porte.

ADRIATIC SEA, or *Gulf of Venice*, washes the shores of Italy, Illyria, Dalmatia, Albania and Epirus. It is 200 leagues long, and 50 broad. The doge of Venice, claiming the exclusive sovereignty of this sea, formerly wedded it annually with singular and splendid ceremonies, throwing a ring into its waves. This was done upon Ascension day.

ÆGINA, now *Eghina* an island thirty miles in circumference, in the Saronic gulf, formerly independent, wealthy, and famed for the commercial spirit of its inhabitants. Its capital bore the same name.

ÆLFRIC, the brave and talented archbishop of Canterbury, who lived in the 10th century. He translated the historical books of the Old Testament, and distinguished himself for his resistance to the Danes. His death took place in 1005.

ÆLIANUS, CLAUDIUS; a native of Italy, who flourished A. D. 221. He wrote in Greek and has transmitted to posterity two works, one a natural history, the other a volume of anecdotes and tales.

ÆMILIUS PAULUS, a brave and noble Roman, father of Scipio Africanus the Younger. He defeated Perseus, king of Macedon, and celebrated his success by a triumph, B. C. 168, which was rendered memorable by the death of his two sons, and the heroic fortitude with which he bore their loss, thanking the gods that they were chosen for victims, so that the Roman people might be shielded from calamity.

ÆNEAS, a Trojan prince, whose history has been rendered doubtful by the tales of the poets. He is the hero of the *Æneid* of Virgil, who represents him as the son of Anchises and the goddess Venus. The former he bore in safety, from the flames of Troy, which he had defended until valor was of no avail. He re-

tired to Mount Ida, where he built a fleet, and sailed in quest of a settlement. He is said to have been cotemporary with Dido, and, after landing and plighting his faith to the Carthaginian queen, to have left her a prey to pangs so poignant as to deprive her of judgment, in which state she threw herself upon a funeral pile and was burned alive. This, however, is a poetical anachronism. Æneas, after various adventures, and great sufferings, landed on the coast of Latium, in Italy, where he was hospitably received by king Latinus, who bestowed upon the stranger the hand of his daughter Lavinia; this gift involved Æneas in a war with Turnus, a disappointed rival, who was signally defeated by the son of Venus. The history of Æneas is wholly traditional.

ÆOLIANS, a Thessalian tribe, who established several small states in Greece, while a portion settled *Æolis*, in Asia Minor, in the ancient Troad. They united themselves in a confederacy, and were free while they preserved it. They afterwards became subjected to the Lydians, and then to the Persians, whose yoke they shook off, with assistance from the Athenians. This gave rise to the Persian war, B. C. 500. After many vicissitudes, they were subdued by the Romans in consequence of their hostility to that formidable people in the Mithridatic war. The fertility of the country induced them to engage actively in agricultural avocations. The name *Æolic* is applied to a dialect of the Greek language, very nearly resembling the Doric.

ÆOLUS, a king of the Æolian islands, who, from inventing sails, was called by the poets the God of the winds. He was also a skilful astronomer and musician, playing upon the harp with singular success.

ÆSCHINES, an Athenian orator, the rival of Demosthenes, born 393, died 323, B. C. He at first led a life of wandering poverty, but became an actor, a pupil of Plato and Socrates, and attained some distinction. Having lost the favor of the people, he fled to Samos and Rhodes, where he taught rhetoric until his death. Another *Æschines*, a philosopher, was a poor disciple of Socrates.

ÆSCHYLUS, a Greek tragic poet, was born at Eleusis, in Attica, 525 B. C. His family was noble, and he was no unworthy member of it. When the storm of war broke over his country, and the troops of Persia poured into Greece, he took up arms in her defence, and beheld the cause of liberty triumphant at Salamis and Marathon. The characters in his dramas are few, but prominent, and their lan-

guage and conduct are never beneath the dignity of the tragic muse. Influenced by a stern, gloomy, and relentless fate, they trod the stage with all the accompaniments of scenic pomp, music and dancing, which the poet brought to enhance the effect of his grand conceptions. Seven of his best tragedies have descended to us, but more than sixty are lost. Disgust at the success of inferior rivals, induced the poet to abandon his native country for Sicily, where he was hospitably received by the king, Hiero, at whose court he died, 456, B. C., aged 70.

ÆSCULAPIUS, believed to have been the inventor of medicine, and worshipped as a divinity in many cities of Greece. He is generally represented with a long beard, and grasping in one hand a staff entwined by a serpent, the emblem of convalescence, the other hand supported by a serpent. Sometimes he was denoted by a serpent only. He was believed to be the son of Apollo, the God of medicine.

ÆSOP, whose fables have been so celebrated, was born in Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor, about the 52d Olympiad, the first year of which corresponds with the 572d year before Christ. The age in which he lived is noted in Grecian history as that in which Solon, the famous lawgiver, flourished. In his youth Æsop was a slave. Among the Greeks the condition of the slaves was abject and pitiable indeed; the Spartans, in particular, regarding them in the light of brute beasts, whom it was allowable to kill upon the least provocation, and even without the slightest offence. It does not, however, appear that Æsop experienced any great severity of treatment. His first master was one Dinarchus, who resided at Athens, the most enlightened and celebrated city of all Greece. Here it was that, in the golden age of the country, the arts both of war and peace flourished, and hence Athens was regarded with veneration by the philosophers of all countries. Yet at the period at which Æsop dwelt in Athens, this city had not attained to any degree of refinement, but was plunged in that darkness which overshadowed the whole of Greece, before Pisistratus seized the reins of power.

Æsop passed into the hands of Xanthus of Samos, who afterwards sold him to Iadmon of the same place. There were no fewer than three islands to which the ancients gave the name of Samos. That of which we speak was situated off the coast of Ionia. It was supposed to have been the birthplace of the goddess Juno, to whom a magnificent temple was erect-

ed, no remains of which, however, have escaped the ravages of time. The fertility of the island and the salubrity of its climate, gained it universal admiration, and made its possession an object of great importance. Its natural productions were numerous; and various kinds of birds and animals were found in and about it. It was formerly not so much noted for its wine as it is at present, the Samian wine being considered by the moderns as equal to that of Cyprus, while it was very much underrated by the ancients.

After he had obtained his freedom, Æsop distinguished himself by his talents, and particularly by his peculiar art of inculcating useful truths under the cloak of fiction. This invention is attributed to him, and Phædrus acknowledges this in his own fables. "The words," says the latter, "are mine, but the invention belongs to Æsop." It is, however, probable that fables originated with the Oriental nations, from whom Æsop borrowed them.

Cræsus, king of Lydia, whose wealth was so immense as to be his principal distinction, hearing of the fame of Æsop, invited him to his court. It has been said that the personal appearance of Æsop was far from being prepossessing; that he was of small size and dreadfully deformed; that Cræsus was at first disgusted at beholding a figure so entirely at variance with his preconceived ideas of the man; and that Æsop speaking of his own deformity, said; "It is not the exterior of the vase that we should regard, but the quality of the wine which it contains." But these accounts have been proved to be without foundation, and are now considered fabulous. The conduct of Æsop and Solon, both of whom were at the same time at the court of Cræsus exhibited a marked contrast. The fabulist played well the part of an accomplished courtier, but the stern law-giver rigidly adhered to the truth in all he said. Solon having displeased the monarch by the independent tone which he assumed, Æsop said to him, "You should never speak to kings, or only tell them what will flatter them." "Not so," said Solon; "we must never speak to kings, or only tell them useful truths."

Æsop had lived too long in slavery not to have acquired habits of submission and deference towards those whom circumstances had made his superiors. He found no difficulty in winning the entire confidence of Cræsus. The latter, wishing to consult the oracle of Delphi with regard to Cyrus, who menaced him with ruin, sent thither Æsop with instructions to

offer up sacrifices to the deity in the name of the king of Lydia, and to present to each inhabitant of Delphi a considerable sum of money. The Delphic oracle of Apollo was one of the most noted of antiquity; and thither went crowds of those who sought to acquire from the priestess a knowledge of futurity. Delphi, now the village of Castri, stood at the foot of Mount Parnassus, which was the haunt of Apollo and the nine Muses. The priestess of the temple pretended to be inspired by the tutelar deity of the place, and uttered words which were believed to be those of inspiration. Lest the failure of their predictions should lead to enlighten the minds of men on the subject of their impositions, the priests of Apollo framed answers which were capable of being construed in different ways, and thus, by double meanings, frequently secured themselves from detection. Æsop came to Delphi, pursuant to the orders of Cræsus, and offered up his sacrifices, but having quarrelled with the Delphians, he sent away the money which the Lydian monarch had intended for them, and declared that they were unworthy of such benefactions. The cause of this quarrel is not exactly known, but it is most probable that the natural shrewdness and intelligence of Æsop enabled him to make a discovery of the artifices employed to deceive those who referred to the oracle for instruction, and that his indignation impelled him to reproach the priests with their imposition. The Delphians, enraged at the conduct of the bold stranger, and fearing that, if permitted to depart, he might reveal enough to destroy their character and hopes for ever, determined, if possible, to effect his ruin. To accomplish their purposes, they hid a golden cup which had been consecrated to Apollo, among his effects, and then charged him with having stolen it. He indignantly denied the charge, and represented the gross injustice of arresting him. His enemies, however, were inexorable; a search was made, and the golden cup having been found in his possession, he was condemned to death, and, pursuant to his unjust sentence, hurled from the summit of a high rock. Soon after this bloody deed, heavy calamities fell upon the Delphians, which they did not fail to attribute to the indignation of the gods, aroused at their inhuman conduct. Various methods were resorted to in order to appease the just indignation of their deities. At length they offered to make restitution to the descendants of Æsop, if any such existed. Æsop, however, was a solitary being, the last of his race. But a relation

of Iadmon his last master, came forward, claimed, and received, the proffered indemnity. The authorship of the fables attributed to Æsop has been a source of much dispute among different writers. It is thought that most of the fables which have descended to us with his name were not of his invention. The fables of Æsop attained a very great celebrity in Greece,—a celebrity which succeeding ages have confirmed. Socrates—the great and good Socrates, whose own wisdom and virtue acquired him a deathless reputation, was an early and warm eulogist of Æsop, some of whose fables he arranged in verse, well knowing that in this way they would be most likely to descend to posterity. Many collections of the fables of Æsop have been made, but it is worthy of remark that the very worst collection is that which has been oftenest printed. It was by Planudes, a Greek monk of the 14th century, and accompanied by a Life of Æsop; a work full of puerile conceits and improbable anecdotes.

Æsop was peculiarly happy in the application of his fables. Having visited Athens soon after Pisistratus had usurped the authority, and found the Athenians shrinking beneath the yoke which had been imposed upon them, he related to them the following fable. “Once upon a time, the frogs, thinking it a fine thing to have a ruler, petitioned Jupiter to give them a king. Yielding to their wishes, the God threw down a huge log, from which they at first fled in dismay. But finding it quiet and harmless, they at length ventured to approach, and soon after grew weary of its inaction, and complained bitterly to Jupiter of their stupid ruler, desiring one more active. Indignant at their querulous cries, Jupiter sent down as king a stork, whose activity made up for the long sloth of the log; in fact, he was never idle, but darting here and there, preyed upon his subjects with restless ferocity, until the remnant of the frogs groaned to be restored to their former liberty.” The moral of his fable was apparent to the meanest understanding. The Athenians honored the memory of Æsop, by erecting a fine statue, executed by Lysippus, to the man who was once a slave. Its design was to show that the road to fame was open to all, and that, with perseverance and mental power, a man requires few external advantages, to succeed in what he undertakes. The life of Æsop was checkered with light and shade—perhaps the latter predominated, for, in allusion to the misfortunes of humanity, he was

went to say that “Prometheus formed man of clay, and tempered it with tears.” His death took place about the year 561 Before Christ.

ÆSOPUS, Clodius, a Roman actor, whose dramatic talents and extravagance combined to make him notorious. Of his habits some estimate may be formed from the fact, that he expended \$3,750 upon a dish composed of singing and speaking birds. When upon the stage, he forgot his real character in his assumed one. Thus, while performing Atreus, in the scene where he meditates revenge upon his brother, he smote one of the servants, who interrupted him, with a truncheon, and killed him on the spot. He lived in the time of Roscius, and flourished about the 670th year of Rome.

ÆTIUS, the brave general of Valentinian III, who repulsed Attila, and was stabbed by his suspicious master in 454.

ÆTNA, now *Monte Gibello*, situated on the eastern coast of Sicily, at no great distance from Catania, and famous for its volcano. Its elevation above the surface of the sea has been variously estimated, and is somewhat more than 10,800 feet. Seventy-seven towns, cities, and villages, with an aggregate population of one hundred and fifteen thousand inhabitants, are scattered on its sides. It exhibits three distinct climates,—the hot, temperate, and frigid—and three distinct regions—the fertile, woody, and barren. It measures 100 miles round the base, and its crater forms a circle of about 3½ miles in circumference. The summit is enveloped in smoke and snow at the same time, while the sides of the mountain present a rich prospect of cultivated fields, and smiling vineyards. Pindar is the first writer of antiquity who mentions an eruption of Ætna, an occurrence supposed to have been unknown in the time of Homer. Nine eruptions took place before the Christian era; those of modern days being less frequent and less formidable than formerly. The mountain furnishes snow and ice to a large portion of Italy, and thus yields an income of from 3 to 4000 dollars annually to the bishop of Catania, the exclusive proprietor of the trade.

ÆTOLIA, a country of antiquity, in the middle of Greece, whose boundaries varied greatly from time to time. It was strong, but unfruitful, and the inhabitants illiberal, given to plunder, and avaricious. Divided into small tribes, they were proud of their independence, and ardent lovers of freedom. After the ruin of Athens and Sparta, they attained an eminence which they had not before possessed. As

allies of the Romans, they rendered themselves formidable, and were no less so when they forsook the former for the Macedonians. They were conquered by Fulvius. In war, their fine cavalry was famed for the fierce impetus of its attacks.

AFGHANISTAN, or Afghaunistan, is the country inhabited by the Afghans, or Cabulists, and has also been called the *Kingdom of the Abdallians*. The population of Afghanistan is now composed of Afghans, *Mountaineers*, as the name implies, Hindoos, Tadshicks, Tartars, and Belooches. It is estimated at 14,000,000, of which 4,300,000 are Afghans, and 5,700,000 Hindoos. Mahometanism is the professed religion. The Afghans are also called *Patans*, and are of Median descent. They formerly dwelt in the mountainous regions between Persia, Hindostan, and Bactria. Time has not changed the roving disposition of the Afghans, and they are, at the present day, wandering tribes, given, like the Arabs, to predatory excursions. The kingdom of Afghanistan, or Caubul has subsisted but little more than a century. In 1747, when the revolution in Persia took place, after the death of Nadirshah, Ahmed Abdallah, the brave and popular chief of the Afghans, then in the Persian service, resolved to throw off his allegiance to Persia. Finding his followers disposed to submit to his guidance, he possessed himself of the provinces of Candahar and Khorassan, and founded the kingdom of Afghanistan. The kingdom is extensive and wealthy, and the climate salubrious. In the northern portions, the Hindoo-Koh, a continuation of the Himalaya mountains, rise to a great elevation, and are covered with snow. The variety of temperature is not the least remarkable feature of the kingdom. The inhabitants experience the extremes of heat and cold. The city of Ghizni is said to have been twice completely destroyed, together with all its inhabitants, by tremendous falls of snow.

The Afghan country is of considerable commercial importance. It yields silver, iron, lead, lapis lazuli, sulphur, and cotton; its horses, asses, dromedaries, camels, sheep, and oxen, are famous. Wild animals of different kinds are numerous.

The government of Afghanistan is monarchical; the king being of the house of Sadoosei. Although the throne is hereditary, the royal power is greatly restricted by the authority of the chiefs of the different tribes, some of whom are almost independent. The

government, however, upon the whole, appears to be established upon an unshaken basis, and there is no lack of patriotic feeling among the people. The British East India Company possesses great influence over the Afghans, and likewise over the Persian Court, acting as protector of the former, and mediator between both. This influence has been beneficially exercised, and the two nations are, for the most part, upon good terms with each other, although a private quarrel occasionally breaks out between the Persian governors and Afghan chiefs. If unrestrained by European mediation, the nations of the East, jealous of each other, would weaken themselves by continual wars, which would be highly disadvantageous to the commerce of the English, and would enable the Russian government, already so powerful, to make great additions to its Asiatic possessions, and establish a formidable rivalry with the British. Still, success has not always crowned the politic efforts of the British, in spite of whom the rajah of Lahore, Rungeet Singh, usurped the throne of Caubul, in Afghanistan; and to increase the displeasure and chagrin of the English, admitted into his service a number of Russians.

Cabul, or Caubul, the capital of the Afghan empire, is famed for its beauty, and, although of inconsiderable extent, contains 80,000 inhabitants. Its situation is romantic, being upon the river Cabul, at the foot of the Indian Caucasus. Candahar, is a place of great military and commercial importance, containing a population estimated at 100,000; the inhabitants of Peshawer are also estimated at 100,000 souls. Balkh, in the ancient Bactria, is one of the most celebrated cities of the eastern world; inhabited at present by the Usbecks. Anciently it was famed for its splendor, extent and magnificence. Alexander the Great, in his eastern campaign, in 327, B. C., married the daughter of a Bactrian chief. This chief, who defended himself bravely against the Macedonians, while his family was placed upon a precipitous rock, was named Oxyartes. The garrison of the rocky fortress, when summoned to surrender, answered Alexander contemptuously that if his men were winged, he might intimidate them, but as it was, their position was impregnable. Alexander offered rewards to those who would attempt to ascend the rock, and three hundred of the most expert that volunteered were selected. In the interstices of the rock, and in the ice upon its face, the climbers stuck iron pegs, and

ascended the most precipitous part in the night time. Some of the first who ventured, fell headlong, but the summit was gained by a determined band. By order of Alexander, the Macedonians shook before the eyes of the barbarians long strips of linen, intimating that they had found wings. The garrison immediately surrendered, tacitly proving the correctness of Alexander's favorite maxim, "that no place was impregnable to the brave, nor secure to the timorous."

The Bactrians were a race holding a middle station between the Persians and Scythians, with much of the polish of the former, and little of the ferocity of the latter. Their descendants still retain many of the characteristics of the Bactrians of former days. Their women were famed for the brilliancy of their dark, shining eyes, the delicate and correct formation of their features, and the richness and transparency of their complexions. Roxana, the daughter of Oxyartes, was not only distinguished above those of her nation in beauty, but, with the single exception of the wife of Darius, was the loveliest of Asiatic women. The conduct of Alexander towards his dazzling captive was highly honorable; having conceived a warm attachment to her, he married her, pursuant to the wishes of his friend Hephæstion, but contrary to the advice of Craterus. The fears of Oxyartes were banished by Alexander's avowal of his attachment to his child. He came into the Macedonian camp, and was received with every mark of attention and respect. Thus ties of friendship bound the Bactrians and Macedonians together. Alexander, according to Strabo, founded no fewer than eight cities in Scythiana and Bactria. The city of Anderab retains still a part of Alexander's name. The Alexandria which the Macedonian monarch is said to have founded, was probably either Cabul, or else at no great distance from it. To return to Balk. In 1221 it was taken by the famous Genghis Khan, who put to the sword nearly all its inhabitants.

The Afghans have many curious customs. Among them, women are generally well treated, not being permitted to engage promiscuously in the labors of the men, but being employed in domestic avocations. Wives are, however, regarded as property, being invariably purchased, and those of the upper classes living in total seclusion, though their privacy is luxurious, and their style of life magnificent. Want of feeling is not in general a fault of the Afghans, and females are frequently regarded

with a tenderness, and devotion, which recall the ages of chivalry, of which these feelings are worthy. Many a young Afghan, in consequence of a passionate attachment to some young woman to whom his plighted faith belongs, resolutely bids a farewell to home, and labors for a long time in a distant place, until he procures a sufficient sum of money to buy her from her father. Instances of cruelty to women are of infrequent occurrence. The Afghans are not insensible to the advantages of education, and are rather liberal in their allotments of land for the support of public teachers, who are invariably ministers of religion. They are an imaginative people, and take delight in those wild narratives which it is the sport and province of Oriental imaginations to create.

Afghanistan is bounded on the north by Mount Hindoo-Koh, or Paropamisus; on the east by the Indus and Mount Soliman; on the south, by the valley of Bolahn, and on the west by the great desert of Persia.

AFRICA formed a third part of the world, which was known to the ancients, by whom it was regarded in its true light, as a country of vast importance. They gave it the name of Libya and divided it into two parts, viz: Africa Propria, and Africa Interior. The former of these, or the territory of Carthage, included several countries inhabited by twenty-six different nations, comprehending two provinces, the Regio Zeugitana and Byzacium, corresponding with the kingdom of Tunis. Ham and his descendants are thought to have first peopled Africa. Egypt was peopled by Mizriam. Africa Interior included those distant and southerly portions of Africa which seem to have been little known to the ancients; their knowledge did not extend much beyond the tropic of Cancer, which seemed the limit both of their victories and researches. Those parts of Africa which they did not visit, their fertile imaginations peopled with various races of men endowed with strange attributes, and singular tales, thus originating, have been handed down even to our own times. Thus we hear of nations of curious dwarfs, of men who dwelt in trees like monkeys, of races forming a connecting link between man and the brutes, and of tribes whose history has been invented by wild imaginations in their wildest flights. Of these, as stories belonging more to the annals of fiction than those of fact, no further notice will be taken.

Herodotus says that a Phœnician fleet cir-

cumnavigated Africa, taking its departure from a port in the Red Sea, 604 years B. C., and terminating its voyage in three years. Many of the nations and states of Africa at a very early period, had made great advancement in the liberal arts. The northern part of Africa was inhabited by several enterprising nations, whose extensive commerce rolled abundant wealth into the land. With their riches the power of these states increased—Egypt and Ethiopia became famous, and Carthage, sending forth her fleets to every part of the then known world, acquired a reputation and a power which excited the jealousy of the Romans. The latter, proud and powerful, determined on the conquest and ruin of their wealthy rivals.

The Carthaginian or Punic wars, as they were called, brought forth all the energies of the hostile parties. The Carthaginians confided in their inexhaustible wealth, and the superiority of their navy, the Romans in their superior hardihood and energy. This is not the place to describe in detail the events of the Punic wars. The Romans were ultimately victorious, and, above all others of their leaders, Scipio acquired the greatest renown. For his successes and his struggles in Africa, he obtained the name of *Africanus*. It must not be supposed that the Carthaginians tamely submitted to the Roman arms; on the contrary, even to the last, they defended their city against the invaders, with unequalled bravery. Gold and silver vessels were surrendered by the luxurious Africans to procure the means of carrying on the war, and the women, with patriotic devotion, cut off their fine long hair, and twisted it into bow-strings. All their exertions were unavailing. The skill and bravery of the Romans, who fought under the eye and example of Scipio, prevailed. As the Roman troops drove the Carthaginians before them in every quarter, a few firm friends of Carthage, among whom were the wife of Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, and her children, endeavored to maintain their position in the temple in which they had sought refuge. Finding it impossible to defend this, the wife of Asdrubal determined to set fire to it and perish in the flames. She dressed herself accordingly in a splendid garb, and, having fired the building, first stabbed her children, and then plunged into the flames. The Romans were not satisfied until they had completely destroyed the city. Thus fell, in the 146th year B. C., one of the most renowned of ancient cities, after its proud inha-

bitants had enjoyed the sovereignty of the seas for more than six hundred years. The period of the foundation of the kingdom of Carthage has not been clearly established, but the fame of founding it has been generally ascribed to Dido, a Tyrian princess, who fled to Africa to avoid the persecutions of her brother Pygmalion. She outwitted the natives in making purchase of a piece of land whereon to build her citadel. They agreed for a certain sum to give her as much land as she could encompass with a bull's hide (byrsa). When the money was paid, the artful princess cut the hide into narrow thongs, with which she found herself able to enclose a very large space. The citadel, which she subsequently erected on this spot, was called, in memory of the transaction, Byrsa.

The most celebrated kingdom of Africa was undoubtedly Egypt. The Egyptians were early proficient in the sciences and the liberal arts, and to them men came from all civilized countries for the purpose of acquiring information. Some of the most celebrated men among the Greeks, acquired a great portion of their learning in Egypt. Ancient Egypt was divided into three parts, viz: Upper Egypt, or Thebais, now *Said*; Middle Egypt, or Heptanomis, now *Vostani*; and Lower Egypt, the most valuable portion of which was the Delta, now called *Bahari* or *Rif*. The most accurate general description of Egypt that we have, has been given by Volney, in a single sentence. "To describe Egypt in two words," says he, "let the reader imagine, on one side, a narrow sea and rocks; on the other, immense plains of sand; and in the middle, a river flowing through a valley of 150 leagues in length, and from three to seven wide, which, at the distance of eighty leagues from the sea, separates into two arms, the branches of which wander over a country, where they meet with no obstacles, and which is almost without declivity."

The Ancient Egyptians paid great attention to agriculture, and availed themselves of their arts to redeem vast tracts of land from the waters, rendering them fertile, and adapting them to tillage. In former times the region which eventually received the name of Lower Egypt and the Delta, was covered with water, and consequently Egypt was but a limited tract of land. The accounts which ancient writers give of the early history of Egypt are so contradictory and improbable, that it is needless to allude to them in a work which professes to deal with

matters of fact. Menes, the first king of Egypt, is said to have conferred great benefits upon his subjects. He redeemed a vast extent of land from the waters, was the spiritual instructor of the Egyptians, introduced splendor, and founded solemn and magnificent feasts. After many years of uninterrupted prosperity, Egypt fell under the sway of some rude adventurers who founded the dynasty of the Hyksos or shepherd kings, which commenced about 2048 years B. C., and lasted until the year 1825 B. C., when the shepherd kings were expelled.

Jacob settled in the land of Goshen, 1706 B. C. The departure of the Israelites happened, according to some writers, during the reign of Amenophis, the Pharaoh who pursued them into the Red Sea, and was overwhelmed by its returning waters. It must be remembered that Pharaoh was a title borne by all the kings of Egypt in common. Egypt was divided into twelve kingdoms after the death of Sethon, 675 years B. C. Psammetichus made himself master of the whole country in 660 B. C. After a prosperous reign he was succeeded by Pharaoh-Necho, his son, 616 B. C. This monarch was defeated by the famous Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. 525 years B. C., Egypt was made tributary to Persia by Cambyses, the son of Cyrus. The Egyptians revolted, but were again subjugated. Another revolt was successful, and for a short time the Egyptians enjoyed their independence, but 350 years B. C., Artaxerxes Ochus restored the Persian dominion. 331 B. C. Alexander the Great compelled the Egyptians to submit to his arms. On the death of this great conqueror, Ptolemy, one of his generals, took possession of the kingdom, 323 years B. C. and founded the dynasty of the Ptolemies, which lasted until the defeat of Antony and the death of Antony and Cleopatra, when Egypt became a Roman province in the year B. C. 30, and the 2d of the reign of Augustus. In the year 640, Egypt was conquered by Amron, general of Omar, caliph of the Saracens. The library of Alexandria, which had been collected with care, and contained manuscripts of immense value, was consumed by the orders of Omar. Egypt was in the hands of the Saracens until A. D. 1174, when Saladin established the Turkish empire in Africa. The Mamelukes obtained the supremacy in 1250. In 1517, Egypt passed from the hands of the Mamelukes, being joined to the Turkish dominions by the Sultan Selim. It is now governed by an independent prince.

Egypt was the theatre of a determined strug-

gle between the French and English, when the star of Napoleon first began to shed its light upon the destinies of Europe. In the contest, some memorable battles were fought. In that of the Pyramids, the Mameluke cavalry was almost wholly annihilated by the prowess of the French infantry.

The ancient Egyptians, notwithstanding their character for wisdom and learning, were grossly idolatrous, worshipping animals, and regarding as sacred, oxen, cats, crocodiles, sheep, &c. The advantage taken of this superstitious character by Cambyses is well known. Placing in front of his army the animals worshipped by the Egyptians, he advanced against them boldly, being well aware that they would not strike a blow for fear of injuring the creatures they adored.

The ancient government of Egypt was the subject of eulogy among all nations, and legislators from various countries came to Egypt to examine its institutions in order thence to gather hints for the improvement of their own.

The fertility of the land, the variety of the fruits, and the thousand natural advantages which it possesses, might, by judicious management, make Egypt one of the most wealthy and flourishing countries in the world. A liberal government and enterprising public officers, would soon restore it to the rank which it once held. As a commercial country, it possesses inestimable facilities. Bees are now carefully reared; honey forming an important article of trade. The verdure of Upper Egypt generally withers at the end of four or five months, and commences earlier than in Lower Egypt. In consequence of this, the Lower Egyptians collect the bees of several villages, in large boats; each hive having a mark by which the owner can recognise it. The men having charge of them then commence the gradual ascent of the Nile, stopping whenever they come to a region of herbage and flowers. At break of day the bees issue from their cells in thousands, and busily collect the sweets of the flowers which are spread in luxuriant profusion around them, returning to their hives laden with honey, and issuing forth again in quest of more, several times in the course of the day. Thus for three or four months, they travel in a land of flowers, and are brought back to the place whence they started, with the delicious product of the sweet orange-flowers which perfume the Said, the roses of Faioum, and the jessamines of Arabia. The sugar-cane is an Egyptian production, and one of great value; olive and fig-trees, producing the most delicious fruit, and palm-trees are

also found in abundance. The palm is one of the most useful of the Egyptian trees. The fruit is agreeable, and the bark, as well as the leaves and rind of the fruit, yield materials for cordage and the sails of the boats. The Mameluke javelins are made of the ribs of the branches of this tree.

The condition of the poor people of Egypt is deplorable. The tyranny of their rulers wrests from them the fruit of their hard labors, and leaves them but a miserable sustenance which they can hardly be supposed to enjoy. Rice and corn they cannot eat, for all that they raise must be carried to their masters, who leave them for food *dourra*, or Indian millet, of which they form a very unpalatable and coarse kind of bread without any leaven. With the addition of water and raw onions, this is their food throughout the year. They know no luxury beyond a meal of the above articles improved by a little honey, cheese, sour milk, and dates. A shirt of coarse linen dyed blue, and a black cloak, a cloth bonnet, with a long red woollen handkerchief rolled around it, form their costume.

It will not be expected that we shall attempt any history of the various other states and nations of Africa, in an article which must necessarily be little more than a brief general view of the country. The Barbary States present but little to interest us. The Turks did not displace the Saracens in Africa until the beginning of the 16th century, when the latter began to be fearful that, without the assistance of the Turks, they should be enslaved by the Spaniards. At first, the Turks stretched over the Saracens the protecting arm of power, but when the danger was averted, the power was employed in enslaving them. The Mohammedan nations upon the shore of the Mediterranean have, at various times, rendered themselves formidable by their piracies. The Algerines were most notorious for their sea-robberies. The United States, indignant at the presumption of the dey of Algiers, who levied tribute from Americans, resolved to compel, instead of purchasing, forbearance from the Algerines, who soon found that they were wholly unable to cope with our naval power. The French expedition fitted out against Algiers, just before Charles X. was compelled to quit his throne and country, was completely triumphant, and the dey, permitted to retire with his private treasure, went to Italy to pass the remainder of his life. The French still retain possession of Algiers.

Of the numerous kingdoms and tribes inhabiting the interior of Africa, we have ample descriptions in the works of the enterprising travellers who have recently made so many discoveries in a country hitherto comparatively unknown. A mere enumeration of the names of these would be tedious, and more, it would be vain to attempt. The celebrated Mungo Park, who fell a victim to the ardor of scientific research, describes the inhabitants of the interior of Africa as being of three races, viz: the Mandingoes or proper negroes, native children of Nigritia; the Foulahs, or white Æthiopians of Ptolemy and Pliny; and the Moors. These last are Mohammedans, bigoted, intolerant, treacherous, and bloody. Agriculture forms the principal occupation of the negroes, while the Moors, true to their ancestral character, are either wandering shepherds or roving merchants, with no fixed habitation.

In writing or in reading the history of Africa, what painful reflections are suggested by the contemplation of that infamous traffic which has brought so much misery upon the natives of this country! Africans have been regarded as degraded and worthless beings, who have no claim upon the kindness of the inhabitants of other countries, and whom it was even meritorious to enslave. It has been asserted in general terms, that "all the inhabitants of the globe have some good as well as ill qualities, except the Africans." Their want of proper education, the tyranny of their rulers, and the innumerable defects of their governments, have contributed to keep them in a state of degradation, for which they were not originally intended. Alas! how many of their crimes may we not trace to European agency! The joyous disposition even of an African slave manifests itself after the first pangs of captivity and sad recollection have passed away. If, then, amidst the worst evils, the gaiety of the African is not wholly banished, may we not imagine that he would enjoy enviable happiness if placed under a just and enterprising government, and permitted to display his native energies and powers? Much has been done to alleviate the condition of the blacks, and England, together with a large portion of America, has abolished that slavery which the worldly interests of men induced them so long to continue. The American Colonization Society have established a colony on the western coast of Africa, on which they have bestowed the name of Liberia. Thither are sent manumitted slaves, and, after having struggled against manifold obstacles, the colony is

now in a very flourishing condition, enjoying the fruits of useful knowledge and religion.

The trade in gold and ivory is carried on upon the western coast, in barter for woollen and linen manufactures, hardware, and spirituous liquors, which are the articles of exchange. The Dutch, French, and Portuguese have their various settlements for the purposes of trade. The possession of the Cape of Good Hope, being a matter of the utmost importance, was for a long time a source of contest between the Dutch and English. It was taken by the English in 1797, and after having been surrendered to the Dutch, in 1802, was again occupied by the former in 1806, and has since remained in their possession. Cape Town is resorted to by ships bound to the Indian ocean, for supplies of water and provision. The Hottentots, or *Bushmen*, as they are called, are undoubtedly a degraded race, but instead of endeavoring to better their condition, the Europeans have contributed to prolong, and in fact consolidate their evil habits, furnishing them with spirituous liquors, the agency of which ensures their destruction, or reduces them to an abject state which is far worse than death itself. The cruelty practised on the natives by the Dutch—and that too with the sanction of government—almost exceeds belief.

When a party of Dutch wished to settle in any spot, they proceeded to clear it by the death of the natives, with as much coolness as an American squatter would exhibit, in hewing down the forest-trees to open a place for the erection of his log-house, or in picking off with his rifle a few of the wild animals which threatened to be troublesome. The Dutch manner of proceeding was summary. Having selected the hut of some poor wretch as an object of destruction, they first set fire to it. Let us imagine the dismay and horror of a poor family at finding flames breaking forth around, above them, in every direction. Rushing forth, the wretched owners of the miserable dwelling would implore pity from their cruel enemies. The Dutchmen, or boors, would be too much engaged in loading their pieces and discharging them upon the males, to heed the cries of the females who, with their children, were generally saved. The indifference with which the boors regard the death of the bushmen, is strikingly illustrated in the following anecdote. A boor, presenting himself at the secretary's office at Cape Town, after having traversed a lonely tract, was asked if he had not found the Bushmen troublesome? "Not very," replied he, with great coolness, "I only shot four."

Africa is a country, the history and geography of which may be studied with great interest and advantage. To the intelligent traveller it is replete with wonders. He lingers among the gigantic remains of ancient art and splendor, which abound in Egypt, with a feeling of veneration; recalling, as he dwells upon the spot, the busy scenes of the past, the actors of which sleep beneath the dust of centuries, their perishable remains contrasting with the vast monuments of their enterprise and wealth, which, not the less surely, because at a later period, will be crumbled into atoms by the stern hand of time. Then, too, the presence of these antique relics recalls ideas of the troubled times of Israel, when the yoke of the Egyptian Pharaoh pressed heavily upon her children, till they were rescued from the land of bondage by the power of the Omnipotent, who rolled back the strong tides of the sea, to let them pass. The contemplation of these early scenes awakens in the well-trained mind a thought of Him, of whom we know that whatever be the chance or change of time, though kingdoms may pass away, and cities be crumbled into dust, "His word endureth for ever."

The peninsula of Africa forms a vast triangle, containing 11,500,000 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; on the east by Asia, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; and on the south and west by the Southern and Atlantic Oceans. It contains vast ranges of mountains, immense deserts, and regions inhabited by great numbers of animals. How little was known of this vast country by the ancients, and how wide a field it affords, for the investigation of modern men of science!

AGAMEMNON, leader of the Greeks in the Trojan war, was king of Mycene and Argos, son of Plisthenes, and brother of Menelaus, the seduction of whose wife lighted the flames of war. Returning, after the destruction of the city, he was murdered by his wife, Clytemnestra, either from jealousy, or on account of her love for another.

AGATHOCLES, an adventurer, who, although of ignoble birth, from being a private in the Sicilian army, made himself master of Sicily, B. C. 317. This he accomplished by the death of thousands of the Sicilians. Although defeated by the Carthaginians in Sicily, he carried the war into Africa, where he was successful. After having lost his sons and army, by a mutiny in Africa, he succeeded in establishing tranquillity, B. C. 306. In Italy he conquered the Brutii, and took and sacked

Crotona. He was poisoned by his favorite, Mænon, who poisoned the feather with which the king usually cleansed his teeth after dinner. The effect of the poison was instantaneous and frightful—the mouth and body of the monarch decaying in a few minutes. Life had not forsaken his limbs when he was thrown upon the funeral pile. He was an able ruler in the court and the battle-field, but cruel, fond of pleasure, and ambitious.

AGESILAUS, a king of Sparta, and a distinguished leader in the Peloponnesian war. He signalized himself by his valorous resistance to the Persians, and successfully opposed the arms of the Thebans under Epaminondas. Agesilaus was lame and of small stature, but brave, and almost idolized by his troops. He was 84 years old at the time of his death, B. C. 360.

AGHRIM, or Aughrim, a village in the county of Galway, Ireland, where the troops of William III. defeated those of James II. in a battle fought July 12, 1691.

AGINCOURT, or Azincourt, a village in the department of *Pas de Calais*, France, where Henry V. of England, with an army of little more than 15,000 men, defeated the flower of the French troops, amounting to 70 or 100,000 men, well officered and equipped. Henry entrenched his troops strongly, within fences of pointed stakes, then first used, and in modern times, known under the name of *Chevaux de Frise*. The rashness and disordered impetuosity of the French, and the coolness and orderly intrepidity of the English produced the same effects at Azincourt as at Poitiers. The French leader, the constable d'Albret, the count de Nevers, and the duke of Brabant, the dukes of Alençon and Bar, the counts of Vaudemont and Marle, scorning to survive defeat, rushed into the thickest of the fight, and died, with upwards of 10,000 of their followers. The number of captives taken by the English was 14,000, a number about equal to that of the conquerors. The loss of the English was comparatively small, and the duke of York, the only person of consequence who fell. This nobleman was Henry's uncle, and was slain in defending the king against the duke of Alençon, who rode furiously upon him. Alençon dashed Henry's crown from his head, with a blow of his battle-axe, and was preparing to despatch him, when the king's attendants closed around him in a steely circle, and he fell, covered with wounds, the blood pouring from every joint of his armor. This great battle was fought, Oct. 25th, 1415.

AGIS IV, king of Sparta, the son of Euda-

midas, and lineal descendant of Agesilaus. He endeavored to reform the manners and constitution of Sparta, but was opposed by the mass from interest, and condemned to be strangled. The executioner refused to perform his dreadful office, until forced to it. Agis met his fate with firmness, B. C. 241.

AGNES, Sr. was put to death during the reign of Diocletian, emperor of Rome. The Catholics celebrate her festival on the 21st of January. At Rome, they bring cattle to the church of St. Agnes on this day to be blessed by the priest, a ceremony which is thought to preserve them from sickness till the next year.

AGNESI, Maria Gaetana, a talented and learned lady, born at Milan, in 1718. In a Latin oration, delivered in her ninth year, she advocated the study of the ancient languages by females. At the age of eleven, she was conversant with Greek, which she spoke with great fluency, and she afterwards mastered the Oriental languages. Geometry and philosophy next engaged her attention. She was the central ornament of the most brilliant and talented circles, and her surpassing loveliness of face and figure gave additional effect to the magic of her words. In mathematics she was no less successful than in other branches of learning, and at thirty published a treatise on the rudiments of analysis, thought to be the best introduction to Euler's works extant. She acquired such fame by this performance, that she was appointed, in her 32d year, professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. Incessant application seems finally to have rendered her melancholy; she renounced society, and joining the order of blue nuns, died in her 81st year, 1799.

AGRICOLA, Cneius Julius, a brave and virtuous Roman commander, and a distinguished statesman. He subjected a great part of Britain, A. D. 70. Domitian recalled him, and he died in retirement, A. D. 93.

AGRIGENTUM, now Girgenti or Agrigenti, a town in Sicily about three miles from the coast, and forty-seven miles south of Palermo, with a population of 15,000. According to Diodorus, in its brighter days, it contained no fewer than 200,000 inhabitants. It was anciently famed for its hospitality and luxury. Its horses were celebrated. It contained many fine buildings, the most splendid of which was a temple to Jupiter Olympius. Its democratic government was overthrown by Phalaris, B. C. 571, but was again restored after his death. Afterwards it was possessed by the Carthaginians.

Its antique remains attract the attention of modern travellers.

AGRIPPA, Henry Cornelius, a native of Cologne, born in 1486, and noted for his acquirements, talents, and eccentricity. For his military services, he was knighted. He was acquainted with eight languages, and made pretensions to magic, which procured him invitations from various personages of celebrity, who sought to acquire a knowledge of futurity. After a life full of change and incident, he died at Grenoble, in 1535.

AGRIPPA I, grandson of Herod, tetrarch of Trachonites, and king of Judea. St. James perished in a persecution commenced by him. The occasion and manner of his death are related, Acts xii. 20—23, under his patronymic name of Herod.

AGRIPPA, Marcus Vipsanius, the son-in-law and friend of Augustus, whose fleet he commanded in the battle of Actium.

AGRIPPINA, the elder, wife of Germanicus Cæsar, whom she accompanied in his German expeditions. She was banished A. D. 33, by the cruel Tiberius, who hated her for her virtues and popularity, to the island of Pandataria, where she starved herself to death.

AGRIPPINA, the younger, daughter of the above, was born at Cologne. She was possessed of talents, but intriguing, dissolute, and ambitious. She was married to her uncle Claudius, the emperor, whom she poisoned to clear the throne for her wicked son Nero, who assassinated her, when she became troublesome after his elevation.

AHASUERUS, the king of Persia, whose marriage with Esther, and protection of the Jews, are described in the Scriptures. He is probably the Artaxerxes Longimanus of the Greeks, whose reign began B. C. 465.

AHAZ, son of Jotham, and king of Judah, reigned from 743 to 728 B. C., and was contemporary with the prophets Isaiah, Hosea, and Micah.

AIGUILLON, duke d'; a peer of France, and minister of Foreign affairs under Louis XV. He was witty, but little acquainted with political science. On the accession of Louis XVI, he was removed, and, having been soon after banished, he died in exile in 1780.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, in German *Aachen*, a German city on the borders of Belgium, lying between the Rhine and the Meuse, in a rich valley encompassed by hills. The city, in 1828, contained a population of 36,800. It was the birth-place of Charlemagne according to

some authors, and contains many buildings and monuments of historical interest. It was the northern capital of Charlemagne, who held a splendid court here, and was buried in its cathedral. Succeeding emperors conferred so many privileges on the city, that it was remarked that "the air of Aix-la-Chapelle gave freedom even to the outlaws." In diplomacy, it is famous for more than one Congress of powers, and particularly for that of 1748, in which peace was concluded between England, France, Holland, and several German powers.

AJACCIO, or Ajazzo, the capital and finest city of Corsica, containing 6,570 inhabitants. It is famous for being the birth-place of Napoleon. Its coral and anchovy fisheries make it a place of some commercial importance.

AJAX. The name of two of the Homeric heroes (Telamon and Oileus), formidable in the Trojan war, whose history, however, is purely mythological.

AKBAH, a Saracen conqueror, who overran Africa from Cairo to the Atlantic, was killed in a revolt of the Greeks and Africans. He lived in the first century of the Hegira.

AKBAR, or Akber, Mohammed, sultan of the Moguls, in 1556. He regained Delhi from the Patans, quelled several revolts, conquering the whole country of Bengal, and taking Cashmere and Sind. He pardoned his son Selim, who had made an unsuccessful attempt to dethrone him. Akbar died in 1605, of grief for the loss of one his sons.

AKENSIDE, Mark; an English poet and physician, the son of a butcher, born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1721. He was intended for the ministry, but preferred the study of medicine. He never had much success in the practice of his profession, but as a poet acquired great renown. His "Pleasures of the Imagination," will be read as long as the English language exists. He was a scholar, and a man of strict morality. He died of a fever in 1770, in the 49th year of his age.

ALABAMA, a state of great importance, was very recently detached from Mississippi. In 1817, it was erected into a territorial government, and became a state in 1820. The rapidity with which the population of Alabama has increased, has been surprising even to those who are accustomed to behold the rapid rise of the new states of this country. It is asserted, and with truth, that no portion of the western country has exhibited so speedy an increase of population. In 1800, the inhabitants of that part of Mississippi which now

forms the state of Alabama, amounted to only 2,000, while ten years later, the same region contained 10,000. In 1820, the number of inhabitants was found to amount to 127,000; and, in 1830, it exceeded 300,000. The length of the state is 280 miles; its breadth, 160; and it contains 52,000 square miles. It may be well, before entering into any historical detail, to give a brief general description of the physical appearance of the country. The land is divided into several regular terraces, or belts, as it were, which rise above each other from the gulf of Mexico. Of these the southern belt or terrace, is flat and swampy, containing several savannahs. Pine is the prevalent timber. Pleasing and varying undulations distinguish the northern belt.

The greater part of Alabama is separated from Tennessee valley by abrupt and precipitous hills, or rather mountains, which, in some places, rise to an elevation of 2,000 feet above the gulf level. The swamps in the vicinity of Florida are numerous, and covered with cypress, gum, and loblolly pine-trees, while the uplands are timbered with the long-leaved pine. What are termed the hummock lands, the fertility of which is lasting, form a belt between the pine ridges and the bottoms, and, as the French imagine that they are well adapted to the rearing of grape vines, it may not be long before these slopes will be clustered with smiling vineyards, and echo the joyous song of the vine-dresser, and the merriment of the autumnal vintage. Yet corn, cotton, tobacco, beef, and pork, at present constitute the main products of the state. It is said that the culture of the sugar-cane would not be difficult in Alabama, and in it, groves of orange-trees, undoubtedly of Spanish origin, are not infrequent. The Creek Indians possess some of the most fertile portions of the country.

We cannot attempt a minute history of this state, so much are its annals involved with those of other portions of the western country. The various contests between Spanish, French, and English colonists in the great valley of the Mississippi, while they prove interesting and instructive when treated of at that length which would be requisite to do them justice, involved in a general view, would prove unsatisfactory and destitute of all interest to the reader. Some facts relative to the early discoveries in the southern portion of North America, will not be judged misplaced, if they are introduced here. Sebastian Cabot coasted the country, which subsequently obtained the name

of Florida, a very few years after the discovery of America by Columbus. The Spanish claim for Juan Ponce de Leon the merit of discovering Florida, in 1512, at a time when he was engaged in the pursuit of that immortal fountain, whose waters were to restore to age the vanished bloom and strength of youth. It was on Easter Day that land appeared. As this festival is called by the Spaniards *Pascua de flores*, the festival of flowers, Leon gave the name of Florida to the new discovered country. Herrera assigns a different reason for the appellation in the blooming appearance of the country, which presented an astonishing variety and quantity of blossoms. The Indians whom Leon encountered, far from being effeminate and soft, like the inhabitants of the West India Islands, were stern and warlike, exhibiting so decided a hostility to the Spaniards, that they were glad to effect a retreat.

The French who settled on the borders of the Mississippi at an early period, did not meet with much success at first, and for a long time the French settlements were insignificant and unnoticed. Instead of drawing their support from the fertile bosom of the earth beneath their feet, they are said to have subsisted on provisions obtained from France and the Spanish colonies. So slow were they in appreciating the richness of the soil, and so tenacious of established opinions and prejudices, that on a superficial examination of facts, we are surprised to find that, in the northern and more sterile parts of North America, where a thousand obstacles presented themselves in the path of the adventurer, the work of colonization went on with the greatest rapidity. This appears to have been a wise ordination of Providence. The French settlers, while they wanted the perseverance of the English, and the colonial experience of the Spaniards, had a singular facility in winning the friendship and esteem of the savages. Yet, in spite of this advantage, few of the colonies they founded at the south, went on without many interruptions, while the Spanish settlements were generally permanent.

Mobile, now an important and flourishing town, in the lower part of Alabama, while alternately in the possession of the French and Spaniards, was little more than a mere military post. The cause of this is, perhaps, partly to be found in the character of the country around it, which abounds in dreary, swampy lands, and stagnant waters, while a barren region of pine woods is contiguous. Mobile lies on the west side of Mobile Bay, and

is situated on a plain of considerable elevation. A swampy island opposite the city, makes it difficult of access, but when gained, vessels remain in perfect security. No sooner did it come into the hands of the United States, than its importance was vastly increased, and its appearance changed for the better. It is now considered to be, next to New Orleans and Charleston, the largest cotton market in the country. The former monotony of its waters is banished by the continual arrival and departure of numerous steamboats, which ply upon the river above.

After the English had obtained possession of the whole country east of the Mississippi, which was ceded to them by the French, in the treaty of peace concluded between France and Great Britain, Feb. 10th, 1763, they encountered the hostility of the Spanish, who were in possession of Louisiana, and were inflamed against the English by motives of hostility and jealousy. The war of the American revolution placed the British colonists in Florida in a peculiarly embarrassing and dangerous situation. On the one hand they were threatened by the Spanish colonists of Louisiana, while, on the other, they feared the hostility of the new states. The Spanish colonists in turn, although fearful of the consequences of the spread of liberal principles which the success of the Americans would ensure, and aware that the discomfiture of the British in Florida would be a source of congratulation to the Americans, yet so ardently desired the conquest, that they laid aside all minor considerations, and determined on attempting it. At this time, Galvez, a gallant and enterprising officer, was the Spanish commander of Louisiana. He took the field against the British with 2,300 men. Natchez and Pensacola capitulated, and Galvez, in 1780, sailed against Mobile with a powerful armament. A storm overtook him in the gulf, and the wreck of one of his armed vessels, with the wetting of his provision and ammunition, gave no good omen of ultimate success. Any other commander, so circumstanced, would have despaired, but Galvez, keeping up a tolerable appearance, landed near Mobile, and halted in the momentary expectation of an attack from the British. He saw that such an attack would be ruinous, and, entertaining no doubt that the British would commence hostilities, made preparations for relinquishing his artillery and military stores, and falling back, in what order he might, upon New Orleans. Whether from want of foresight, or from cowardice, the English did not attempt to disturb him.

Finding himself, much to his surprise, unmolested, Galvez took heart again, and having carefully dried his stores and ammunition, which, upon examination, were found not to have been spoiled, though badly wet, he marched upon Mobile, which was garrisoned and defended by regulars and militia. Six Spanish batteries, playing, with well-directed aim upon the place, opened a breach, and the garrison immediately capitulated! In this affair, the English behaved with a hesitation and timidity, which it is but justice to say, is unusual in them. At Pensacola, only sixty miles off, General Campbell was stationed with an overwhelming force; yet he marched not to the relief of Mobile, until it was in the hands of Galvez. The capture of Mobile by the Spanish, fills a conspicuous page in the history of Alabama.

Towards the close of the year 1811, the troops of the United States were employed against the Indians, who formed powerful hostile combinations in the western country. During the war with Great Britain, many bloody engagements were fought with the Indians. After the surrender of Detroit, an event which produced such an universal feeling of shame and degradation in the west, the Indians sent news of their triumph even to the most southerly extremity of the union, and invited the neutral tribes of the south to assume the hatchet on the side of their red brethren. The Creeks and Seminoles, with many other tribes, were not slow in responding to the summons, and became involved in the war, which was felt, in hostile incursions, by the entire frontier, from Tennessee to the bay of Mobile. Tecumseh or Tecumthe, the famous Indian chief, arming himself with the persuasive predictions of his brother, the prophet, arrived among the Creek Indians in 1812, and urged them forward to deeds of blood. The most dreadful outrages were consequently perpetrated by the Creeks along the Alabama frontier, which suffered extremely during this war.

In 1814, Mobile was attacked by the British, and defended by Major Lawrence, with a gallantry which has gained him no inconsiderable renown. His Spartan band of 130 men were resolved to suffer no stain to dim the brilliancy of their starred banner, and to uphold it while the life-blood ran warm in their veins. On the 12th of September, a memorable day to the garrison, intelligence was received at the fort of the landing of a pretty large force of Indians and Spaniards in its vicinity. In the course

of that day two British brigs and sloops hove in sight, and anchored at an inconsiderable distance. At half after four in the evening of the 15th, the *Hermes*, *Charon*, *Sophia* and *Anaconda*, with ninety guns, anchored at such a distance from the fort, as to admit of firing upon it conveniently. A simultaneous land attack was begun by Captains Nicholls and Woodbine. Their fortifications were made of sand, and they brought a howitzer to bear upon the fort at point blank distance; but they were soon compelled to abandon their position. Still a severe firing was maintained by the ships and fort. The *Hermes*, receiving a raking fire, ran ashore, was abandoned, and blew up. The *Charon* was almost wholly disabled. When the flag-staff of the fort was shot away, Woodbine and Nicholls, thinking the foe vanquished, rushed forward to the fort, but were awakened to a sense of their error by a murderous fire which sent them to the right about with enviable facility. What praise is too warm for the conduct of the few Americans who composed the garrison, when we consider the numbers and advantages of the enemy? The 600 men who attacked the fort by sea, were supported by 90 heavy guns. Four hundred Indians and others made an attack in the rear. Captain Lawrence had but about a seventh of the enemy's numerical force, and 20 guns, all badly mounted, and some of them quite ineffective. Yet, while he lost but ten men, he compelled the enemy to retire with a loss of their very best ship, and 230 men.

The political metropolis of Alabama is Tuscaloosa, a rapidly increasing and improving village, at the falls of the Black Warrior. The spot on which it stands, was but a short time since a wild forest, and to a person who had visited this unsettled woodland, the village must appear like that palace in the Arabian Nights, which was erected in a single night. The inhabitants of Alabama are justly proud of their state—proud of its political and commercial importance, of its rapidity, growth, and character for industry. It is a slave-holding state, and contains many opulent planters, who have all the lavish hospitality which distinguishes them wherever they may dwell. Alabama can boast of very few institutions, literary or religious; but in the character of the people, there is a regard for literature and religion, which will supply the want before long. The laws of this State exhibit no very marked difference from those of other states. The senators serve for a term of three, and the rep-

resentatives for one year. There is a supreme and a circuit court, with subordinate courts, appointed by the legislature, who choose the judges, the latter holding their offices during good behavior.

The boundaries of Alabama are as follows: north by Tennessee; east by Georgia; south by Florida and the gulf of Mexico, and west by Mississippi.

ALAMANNI, Luigi, a celebrated Italian poet a native of Florence, born in 1495. Being at variance with Clement VII. he fled to France to avoid the power of the pope, but returned to Florence when it became independent. When it was subjected to the Medici, he sought the protection of Francis I. of France, and was esteemed by that monarch, and by Henry II, who employed him in several affairs of consequence. He died of dysentery, at Amboise. His writings embraced almost every department of poetry.

ALAND, a cluster of islands in the Gulf of Bothnia, belonging to Russia. The ground is stony and the soil thin. Eighty of the islands are inhabited, and the aggregate population is more than thirteen thousand. The principal island is forty miles long.

ALANI or Alans, a warlike tribe that left their abodes near Mount Caucasus, in Asia, when the Roman empire was declining. After 412, they became lost among the Vandals.

ALARIC, king of the Visigoths, who plundered the Peloponnesus in 395. He appears first as an ally of the Romans, whose weakness he discovered and profited by. When he first threatened Rome, his forbearance was purchased by a ransom of 5000 pounds of gold, 30,000 pounds of silver, 4000 garments of silk, 3000 pieces of fine scarlet cloth, and 3000 pounds of pepper. In 410, the Goths returned, penetrated the city, and sacked it. The treasures which had been accumulated during a thousand years, vanished in three days beneath the hands of the rapacious conquerors. The flames destroyed works of art which the barbarians were unable to carry off, but Alaric spared the churches and those who had sought refuge in them. Alaric died at a Calabrian town (Cosenza), A. D. 410, when he was preparing to lay waste Sicily and Africa. In order to conceal his remains from the Romans, slaves were employed to divert the waters of the Busento, and hollow his last resting-place in the channel of the stream; when the earth had received the body of the conqueror, the waves were permitted to rush in above it, and the slaves were

murdered, that Alaric's secret might be in the keeping of the waters and the voiceless dead.

ALBA, a city of Latium, built, according to tradition, by Ascanius, the son of Æneas. Being the rival of Rome, it was destroyed by the Romans, 665 B. C. and the inhabitants were carried to Rome.

ALBANI, Francesco, a painter, born at Bologna, in 1578, whose female forms have been highly extolled. From the effeminate character of his subjects, he was called the *Anacreon* of painters. He died in 1660, in his 82d year, having lived long enough to survive his fame.

ALBANIA, a province on the coast of the Adriatic and Ionian seas, called in Turkish *Arnaout*, in Albanian, *Skiperi*, anciently Epirus and Illyria. It was the kingdom of Pyrrhus, and a few years back was governed by Ali Pacha. It is fertile and rich, and the inhabitants of the mountains are famous for courage. The women in the absence of male protectors, have been frequently known to defend their homes with spirit and success. The population is about 300,000.

ALBANY, or Albani, countess of, princess Louisa Maria Caroline, or Aloysia, born in 1753, in 1772, married Charles Stuart, the English pretender, whose barbarity and habitual intoxication, drove her to a cloister in 1780, and received an annuity from the French court, after the death of her husband, in 1788. She died at Florence, in 1824, in her 72d year. She was buried beside Alfieri, in the church of Santa Croce, at Florence. Alfieri was tenderly attached to her, and attributed to her his inspiration. (See *Alfieri*.)

ALBANY, the seat of government of the State of New-York, situated on the west bank of the Hudson or North River, 144 miles north of New-York city. Population 24,238. The river is navigable to Albany, for sloops of 80 tons, and trade with New-York is carried on by means of these. The Erie and Champlain canals unite above the city, and are connected with a basin at Albany. The facility of communication which it possesses, renders it a great thoroughfare. Its exports are wheat, and other articles of produce. The Dutch settled Albany in 1614. It was built up with the disregard to elegance so common among the Dutch, but its modern buildings, both private and public, are beautiful and tasteful.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, an arm of the sea, extending sixty miles into the eastern coast of North Carolina, connected with the Atlantic

and Pamlico Sound by small inlets, and with Chesapeake Bay by a canal which passes through the Dismal Swamp.

ALBERT I, emperor and duke of Austria, crowned in 1298, after defeating and slaying Adolphus of Nassau, his competitor. The rival leaders engaged in single combat, and Adolphus exclaimed, "Your crown and life are lost!" "Heaven will decide," was the answer of Albert, as he forced his lance into the face of his adversary and unhorsed him. Albert was assassinated in 1308, by his nephew John, son of the duke of Suabia, whose paternal estates he had seized. John had often asserted his claims, and urged them upon Albert when he was departing for Switzerland, on account of the revolt of the Swiss. The emperor contemptuously offered his nephew a garland of flowers. "Take this," said he, "amuse yourself with botanical investigations, but leave the cares of government to those who are old and wise enough to understand them." Albert breathed his last in the arms of a poor woman, who was sitting by the road-side at the time of his assassination.

ALBIGENSES, the Protestants of Savoy and Piedmont; in the Middle Ages, the objects of cruel persecution and of several crusades.

ALBOIN, king of the Lombards, ascended the throne in 561. When an ally of the Romans, he slew Cunimund, king of the Gepidæ, whose daughter Rosamond he afterwards married. He undertook the conquest of Italy, and had made great progress, when he was killed by an assassin, at the instigation of his wife Rosamond. The cause of her anger was his sending her, during one of his fits of intoxication, a drinking-cup made of her father's skull, filled with wine, and compelling her, to use his words, *to drink with her father*.

ALBRET, Jane d', daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre, was married at the age of eleven to the duke of Cleves, but the marriage was annulled in 1548, when she espoused Anthony de Bourbon, duke of Vendome, by whom she became mother of Henry IV. In 1555, her father dying, she became queen of Navarre, and in 1562, the death of her husband left her independent. She then set herself to establish the Reformation in her kingdom, although opposed by France and Spain. She expired suddenly, at Versailles, in 1572, and her death was attributed to poison.

ALBUHERA, a village in Estremadura, situated on the Albuhera, 12 miles S. S. E. of Badajoz. Here the English marshal, Beres-

ford, gained a victory over the French, under Soult, May 16th, 1811.

ALBUQUERQUE, the name of two Portuguese brothers, distinguished for bravery, who took Cochim, in India, in 1505. Francis was lost on his passage home. When Alphonso captured Ormus, an island at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, the king of Persia demanded the tribute which he had been accustomed to receive from the princes of the island. Upon this, Albuquerque laid before the ambassadors a sword and a bullet, saying haughtily, "this is the coin in which Portugal pays her tribute." After a rash and unsuccessful attempt upon Calicut, he took Goa and Malacca. The envy of courtiers, and the suspicions of king Emmanuel, did not spare even the distinguished merit of Albuquerque, who died at Goa, in 1515, after his ungrateful master had deprived him of his place, and appointed his personal enemy, Lopez Soarez, to fill it.

ALCÆUS, a Greek lyric poet, born at Mitylene in Lesbos, and contemporary with Sappho. He engaged in war with ardor, and his lays breathe the divine enthusiasm of liberty.

ALCALA DE HENAREZ, a city of Spain, in New Castile, situated on the river Henarez, 15 miles E. N. E. of Madrid. It was called by the ancients *Complutum*. Here was printed the first Polyglot Bible, called the Complutensian Polyglot, which cost Cardinal Ximenes 250,000 ducats. A copy of it sold at Paris, in 1817, for £676 sterling.

ALCIBIADES, an Athenian general, famous for his enterprise, gallantry, versatility, and natural foibles. He was the son of Clinias and Dinomache, and was born at Athens, about 450 B. C. He was educated in the house of Pericles, who was too much occupied with state affairs to pay much attention to the youth. The impetuosity of Alcibiades displayed itself early, as the following anecdote shows. While he was playing dice in the street with some juvenile companions, a waggon came up. Alcibiades requested the driver to stop, but he refused. The daring youth then threw himself before the wheel, and exclaimed; "Drive on, if thou darest!" The instructions of the philosopher Socrates, for a time restrained his evil propensities. Socrates fought by his side in his first battle, and, when he was wounded, defended him, and bore him off safe. The dissipation and extravagance of Alcibiades were unbounded. One night, being at a banquet, he laid a wager that he would box the ears of the rich Hipponicus, and did so. This excited

general indignation, but Alcibiades went to the injured party, threw off his garment, and, placing a rod in his hand, bade him strike and revenge himself. Hipponicus not only pardoned him freely, but gave him his daughter in marriage, with a portion equivalent to about 10,500 dollars of our money. At the Olympic games, Alcibiades would enter seven chariots, and at one time won three prizes.

In the Peloponnesian war he encouraged the Athenians to engage in an expedition against Syracuse. He was chosen general in that war, and in his absence, his enemies, having found all the statues of Mercury broken, charged him with being concerned in the deed and confiscated all his property. He then fled to Sparta, where he attempted to gain popularity by adopting the temperate habits of the Spartans, whom he wished to rouse against the Athenians. Finding this of no avail, he went to Tissaphernes, the Persian general. He was afterwards recalled by the Athenians, and having compelled the Spartans to sue for peace, and been successful in Asia, was welcomed to Athens with high honors. The failure of an expedition, with the command of which he was entrusted, again roused the resentment of the people, and Alcibiades fled to Pharnabazes. Lysander, the Spartan general, induced Pharnabazes to assassinate him. The attendants sent for that purpose, found him in a castle in Phrygia, in company with his favourite Timandra. They set the building on fire, and the warrior rushed out to escape the conflagration. Dreading his valour, the cowardly assassins retreated to a safe distance, and shot him with their arrows. Thus perished Alcibiades, in the 45th year of his age, about 404, B. C. Thucydides, Timæus, and Theopompus, with Plutarch and Cornelius Nepos, among the ancients, have written of this hero, who, if he wanted firm moral principles, was generous, brave, persevering, and gifted with distinguished qualities. His eloquence was of that kind which wins the hearts of men imperceptibly and unostentatiously; although it is said that he stuttered, and was unable to pronounce the letter R.

ALCIPHON, a distinguished epistolary writer among the Greeks.

ALCMAN, the son of a slave, born at Sardis, in Lydia, 670 years B. C. He was a fine poet, and honored by his countrymen.

ALDENHOVEN, a town between Juliers and Aix-la-Chapelle, where the French were defeated, March 1, 1793.

ALEMANNI, that is, *all men*, the ancient

inhabitants of Suabia and Switzerland, united in a league, from whence Germany derives its French name of *Allemagne*. They were the determined opponents of the Romans.

ALEMBERT, Jean le Rond d', a distinguished mathematician, and literary character, born at Paris, in 1717, died in 1783. He was the son of Madame de Tencin, and the poet Destouches, who exposed him while an infant. At ten years of age, the principal of the school in which he received his early education, declared that his pupil had learned all that he could teach him. He undertook to write the mathematical part of the French *Encyclopedia*, and contributed many admirable articles to it, which however, involved him in the attacks made upon the work. He refused the brilliant offers of Frederic II. of Prussia, and Catherine of Russia, to settle in their respective capitals, and lived in his country till his death, which took place in the 66th year of his age.

ALEPPO is the capital, not only of a pachalic, but of all Syria, and has justly been ranked as the third city of the Ottoman empire. Its Arabic name is *Haleb*. In former times it possessed great commercial advantages which it has lost in later times. It is supposed by many to be the Zobah of scripture, which is spoken of, 2 Sam. viii. 12. At present little doubt is entertained of its being the Beræa of the Greeks. The river Kowich, on reaching Aleppo, diminishes in size, although at times it increases to a formidable stream. When Aleppo was besieged by a Christian army, in 1123, this stream, swelling with augmented waters, unexpectedly overflowed its banks, and swept away the tents and baggage of the besiegers. Many men perished in the rushing inundation, and the siege was raised in consequence of this disaster.

Seen from a distance, this city presents a picturesque appearance; its gay terraces, graceful mosques, airy arches, and shadowing trees, afford a combination which is grateful to the senses; but a nearer approach, like daylight on a phantasmagoria, dispels the illusion. Walking through the streets, the eye wanders over high stone walls which flank the way, or turns baffled, from the lattices with which the infrequent windows of the houses are churlishly guarded. The inhabitants of Aleppo differ but little from those of other Mohammedan cities and countries. They have the same love for indolent pleasures, the same fondness for the luxuries of the bath, but less intolerance than the other Turks. Thus the Armenians and Greeks

have churches and a bishop in the city, and the Syrians and Maronites have likewise places of public worship. The Jews of Aleppo, have in their Synagogue a MS. of the Old Testament which they consider to be of great antiquity. The disease which is called the *Neal d'Aleppo*, to which both natives and foreigners are subject, is an eruption which leaves an indelible scar, and is thought to originate in the quality of the water. As a commercial place, Aleppo has degenerated in modern times, but still remains the emporium of Armenia and Diarbekir. The English, in the reign of Elizabeth, established a factory here, and consuls of various nations reside in the place at present. The city, including the suburbs, is 7 or 8 miles in circumference, containing 200,000 inhabitants, about one fourth of whom are Christians, the remainder being Mohammedans and Jews. Eight thousand inhabitants, together with two thirds of the city, were destroyed by earthquakes in 1822, and 1823.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS; a group, belonging to Russia, about 100 in number, forming a connecting link between Asia and America, and separating the sea of Kamschatka from the northern part of the Pacific Ocean. Some of them are volcanic; they are destitute of vegetation, but afford abundance of fur and fish. The harmless inhabitants are cruelly treated by the Russians. The English names for the islands, are the *Fox*, *Behrings*, or *Copper Islands*.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, son of Philip of Macedon, was born in Pella, B. C. 356. The kingdom of Macedon was raised to celebrity by the exploits of Philip, and was destined to attain a yet higher rank among nations from the fame of his son. Olympias, daughter of Neoptolemus of Epirus, was his mother. At an early age, he showed a veneration for great deeds and a determination to achieve them. Hearing of the victories of Philip, he exclaimed, "my father will leave nothing for me to do." Aristotle, the celebrated philosopher, consented to take charge of Alexander's education. His preceptor instructed him in the most elegant as well as the most profound branches of knowledge, and never for a moment forgot that it was his duty to fit him for governing a great kingdom. That he might become acquainted with military virtues and ambition, Aristotle put the *Iliad* into the hands of his noble pupil. Alexander was so fond of this, that he never lay down without having read some pages in it. His exclusive ambition is well illustrated by the

letter, which he wrote his preceptor on the publication of his *Metaphysics*. "You did wrong in publishing those branches of science hitherto not to be acquired but from oral instruction. In what shall I excel others, if the more profound knowledge I gained from you be communicated to all? For my part, I had rather surpass the majority of mankind in the sublimer branches of learning, than in the extent of power and dominion."

It was no part of the ancient Grecian plan of education, to permit the culture of the mind to supersede that of the body, but, on the contrary, the instructors of the young, knowing that they are indivisible, trained the intellectual and corporeal powers at the same time. Alexander was early accustomed to gymnastic exercises, and, at a tender age, displayed his strength and skill in an extraordinary manner. His father had been presented with a superb charger (Bucephalus), which no one dared to mount. Alexander sprang upon his back and succeeded in completely taming him, after which the steed would permit none but the noble youth to mount him. He bore him through some of the most perilous scenes of his career, and, when he died, was honored by a splendid memorial—the erection of a city called Bucephalia. At the age of sixteen years, Alexander was appointed by his father, Regent of Macedon, when the latter departed on his expedition to Byzantium. In 338, at the battle of Chæronea, he conquered the sacred band of Thebans, and so distinguished himself, that Philip, embracing him, exclaimed; "My son, seek another empire, for that you will inherit is unworthy of you."

When Philip married Cleopatra, and divorced, or, at least, disgraced Olympias, Alexander, having taken the part of his mother, incurred the displeasure of his father, and was forced to fly to Epirus, whence, however, he was soon recalled. Soon after this he saved his father's life in an expedition against the Triballi. Philip was assassinated, B. C. 336, when preparing to make war upon Persia, at the head of all the Grecian forces. Alexander, then twenty years of age, ascended the throne, and soon gave proof of talents to govern and to conquer. From the Greeks he received the chief command in the war against Persia. Finding, upon his return, that the Illyrii and Triballi were in arms, he conquered them and forced a triumphant passage through Thrace. Urged by the eloquence of Demosthenes, the Athenians were about to join the Thebans, who had

already taken up arms. Alexander promptly repaired to Thebes, and on the refusal of the citizens to surrender, took it and destroyed it, with the exception of the poet Pindar's house. Six thousand individuals were put to the sword, and 30,000 reduced to captivity. The Athenians, although punished, were not so severely handled, and the fate of Thebes had the intended effect of striking terror into all Greece. The general assembly of the Greeks confirmed Alexander in the chief command of the forces, and he determined to leave Antipater, who had been a minister of his father, at the head of the government. The confidence, which was reposed in this man, was great, as appears from the following anecdote. Philip was fond of wine, and occasionally indulged himself to excess. One night, observing one of his companions unwilling to drink deeply, "Drink, drink," said he, "all's safe, for Antipater is awake."

In the spring of 334, Alexander crossed into Asia with 30,000 foot, and 5,000 horse. In the plains of Ilium, he offered sacrifices to Minerva, and crowned the tomb of Achilles. Approaching the Granicus, he learned that some Persian satraps, with 20,000 foot and as many horse, were prepared to oppose his progress to the other side. The passage of the river was effected in the teeth of this force, and Alexander was completely triumphant. During the heat of battle, the Macedonian monarch was a mark for the weapons of the enemy, by the splendor of his equipments, and the conspicuous beauty of his superb charger. The cities of Asia Minor, with few exceptions, now opened their gates to the youthful conqueror. In passing through Gordium, Alexander cut the Gordian knot. Lycia, Ionia, Caria, Pamphylia, and Cappadocia, were successively conquered. The conqueror was seized with a severe illness in consequence of imprudently bathing in the Cydnus, which proved a check to his career. While in a dangerous state, he received a letter from Parmenio, his general, warning him against his physician Philip, whom Parmenio accused of the design of poisoning his master. Philip was at that time preparing a potion for the king; and Alexander, handing him the letter, looked steadily in his face while he drank off the draught. He recovered.

Darius, instead of waiting for Alexander on the plains of Assyria, had advanced with an immense army to the defiles of Cilicia, whither the Macedonian followed, defeating the Persians in the battle of Issus, which placed the

treasures and family of Darius in the hands of the conqueror. His generous treatment of the latter conferred as much honor upon Alexander, as the victory which preceded it. He turned towards Coelosyria and Phœnicia for the purpose of cutting off Darius who had fled towards the Euphrates. The Persian monarch sent a letter to Alexander suing for peace, and the latter answered him, that if he would come to him, he should receive his mother, his wife, his children, and his empire; but no notice was taken of this liberal proposal. Damascus, and all the towns along the Mediterranean, were entered and taken possession of by Alexander. The resistance of Tyre was severely punished; after a siege of seven months, it was taken with great difficulty. In Palestine, Gaza, which resisted the conqueror like Tyre, shared the fate of that city. Gaza was the emporium for the productions of Arabia, and a place of considerable wealth and importance. Among the plunder, the conqueror gained great quantities of frankincense, myrrh, and other aromatics, the sight of which recalled a long-forgotten anecdote of his juvenile days. His governor, Leonnatus, observing him one day at a sacrifice, throw incense into the flame by handfuls, remonstrated, and said, "Alexander, when you have conquered the spice countries, you may be thus lavish of your incense; in the meantime use what you have more sparingly." Alexander now sent his governor several large bales of spices, accompanied with the following note: "Leonnatus, I have sent you frankincense and myrrh in abundance; so be no longer a churl to the gods."

The Egyptians, to whom the Persian yoke had been a galling burden, were well pleased with the arrival of Alexander, whom they gratefully regarded as a deliverer. His next expedition was a visit to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the deserts of Libya, where, having consulted the oracle, the god is said to have acknowledged him as his son. In the ensuing spring, learning that Darius had gathered an immense force in Assyria, and was determined to fight to the last, rejecting all proposals for peace, Alexander marched in that direction. In 331, a furious battle was fought at Gaugamela, not far from Arbela, in which the army of Darius was not less than 500,000 strong. Notwithstanding this overwhelming force, victory from the opening of the combat, smiled upon the banners of the Macedonian. The thundering charge of his cavalry, led by himself, was irresistible, and scattered the thronged Persians

like leaves before the tempest. Having routed them by the charge of his horse, Alexander hastened to the support of his left wing, finding that they had been hard pressed and stood in need of his assistance. Alexander's principal object was to capture the Persian monarch or prevent his flight by death. In the midst of the crowd and crush of battle, Darius was no inconsiderable figure, for he was mounted on a chariot of great height, and surrounded by guards who were splendidly armed and equipped. The Persian life-guards, however, no sooner perceived the extraordinary success of Alexander, than, forgetful of their duty, they took to flight. Darius was saved by the speed of a horse upon which he hastily threw himself after the flight of his guards.

The immense wealth of the East was deposited in Babylon and Susa, both of which opened their gates without hesitation to the mighty victor, who continued his march towards Persepolis, then the capital of Persia. Ariobarzanes, with 40,000 men, had thrown himself into the only passage which opened on Persepolis, determined to defend it as long as he was able. He did not, however, hold out long, for the troops of Alexander, flushed with success, and impatient of opposition, swept away all obstacles. Attacking the Persians in the rear, they were completely successful, and Persepolis, with all its wealth and luxury, was won. In Persepolis, Alexander forgot his duty and his interest, in scenes of unexampled riot and dissipation. He was intoxicated with success, and inclined to believe himself the god which his flatterers would have made him. It is said that on entering the royal palace, he beheld the colossal statue of Xerxes which his soldiers had thrown down, and deliberating whether to elevate it or suffer it to lie neglected, he thus apostrophized it; "Shall we leave you in this condition on account of the war you made upon Greece, or raise you again for the sake of your magnanimity and other virtues?" In a moment of intoxication and unbridled pleasure, Alexander, yielding to the persuasions of an abandoned woman, Thais, the Athenian, fired the capital of Persia, which was soon reduced to ruins. On the right bank of the Medus and Araxes, near Istakar, the ruins of the royal palace of Persepolis are still visible; tall columns yet attesting its former magnificence, before the vengeance of the Greek was wreaked upon the pride of art.

The burning of Persepolis filled Alexander with remorse, and, in order to retrieve

his character, he set forth in pursuit of Darius with his fine cavalry. He soon learned that Bessus, the perfidious satrap of Bactria, kept his master in custody, but, before he could save Darius, Bessus had the unfortunate monarch assassinated, B. C. 330. He was found lying in his chariot covered with wounds. The perfidy of Bessus was subsequently punished with death. Darius was interred with great solemnity, and Alexander caused himself to be proclaimed king of Asia. While occupied in the formation of plans of vast importance, a conspiracy broke out in the camp of Alexander, in which Philotas, the son of Parmenion, was found to be concerned. Philotas, though brave and hardy, was addicted to pleasure, to expensive amusements, and given to boasting. He frequently spoke slightly of Alexander to the companions of his pleasures—calling him the *boy*, and saying that his victories were rather the result of his own exertions and those of his father, than of the bravery and skill of Alexander. Parmenion endeavoured to check his son, saying, "Make yourself less conspicuous," but his counsel was of no avail. Alexander heard of the boastings of Philotas with indignation; and when the conspiracy broke forth his anger knew no bounds. Philotas was executed, and, by the orders of Alexander, the veteran Parmenion was secretly put to death—a criminal act which excited the displeasure of the whole army.

Meanwhile Agis, king of Sparta, threatened the destruction of the power of Alexander in Greece, and raised a powerful army to obtain independence, but he was defeated by Antipater, and the dissolution of the Grecian league ensued. Neither the severity of the winter, nor the want of local knowledge prevented Alexander from marching into the north of Asia and reaching the Caspian Sea. He attacked the Scythians, urged on by an insatiable thirst for distinction. On his return to Bactria, he assumed the dress of the Persians, which disgusted the Macedonians, who thought the flowing robes of the Orientals too effeminate. The Persians were displeased at beholding the Macedonian officers entering the royal presence without those tokens of respect, which the kings of their nation invariably exacted from their subjects. The low inclinations of reverence could only be claimed from the Greeks on the plea that Alexander, as a god, was entitled to them. A blunt Spartan once satisfied the master of ceremonies and his own scruples, by first dropping a ring and then

stooping to pick it up in the presence of the king. Offended with the independence and freedom of Clitus, Alexander slew him with his own hand at a banquet. As soon as he saw the lifeless body of his most faithful friend and bravest general stretched before him, he was seized with all the agonies of remorse.

The next year Alexander subdued Sogdiana, and married the Bactrian Roxana, the loveliest of Asiatic women. The Asiatic women, but particularly the ladies of Persia, were famous for the richness of their attire, and the art with which they heightened their native beauty. "The Persian ladies," says an elegant writer, "wore the tiara or turban, richly adorned with jewels. They wore their hair long, and both plaited and curled it; nor, if the natural failed, did they scruple to use false locks. They pencilled the eye-brows, and tinged the eye-lid, with a dye that was supposed to add a peculiar brilliancy to the eyes. They were fond of perfumes, and their delightful ottar was the principal favorite. Their tunic and drawers were of fine linen, the robe or gown of silk—the train of this was long, and on state occasions required a supporter. Round the waist they wore a broad zone or cincture, flounced on both edges, and embroidered and jewelled in the centre. They also wore stockings and gloves, but history does not record their materials. They used no sandals; a light and ornamental shoe was worn in the house; and for walking they had a kind of coarse half boot. They used shawls and wrappers for the person, and veils for the head; the veil was large and square, and when thrown over the head, descended low on all sides. They were fond of glowing colors, especially of purple, scarlet, and light-blue dresses. Their favorite ornaments were pearls; they wreathed these in their hair, wore them as necklaces, ear-drops, armlets, bracelets, anklets, and worked them into conspicuous parts of their dresses. Of the precious stones they preferred emeralds, rubies, and turquoises, which were set in gold and worn like the pearls." No fewer than 10,000 Greeks, captivated with their charms, married Asiatic brides, and each couple received a present from Alexander.

Soon after the marriage of Alexander with Roxana, a conspiracy was discovered among his troops, headed by Hermolaus. All were condemned to death but Callisthenes, who was mutilated and carried about with the army in an iron cage, until his tortures became insufferable, and he killed himself by poison. Alexander penetrated into India and was highly success-

ful. His most determined enemy was Porus, an Indian king, whom he effectually subdued. When this warlike monarch was asked how he should be treated, he answered Alexander, "Like a king," and was consequently restored to his kingdom.

Alexander established Greek colonies in India, and is said to have built no fewer than seventy towns, one of which was erected in honor of his horse Bucephalus, killed on the banks of the Hydaspes. He would have penetrated as far as the Ganges but for the murmurs of his army. He returned to the Hydaspes, and built a fleet upon its banks, despatching part of his army by water, while the remainder marched down its banks. His march through the country was not unopposed, and he himself received a severe wound, from which, however, he recovered, and sailing down the Indus, reached the sea. Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, sailed to the Persian gulf, while the conqueror reached Babylon by land after encountering incredible fatigues, which cost him the loss of many men. At Susa, he was married to two Persian princesses. At Opis, on the Tigris, he sent home the invalids with presents, and quelled a mutiny of his troops. Not long after this, his friend and favorite, Hephæstion, died. It is asserted that the fever of Hephæstion was brought on by hard drinking. Alexander's grief at the loss of his favorite was excessive, and even endangered his reason; for three days he tasted no food, and lay, stretched upon the ground, either in silent sorrow or loud lamentation. The money expended on the funeral pile might have erected a palace; and all the barbarian subjects of Alexander, were ordered to go into mourning.

When Alexander went from Ecbatana to Babylon, he is said to have been warned by the astrologers, that the latter place would prove fatal to him. Despising these warnings, he went to Babylon and gave audience to the several foreign ambassadors, who awaited his arrival. His mind was engaged in forming vast plans for the future, when he was seized with sickness, after a banquet, and died, 323 B. C. Alexander had reigned twelve years and eight months, and was thirty-two years old at the time of his death. The vast possessions which he had acquired by force, were deluged by continual bloodshed when he was no more. When asked to whom he left his kingdom—he answered, "to the worthiest." The body of Alexander was interred with all the pomp and circumstance of regal burial at Alexandria,

where Ptolemy enclosed his remains in a golden coffin. The Egyptians and other nations paid divine honors to him after his death. After summing up the good qualities of Alexander, Adrian adds, "If then he erred from quickness of temper and the influence of anger, and if he loved the display of barbarian pride and splendor, I regard not these as serious offences; for, in candor, we ought to take into consideration his youth, his perpetual success, and the influence of those men who court the society of kings, not for virtuous purposes, but to minister to their pleasures and to corrupt their principles. On the other hand, Alexander is the only ancient king, who, from the native goodness of his heart, showed a deep repentance for his misdeeds."

ALEXANDER JANNÆUS, ascended the throne of Judea in 106, B. C. He made war on the Arabians, quelled the tumults of his own subjects, and after conquering Syria, Idumæa, and Phœnicia, delivered himself up to the most revolting excesses, and died at Jerusalem, B. C. 79.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, a Phœnician by birth, was related to the emperor Heliogabalus, who, however, attempted his life, in consequence of which the Prætorian guards slew the monster, and made Alexander emperor in his 17th year. He proved himself worthy of the sceptre, and having gained a great victory over the Persians, on his return to Rome, was honoured by a triumph. When he marched into Gaul, where an irruption of the Germans required his presence, he fell, by a mutiny of his troops, in the year 235, after a reign of twelve years. He was pious, temperate, frugal, humane, and so favorably disposed to Christianity, that he placed the statue of Jesus in his private chapel.

ALEXANDER, the name of seven Popes, the first of whom introduced the use of holy water. The sixth was remarkable for his cruelty and the infamy of his son, Cæsar Borgia. He died in 1503, having greatly extended the Papal dominions in Italy.

ALEXANDER NEWSKOEI, grand duke of Russia, a hero and saint of the Russian Church, was born in 1218. Having become viceroy of Novogorod, he successfully opposed Vlademir II. king of Denmark, and the Teutonic knights. In 1240, he gained his splendid victory over the Swedes, on the Neva, and two years afterwards, overcame the Knights of the Sword, on the frozen surface of lake Peipus. His death took place in 1263.

ALEXANDER I, PAULOWITSCH (the son of Paul), Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, and king of Poland, was born in 1777, and crowned the 27th of September, 1801. His mother, Maria, was the daughter of duke Eugene of Wirtemberg, and, throughout his life, exerted a great influence over Alexander, by whom she was tenderly beloved. The education of Alexander was committed to the empress Catharine II. and Colonel Laharpe, his father renouncing all care of it. In 1793, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the hereditary prince of Baden. He took part in the conspiracy against his father Paul, although it is impossible to believe that he entertained any design against his life, but saw safety to himself and others only in the removal of the emperor, from a throne which he disgraced by the reckless spirit of persecution. Alexander sought to promote the welfare of Russia—he removed the shackles from her commerce and internal industry; he regulated the interior administration of his kingdom; he established schools and universities; he bettered the condition of the peasantry; he raised the military character of his subjects; he modified laws with a liberal spirit; he provided for the construction of roads and canals; he encouraged merit wherever he found it, and finally sought to inspire all classes with a spirit of union, patriotism, enterprise, and courage. The extent of his success various events contributed to prove. When Napoleon threatened the government with subversion, and the Russians looked to their monarch as their guide, they saw no timidity—no irresolution in Alexander. “I will not negotiate with Napoleon,” was his resolve, “while one armed enemy remains within my kingdom.” Yet he was an admirer of the brilliant qualities of Napoleon, and this sincere admiration of the French emperor, led to their celebrated meeting at Erfurt, in September, 1808. Alexander then thought that, in connexion with Napoleon, he might fix the destinies of Europe. But Napoleon could brook no equal, and Alexander no superior. When the former displayed a desire to legislate for a country of which he knew little, and that too in defiance of the wishes and welfare of its emperor, the friendship between them was at an end. In 1814, the conduct of Alexander to the Parisians, when the allies entered their capital—the deference he paid to their wishes and opinions—and his favourable tendency towards liberal principles—gained him their enthusiastic admiration. In all the important transactions of Europe from this pe-

riod, to the time of his death, Alexander partook, and exerted an immense influence in the different European courts. He was the principal contriver of the “Holy Alliance,” but probably from principle as much as from interest. He was the main stay of this unhallowed confederacy, and Europe rejoiced accordingly at his death, which took place at Taganrock, of a bilious fever, 1st of December, 1825. In his last illness, the emperor refused medicine, calling continually for “iced water,” the only thing which he would drink. His illness lasted eleven days. Three days after his death, the body was exposed to permit the people to kiss the hands of their dead monarch. It was then placed in a coffin, and borne in procession to the church where it remained forty days, and was thence carried to St. Petersburg. A favourite servant of the emperor drove the funeral car which carried his remains to the capital. The emperor’s aids-de-camp, followed the *cortège*, three of them being seated in the funeral car. A squadron of Cossacks of the guard, attendants, and officers, attached to the imperial suite, completed the train. It took its departure from Taganrock, in the most severe weather of December, 1825. The empress, who was tenderly attached to her husband, soothed his last moments, and received his last sigh.

ALEXANDER, William, Lord Stirling, was a Major-general in the army of the United States during the revolution, and distinguished himself throughout the whole of the eventful struggle, but particularly in the battles of Long Island, Germantown, and Monmouth. He died at Albany, 1783, with the reputation of a learned, brave, honest, and patriotic man. The title of *Lord Stirling*, was given him by courtesy, as he claimed to be the rightful heir to an earldom in Scotland, although his claims were not sustained by legal tribunals.

ALEXANDRIA (called *Scandaria* by the Turks), was the capital of Lower Egypt, and under the Ptolemies, whose favourite residence it was, was celebrated for its wealth, splendor, and arts. It was founded in 332, B. C. by Alexander, who employed the celebrated architect, Dinocrates, in beautifying and embellishing it. There was something singularly striking in the birth of this great city. Under the patronage of Alexander, it sprang up at once into beauty and importance, without encountering any of those evils and obstacles, which generally obstruct the rise of a newly-founded place. The situation of Alexandria, and the

excellence of its fine harbours, appeared to adapt it to the rank which its founder hoped that it would hold among the cities of the world. Ptolemy Soter, or the Savior, and Ptolemy Philadelphus, conferred great benefits upon the city, which became the seat of literature and the resort of the learned of all countries. Its earliest inhabitants were Greeks and Egyptians. The population was augmented by colonies of Jews transported thither for that purpose. These people made themselves familiar with Grecian lore, and translated into the Greek language the whole of the Old Testament, a version called the Septuagint. Four hundred thousand volumes of the royal library were contained in a magnificent edifice belonging to the Academy and Museum; 300,000 more were deposited in the temple of Jupiter Serapis. As all these works were in manuscript, their value was consequently immense. The Ptolemies spared no pains to enrich their library, which became the finest in the world. When Julius Cæsar besieged Alexandria, the library was injured by fire, but the loss was repaired by the library of Pergamus which Antony presented to Queen Cleopatra. It is now ascertained that the library of the Serapion, or temple of Serapis, remained entire until the time of Theodosius the Great, when the Christians, inspired by fanaticism, stormed and destroyed the Temple, effecting the destruction of that library which was the wonder of the world, and the loss of which must ever be a subject of painful regret. Towards the close of the fourth century, the only memorials of the existence of the library, were the empty shelves which once contained those invaluable manuscripts, which the elegance and care of kings had brought together. When the division of the Roman empire was effected, Alexandria, together with the country of which it was the capital, was included in the Eastern empire. Alexandria came into the hands of the Arabs, in 640. It received the attention of the Caliph Motawakel, who, mindful of its former state, restored both the library and academy, in 845. In 868, it was taken by the Turks, and under their sway, very rapidly declined. Still its commerce was in a flourishing state, and continued so until the close of the 15th century, when the Portuguese, by the discovery of the passage to the Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, altered the commercial channel, and enriched themselves at the expense of the Egyptians. The modern city of Alexandria, does not stand upon the spot occupied by the

ancient city. The remains of ancient Alexandria are unimportant, Cleopatra's needle, and Pompey's pillar, being the most conspicuous. The latter was erected by Pompey, a governor of Egypt, in honor of the emperor Diocletian; but the equestrian statue which formerly surmounted it, is gone. Some years past, a party of English sailors resolved to amuse themselves, and astonish the natives, by mounting to the top, and refreshing themselves at an elevation which should put them above the cares and turmoils of humanity. How to accomplish their purpose was the next question. This was soon settled. They raised a line by means of a kite, and dropped it over the pillar, and by this means drew up a rope, by which they gained the top, whence, looking down upon the spectators from a giddy elevation of 88 feet, they congratulated themselves on their success. The island of Pnaros yet bears the ruins of the light-house erected by Ptolemy. This celebrated building was of white marble. Ptolemy directed his name to be inscribed upon the tower, but the cunning architect carved the name of his employer upon a tablet of plaster, which, decaying in time, displayed the name of the builder, with a dedication to the gods, claiming for himself all the honors due to his sovereign. The Turks have but little sympathy with the lovers of antiquity. They deface the most venerated remains, placing little value upon any, probably espousing the oriental maxim; "a living dog is better than a dead lion." A few years ago, the Pacha of Egypt employed a renegado to collect all the moveable antiques of every kind, that they might be exposed for sale to the Europeans, in a bazaar built for the purpose. Cleopatra's needle was presented to the king of England by the Pacha, but its weight, 400,000 pounds, is a serious bar to its transportation. The ancient Alexandria, had a population of 600,000; the modern contains but 25,000. It is the seat of a patriarch. The canal from Cairo to Alexandria, has improved the commerce of the place. It has two harbors, of which the Western, or Old Harbor has the deepest water, and the best anchorage; the New Port is more shallow and exposed.

ALEXANDRIA, (U. S. A.) a city in the District of Columbia, county of Alexandria, situated on the right bank of the Potomac, six miles south of Washington. Population in 1800, 4,196; in 1830, 8,263; blacks, 2,581. It contains several public buildings. Its situation is rather elevated, and some of its streets

are well paved. Its trade, which is principally in flour, is facilitated, by its favorable situation on the Potomac.

ALEXIS, or ALEXIUS PETROVITSCH, son of Peter the Great of Russia, was born in 1690. His father, suspecting him of treason, disinherited him in 1718. Not content with this he had Alexis condemned to death, and his sentence read to him, which created such terror in his mind, that he died in consequence, although pardoned, in four days. The account of his assassination in prison is wholly a fabrication. He had a son who was afterwards Peter II.

ALEXIS I (Comnenus) Greek emperor, defeated by Robert Guiscard at Dyrrachium, and by the Turks in Asia Minor. In conjunction with the crusaders, he regained Nicæa, in 1097, but afterwards quarrelled with them. He flourished from 1081, to 1118.

ALEXIS II (Comnenus) in consequence of the misconduct of his mother, was compelled to admit Andronicus Comnenus as his colleague in 1183. This miscreant strangled him in the year after.

ALEXIS III (Angelus) having deposed his brother Isaac, emperor of the east, and put out his eyes, thought his usurped sovereignty secure. But he was besieged in Constantinople by the French and Venetians, who reinstated Isaac. In Thrace, whither he had fled for safety, Alexis fell into the hands of Theodore Lascaris, who put his eyes out, and imprisoned him in a monastery, where he died.

ALFIERI, Victor, Count, was born at Asti in Piedmont, in 1749. His family was rich and distinguished, but his education was neglected, like that of most of the young Italian nobles of his age and rank. Thus he quitted the academy of Turin, with an undisciplined and unformed mind, and joined a regiment in the hope of finding something exciting in military pursuits. But here he was disappointed, the regiment was mustered only on a few days in the year, and he was compelled to seek some other mode of killing time. He travelled over Italy, France, England, and Holland, but wanted the information to render his wanderings profitable. On his return, he commenced the study of history, but, disgusted with its details, again set forth on his travels, from which he did not return for three years. He brought back the same restless and dissatisfied spirit. He threw up his commission in the army, and wrote a tragedy. The success of this first attempt, induced him to persevere; but, aware

of his deficiencies, he resolved, in the first place, to become acquainted with Latin and Tuscan. On his journey to Tuscany, where he proposed studying, he became acquainted with the Countess of Albany, to whom he owed much of his inspiration. Settling his fortune on his sister, he resided alternately at Florence and Rome, until the death of Charles Stuart, put an end to the woes of the Countess of Albany, and enabled her to marry him. They lived together in Alsace and at Paris, until the revolution in France drove Alfieri from a country he loved, to his native land, where he resided at Florence till his death, in 1803. He was an ardent lover of freedom, but he mourned over the crimes perpetrated in her name. Alfieri's talents were great, but misapplied, and his tragedies are rather valuable as indicating his powers, than as establishing his fame.

ALFRED THE GREAT, king of England, was born 849, and died 900. He was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and was born at Wantage, in Berkshire. He went to Rome at the age of five years, and was anointed by the Pope, although he then had an elder brother. However, in 872, he ascended the throne. This was an unpropitious time, for the power of the Danes was then great and employed in harassing the Saxons, whose country they ravaged in various directions. Alfred concluded some treaties with them, but they were not kept, and, unable to make head against the invaders, he was compelled to fly, and in concealment to await a moment when his re-appearance would be advantageous for his country. In the disguise of a harper, he penetrated the Danish camp to gain information of the strength and hopes of his foes, and having satisfied himself of both, directed his nobles and their vassals to assemble at Selwood. Here he headed the troops, and, attacking the Danes at Eddington, gained a signal victory. He permitted those Danes, who were willing to embrace the Christian religion, to remain in the kingdom of East Anglia, which he surrendered to them. He built forts to secure his subjects, augmented and strengthened his navy, and established the prosperity of London on a firm basis. He defeated the Danes who still persisted in attempting to obtain footing in England, and made his name a terror to the pirates. He had fought fifty-six battles by sea and land, in every one of which he was personally engaged. His zeal for the reformation of laws and manners is as honorable to him as his military prowess. He composed a code of laws, institu-

ted the trial by jury, and divided England into shires and tithings. So successful were his regulations that it is said the crime of robbery was unknown, and the most valuable goods might be exposed upon the highway, without any dread of thieves. Alfred formed a parliament which met at London semi-annually.

He was an ardent lover of learning, and was himself a distinguished scholar. To promote it, he invited learned men from all parts, and established schools throughout his kingdom. He is said to have been the founder of the University of Oxford, or, at least, to have exalted it to a height which it had never before attained. University-college sprang from his liberality. He composed several works, and translated others for the benefit of his subjects. Among his translations may be mentioned Boetius's *Consolations of Philosophy*. He was industrious and fond of order, dividing the twenty-four hours into three equal portions; one devoted to religious duties, another to public affairs, and the third to rest. Alfred laid the foundation of the navy of England, by building galleys of a size superior to that of any of the age. In private life, he was distinguished by piety, affability, and cheerfulness. His person was commanding and stately.

ALGIERS, Regency of, was founded about 1518, by two brothers, Horuc and Hagrafin, or Khair Eddin, both of whom were surnamed *Barbarossa* or *Red-Beard*. The Christian knights, having warred against the states of northern Africa, and almost annihilated the Moorish commerce, Selim and Soliman exhorted their subjects to make reprisals, and to annoy their Christian foes by committing extensive piracies. The call was obeyed without reluctance, and the Mohammedans, crowded beneath the crescent, prepared to extend the terror of their name upon the seas. The piratical republic founded by the fierce chieftains above-named, was the strong hold of religious fanaticism and authorised piracy. The barks of the Corsairs swept the seas in triumph, and the Algerines distinguished themselves above the inhabitants of the other Barbary states, by the fierce perseverance with which they pursued their career of crime. A foreign soldiery elected their chief in Algiers, and the Dey, chosen as a general, was the first among his equals and the ruler of the native races. The soldiers were not permitted to marry, and had no participation in the government. The city of Algiers (*Al Jezira*) was built by Zeiri, an Arab of distinction, in 944, and the family of this able man

was endowed with hereditary power by one of the Fatimite Caliphs. The *Zcirites*, as they were called, ruled until 1148, when Roger, king of Sicily, and the Moravites, possessed themselves, at different times, of the whole of the territory of Hassan Ben Ali. Algiers was an independent sovereignty after 1270. Ferdinand, who fitted out an expedition against the Barbary powers, in 1509, subdued Algiers, and erected a strong castle on an island which commanded the entrance of the city. Horuc and Hagrafin, after the death of Ferdinand, were summoned by the Algerines, and, appearing with a strong squadron, were received with every demonstration of joy. But Horuc caused the emir Selim Entani to be strangled, and himself to be proclaimed king, in 1518, by the Turks, whose intolerance and cruelty drove the natives to seek for assistance from the Spaniards, but the fleet of the latter was destroyed by storm. Horuc Barbarossa was killed before Oran, where the Spanish governor defeated his troops, and killed 1500 Turks.

Hagrafin, his successor, being satisfied of his inability to defend himself against the Christians, in 1519 sought the protection of the Sultan Soliman, who accepted his proposals, made him Pacha, and gave him 10,000 Janisaries. The Spaniards found their position on an island untenable, and, in 1519, it was connected with the main land by a mole. Charles V undertook the siege of Algiers, in the latter part of 1541. It was defended by Hassan, who had been honored with the office of Pacha, after the death of Hagrafin, and who heard with some alarm that Charles meditated an attack with 200 sail, and 30,000 men. The ships and camp of the Christians were destroyed by storms of uncommon violence, the destructive effects of which were followed by the ravages of earthquakes. Charles lost his cannon, military stores, and baggage, and was compelled to abandon some of his scattered troops, while 15 ships of war, 140 transports, and 8000 men perished in the storm. This success inspired the Moors with the liveliest joy, but they attributed it entirely to the pious exertions of Sid-Atica, a Marabout, who employed himself diligently in beating the sea with his stick, until the waves lost all patience, and rising in a body, destroyed the Christian fleet. The worthy old gentleman was buried with great solemnity, and his bones rest beneath a monument erected by his countrymen. They are said to be gifted with the magic power of his stick, and, employed upon the waves with proper emphasis, capable of

raising the wind to an incredible extent. Antiquity furnishes a belief in the efficacy of chastising the waters, for Xerxes, enraged at the turbulence of the Grecian waves, caused them to be whipped with rods.

In 1703, the Spaniards unsuccessfully renewed the war with Algiers. The Algerines easily repelled the English, French, and Dutch, the first of whom made a treaty with Algiers, whose pride they humbled in 1816. The year before, two United States' frigates had captured a piratical frigate and brig of war, belonging to the Algerines, and compelled them not only to renounce their claim to all tribute, but to make indemnification for the losses which we had experienced from their piracies. In 1817, the Algerines penetrated the North Sea, and there, with surprising audacity, captured ships which did not belong to tributary powers, or to those who were exempted from their depredations by treaty. Prisoners taken by these Corsairs were treated with the greatest severity, and only permitted to be ransomed at enormous prices. Towards the latter part of their career, the pirates professed to consider captives not in the light of slaves, but as prisoners of war. Their treatment, however, instead of being ameliorated was more harsh than ever, and the corsairs, although they respected the flags of America and other strong powers, in violation of their treaties, warred with the ships of weaker states, and enforced the superiority of might over right. The jealousy of the European States for a long time favored the encroachments of the Algerines, until the French prepared for conflict with stern decision. One of the last events in the reign of Charles X, was the entire prostration of the power of Algiers. The Dey, with his personal treasures, and women, was permitted to retire, and selected Italy as a retreat. The French secured their conquest and established a government upon their own principles. During the prosperity of Algiers, a struggle was kept up with the Sublime Porte about the appointment of the deys, and the Sultan finally relinquished the claim of choosing them, and retained but a nominal authority over Algiers. The deys, whenever they displeased the ferocious soldiery they affected to rule, were deposed and put to death. The lives of these men were proverbially short, but we admit an exception in the person of Mohammed III who died in 1791, after a reign of 23 years, at the age of 93. Omar Pacha, the opponent of Lord Exmouth, was murdered in 1817. Accordingly, Ali Hodya, his successor, shut himself up in the castle

of Casaba, where, by means of his fifty-six cannon, and a garrison on which he could rely, he maintained the ascendancy over the city and the cruel Turkish troops, who had murdered Omar. Hussein, successor of Hodya, rendered cautious by experience, likewise occupied this strong castle. The government of Algiers was despotic, the dey possessing unlimited power, but being assisted by a Divan composed of his chief officers of state, and first ministers. The common soldiers elected the Dey, but no election was permitted without unanimity in the electors. Therefore, when there was a difference, the majority compelled the weaker party to concur with them. The new Dey espoused the principle of proscription, and frequently put to death incumbents, for the sake of making State offices open to his partizans. He held a court of justice on four days in the week, where proceedings were summary, and condemnation was followed by punishment at no long interval.

The State of Algiers lies between Tunis and Fez. The city, which is strongly fortified, is on the sea-coast. Algiers contains 89,300 square miles.

ALHAMA, anciently *Artigis Julia*, a town of Granada, in Spain, situated on the Motril, 15 miles from Granada. Population, 6,000. The medicinal baths and romantic scenery of this place have rendered it noted, but its fame rests upon its historical remembrances. This "Key of Granada," was taken by the Spaniards, in 1481, after a most spirited resistance on the part of the valiant Moors.

ALHAMBRA. The Alhambra was the fortified palace of the Moorish kings of Granada—a possession to which they clung with their latest grasp, and which was the best beloved spot in their terrestrial paradise. The meaning of the Moorish name is the RED CITY, and it was so called in consequence of the color of the materials employed in building. The Spanish term it the *Sierra del Sol*, because, from its situation on an eminence, it catches and reflects the first beams of the rising sun. The palace composes but a small portion of the fortress, whose walls encompass the crest of a lofty hill rising from the *Sierra Nevada*, or Snowy Mountain. The fortress was at one time capable of containing forty thousand men. Above the palace is the house of the Generalif, a Moorish building, while a church dedicated to St. Helena, crowns the ascent. There are two palaces, the old Moorish palace, and that commenced by Charles V. The former exhibits

remains of the splendor of the arts among the infidels. A striking portion of the palace is the *Court of Lions* which is an hundred feet in length, and fifteen in breadth, surrounded by a beautiful colonnade seven feet broad at the sides, and ten at the ends. Two splendid porticoes, fifteen feet square, project into this court. The square is paved with tiles—the colonnade with white marble. The walls are covered with tiles placed checker-wise, which gives them a highly fanciful appearance. The columns, upon which the roof and gallery rest, are grotesquely ornamented and irregularly distributed. The capitals abound with curious devices, among which, however, there is no representation of animal life. The fountain, consists of twelve ill-shaped lions, bearing on their backs a large basin, out of which rises a smaller one. Here, when the pipes were in order, water gushed from the inner basin, and, passing through the lions, communicated by channels with other apartments. The fountain is of white marble and inscribed with Arabian distiches, like the following, “Sees’t thou how the water flows copiously like the Nile?”—“The fair princess that walks by this garden, covered with pearls, ornaments its beauty so much, that thou mayest doubt whether it be a fountain that flows or tears of her admirers.”

The hall beyond the colonnade on the south side was the place chosen by Abouabdoulah for the execution of the Abencerrages, and their bleeding heads fell, as fast as they were decapitated, into the limpid waters of the fountain. The hall of the Two Sisters, (*Torre de las dos Hermanas*), was named from two beautiful slabs of white marble, inserted in the pavement. *El Tocador*, or the Tiring Tower, was appropriated to the toilette of the Sultana, who, in one part, had a marble slab in the floor perforated with holes, to admit vapor and perfumes, for the purification of her person. The king’s bed-chamber was furnished with fountains to cool the atmosphere, and the royal baths were commodious and superb. Beneath were vaults used as a cemetery by the Moorish monarch. The regret of the Moors at leaving this place, which wealth, art, and taste, had brought to a degree of splendor which satisfied the imagination, can easily be conceived. They never ceased to offer up prayers in their mosques for their restoration to Granada. After it fell into the hands of the believers, Alhambra continued to be a royal demesne. Charles V abandoned it as a residence in consequence of earthquakes; and Philip V, with his beautiful queen Eliza-

beth of Parma, was the last royal tenant of this princely abode. Subsequently it became infested by a lawless population which was expelled, but, owing to the culpable negligence of officers, the palace was permitted to fall into decay from which the Moorish portion was partially rescued by the exertions of the French troops garrisoned in it. The French, on their departure, blew up part of the walls and destroyed its importance as a military post. To the historian, the poet, the antiquary, and the artist, this relic of Moorish splendor possesses an indisputable interest.

ALI, the cousin, and son-in-law of Mohammed. When Mohammed assembling his kinsmen, and making known to them his pretended mission, asked, who would be his vizier; Ali, then only 14 years of age, started up and exclaimed: “I will! Let but a man advance against thee, I will pluck out his eyes, dash in his jaws, break his legs, and tear up his belly. O prophet, I am thy vizier.” So well did he keep his word, that he was called *the Lion of the Lord, the ever-victorious*. He should have succeeded Mohammed, but being opposed successfully by Omar and Othman, he formed a sect of his own, and gained many followers. On the death of Othman, he was declared Caliph, but was assassinated in a mosque, at Cufa, in the 63d year of his age, 669.

ALI, pacha of Yanina, commonly called Ali Pacha, was born of a noble family in Tepeleni, in 1744, and at the age of sixteen, when distinguished for beauty and daring, headed the troops whom the death of his father left with no other leader. Being defeated, he commenced robber, but was so unsuccessful, that he was forced to pawn his sabre to keep himself from starving. As he was sitting, ruminating upon the hardness of his destiny, and carelessly turning up the ground with his staff, he struck upon something hard. Curiosity induced him to search further, and he dug up a chest of gold! He now equipped a band of followers whose cruelty and rapacity made them formidable. Having rendered some service to the Porte, he was made governor of some provinces in Greece, but maintained himself in almost independent sovereignty. Indeed he boasted that he never had a master, and

“Laughed to scorn the death firman,
Which others tremble but to scan.”

He became a formidable military potentate between 1790 and 1821. In 1822, his capital, Yanina, being taken, he was put to death by

order of the Sultan. He was brave and able, but cruel, rapacious, false, ambitious and suspicious. Pouqueville says that he had a Greek lady, Euphrosyne, and fifteen other women thrown into the sea, because he suspected that they exerted an undue influence over his son. If he wished to possess himself of a beautiful Greek girl, he sent his executioner to her parents, with this message: "Your daughter has found favor in the eyes of Ali." They were then forced to surrender her, or fly.

ALICANT, (anciently *Lucentum*) a city and port of Spain, on the Mediterranean sea, lon. 29 w., lat. 38° 21 n. Population 25,300. Its harbor is good, and it is the centre of commerce between Spain and Italy.

ALLEN, Ethan, brigadier-general in our revolutionary army, born at Salisbury, Connecticut. His parents removed to Vermont, when he was quite young, and here he received the greater part of his education. Prior to the commencement of hostilities he had given proofs of daring and enterprise. Soon after the battle of Lexington, (1775), in compliance with the request of the legislature of Connecticut, he headed two hundred and thirty Green Mountain boys, and marched against the fortresses of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. At Castleton he was to have been joined by a reinforcement under Arnold, but the latter, unable to raise the proposed force, set forward with the Spartan band of Allen. On the night of the 9th of May, Allen landed eighty-three men near the fort, having with difficulty procured boats for the purpose. Day surprised him before his rear guard was brought over, and he found himself compelled to attack the place. He concluded an animated speech by saying, "I am going to lead you forward—but the attempt is desperate—and I wish to urge no man onward against his will. Those who will follow me, poise firelocks!" Every firelock was immediately poised. On then, my boys!" said Allen, and led the central file to the wicket gate. He was opposed by a sentry, but brought his men through the covered way, and formed them on the parade.

The commanding officer, Captain de la Place, was undressed. Allen, holding his sword over him, demanding the surrender of the fortress. "In whose name?" asked the commander. "In the name of the Great Jehovah, and the continental Congress." On the same day by the capture of Crown Point, and the only armed vessel on Lake Champlain, that important lake was placed in his power. In conjunction with

Brown, he attempted the reduction of Montreal, but being attacked by the British before Colonel Brown's troops came up, he was defeated and made prisoner. He was treated with great barbarity in his captivity—carried to England, and then to Halifax—thence to New York, where he remained a year and a half, before he was exchanged for Col. Campbell. His health having been greatly impaired, he returned to Vermont where he was appointed to command the militia. His patriotism was firm, and he indignantly rejected the bribes offered by the British. He died suddenly, at his estate at Colchester, February 13th, 1789. He published some pamphlets, one of which contained an open declaration of infidelity. He adopted the most absurd ideas of the ancients, with regard to the transmigration of souls; but if we may be permitted to believe the following anecdote, his avowal of atheism was insincere. When his daughter was dying, she sent for him, and said; "Father, I am about to die: shall I believe in what you have taught me, or in the Christian principles my mother teaches?" After a moment of convulsive agitation, he replied: "Believe in what your mother has taught you."

ALMAZEZ, a town of Spain, carried by assault by the British, under General Sir Rowland Hill, 1812.

ALMEIDA, a strong fortress in Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the Coa, near the Spanish borders, containing 2,750 inhabitants. It is famous for the defeat of the French, under Massena, by the British under Lord Wellington, 1811.

ALOADDIN, the old man of the mountains, was prince of the Arsacides, or Assassins. He resided in a castle between Antioch and Damascus, and his followers professed a blind devotion to his will.

ALP ARSLAN, the lion's whelp, second Sultan of the Seljukian dynasty, succeeded to the throne in 1068. He defeated the Greeks under Romanus Diogenes, their emperor. He was stabbed in 1072, by a desperate prisoner whom he had sentenced to death.

ALPHONSO. Ten kings of Castile bore this name. The tenth was an astronomer of great repute.

ALPHONSO III, the Great, king of Leon and Asturias, succeeded his father in 866, at the age of eighteen. He was successful against the Moors, but the decline of his life was rendered unhappy by civil disturbances. His sons, instigated by the queen, waged war against him, and were only quelled with a vast loss on

both sides. Alphonso abdicated in favor of his son Don Garcia, but did not resign his paternal care of the kingdom, for when the Moors threatened it, he headed the Spanish troops, gained a decisive victory and died at Zamora, 912, sixty-four years old.

ALPS, the loftiest ridge of mountains in Europe, whose branches connect with nearly all the European mountains. Mount Blanc, the highest mountain in Europe, is 15,304 feet (English) high; the great St. Bernard, 10,780. Separating Italy from Spain, France and Germany, it would seem as if they opposed an insurmountable barrier to the march of conquest; but they have been several times crossed by large armies, the expeditions of Hannibal and Bonaparte being the most celebrated. Bonaparte, when first consul of the French republic, passed the great St. Bernard, in the year 1800.

Before the allies even knew of his departure, he was in Valais, at the house of convalescence belonging to the monks of St. Bernard; there he remained three days, acquiring a knowledge of the local obstacles which he had to surmount. From mount St. Bernard, the army began to meet with obstacles which only genuine enthusiasm enabled them to contend against. They had to draw their artillery along narrow paths, in many places almost perpendicular; and over mountains of snow. A very small force would have arrested their progress, but they met no opposition. They reached St. Peter, near the great mountain St. Bernard, on the 15th of May, General Berthier acting as Bonaparte's lieutenant. Here the whole park of artillery was collected. The mountain they had to pass over was all wild and barren, with a vast extent of snow and ice, mingled with terrific silence. Over this frightful mountain the mind of Bonaparte conceived the possibility of passing his army with all its artillery, baggage, &c. The cannon, caissons, forges, &c. were immediately dismounted piece by piece; a number of trees were hollowed like troughs, in which the pieces of cannon might safely slide, and five or six hundred men drew them up these tremendous heights; the wheels were carried on poles; sledges conveyed the axle-trees; and empty caissons and mules were loaded with the ammunition-boxes made of fir.

The consul took no more baggage than was absolutely necessary. Five hours were consumed in climbing as high as the monastery of the Bernadines, where the good fathers gave each individual a glass of wine; this, though frozen, was to them delicious, and not one

would have exchanged it for all the gold of Peru. There were still six leagues to go, and the rapidity of the descent made that distance truly terrible; men and horses constantly falling, and often recovering with the greatest difficulty. The march commenced at midnight, and did not finish till about nine o'clock the next evening. For nearly fourteen leagues the army had scarcely had a meal, or any repose, yet, at the end of the journey, sleep hung so heavily even upon the most robust of them, that they resigned themselves to it without a struggle, or a thought of their evening repast. Bonaparte traversed a portion of the way attended only by a peasant. He was dressed in the little grey surtout and cocked hat, in which artists delight to represent him. He conversed with his companion, and learning that his wishes centered in the possession of a little farm, internally resolved to gratify them. The farm was presented to the peasant, whose delight and surprise may be readily imagined.

ALSACE, previously to the revolution, was a province of France. On the east, it was bounded by the Rhine, separating it from Swabia, on the south by Switzerland and part of Franche Comté; on the west, by Lorraine, and on the north by the Palatinate of the Rhine. The fertility of this province is surprising, it being the land of corn, oil, wine, flax, tobacco, fruits of various descriptions, a country of woodland and pasturage. Among its mineral productions are silver, copper, iron, and lead. The "arrowy Rhine," is the principal river of Alsace, but it has several lakes. The common language of the country people is German, though French is understood and occasionally spoken. The ancient inhabitants of this province were the Rauraci Sequani, and Mediomatrici. The Celts lost it to the Romans, from whom it passed to the Germans, and was won by Clovis, in 496. In 869, it became a province of Germany, and was governed by German dukes, and under them, by Counts, who, a century before the extinction of dukes, assumed the name of landgraves. By the peace of Paris, Nov. 20th, 1815, Landau, a part of Alsace, was separated from France, to which it had been annexed by the treaty of Ryswick, and now again forms part of Germany. The chief city is Strasburg, and the principal productions wine, copper, iron, tobacco, flax, madder, &c. &c.

ALTONA, after Copenhagen, the largest city of Denmark. It is situated on the Elbe, in the dutchy of Holstein, two miles from Hamburg

ALVA, Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of, descended from a noble family, born in 1508, distinguished himself in the career of arms at the age of seventeen, and was at the siege of Pavia. Charles V made him a general, and he was commander at the siege of Mentz, where he fought with desperate but unavailing valor, for the siege was raised. He was noted for excessive cruelty and superstition. In the campaign against the pope, Alva compelled the pontiff to sue for peace, and then went to Rome to supplicate pardon for the offence. In 1567, he was sent to the Low Countries by Philip II to reduce them to the Spanish yoke. The cruelty of *The Bloody Tribunal*, a council which he established, deluged the United Provinces in their best blood. At first the arms of Alva were successful, but the malcontents afterwards gaining head, he relinquished the government where he was afterwards employed. In Portugal, he acquired renown by his success in driving Don Antonio from the throne. He died in 1582.

AMADEUS, the name of several of the counts of Savoy, of whom Amadeus VI was the most famous. He lent his powerful aid to John, king of France, against Edward of England; and was the ally of John Paleologus, (emperor of Greece), in 1365. His reign of forty years was glorious, and his death in 1383, deeply lamented.

AMAZONS. Ancient writers give this name to tribes of armed and warlike women of which they enumerate three nations, the African, Asiatic, and Scythian. Their arms were bows and arrows, and they admitted no men into their community. The accounts of them are entirely fabulous. Amazonia, in South America, derived its name from the supposition of early travellers that it was peopled by armed women.

AMBOYNA, the largest and most productive of the Molucca or Spice Islands, the centre of the nutmeg and clove trade, in the Indian ocean. It is 30 or 40 miles in length. The inhabitants are wild and rude, much given to drinking. The population of Amboyna, when taken by the English, in 1796, was about 45,252; 17,813 being Protestants. In 1624, the merchants of the English factory were tortured and put to death by the Dutch. The United Provinces refused satisfaction to James I and Charles I, but paid to Cromwell 300,000 pounds as a small indemnity.

AMBROSE, St. a noted father of the church, born in Gaul, 340. His future greatness was au-

gured from the circumstance of bees swarming about the lips of the infant in his cradle, as they did about the mouth of Plato.

AMERICA, including a vast extent of territory, embracing every variety of climate, and bearing within it, besides its precious ore and gems, the germs of immense wealth, remained undiscovered until the 11th of October, 1492, when Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, who had sailed from Spain with three small vessels under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Castilian monarch, first beheld a light on the shore of the new Continent, two hours before midnight. On the ensuing day he set foot in the New World. Columbus felt the importance of the discovery, as, erecting the cross, and surrounded by his crew and the wild and wonder-stricken natives, he took possession of the new country in the name of the sovereigns of Spain. The Christian adventurers did not fail to kneel upon the sand, and offer up their thanks for having been preserved through the perils of a long voyage, and favored with the most brilliant success to compensate for all their perils. This island was called *Guanahani*, by the natives, a name which Columbus altered to St. Salvador, and was one of the Bahama islands.

It is worthy of remark, that the vast continent which Columbus discovered was not called by his name, but derived its appellation from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine navigator, who made some subsequent discoveries, in company with Alonzo de Ojeda, in 1499. Columbus did not rest satisfied with his first successful voyage or the fame which he acquired by it, but he undertook others. He was, however, in the end, the victim of jealousy and ingratitude. The Spanish colonists at Hispaniola, became discontented and preferred complaints against him, sending home accusations and remonstrances by every ship that sailed to Spain. In consequence of this, Don Francisco de Bobadilla, was sent out by the court, and invested temporarily with the chief power, being permitted to use his own judgment in quelling the disturbances of the colonies. This person scrupled not to arrest Columbus and put him in irons, from which he would not suffer himself to be freed, when he was carried on board the vessel, which was to bear him to Spain. "No," said he, when the attendants offered to remove them; "the truth must be apparent, and my patrons are too noble, too generous to overlook me. Then, if fortune again smiles upon me, these will serve as affecting

memorials of sorrow past : I will not part with them, and I even wish that, when I am no more, they may be suspended over my sepulchre." When he again set foot in Spain, he might have exclaimed, in the language of the poet ;

" Are these the wreaths of triumph you bestow
On those who bring you conquest home and honor ?"

Columbus was liberated immediately by royal order, and received at court with great respect. But though Bobadilla was recalled, Columbus in vain supplicated to be restored to his government ; he was put off by vague promises, and the post finally given to Don Nicholas Ovando, a practical as well as accomplished man. Thus, after three momentous voyages, and the acquisition of much fame, he found himself displaced and thwarted in a point in which he conceived his honor concerned, and his hard-earned authority torn from his possession. But it was not the nature of Columbus to sink under his misfortunes ; on the contrary with four small caravels, the largest being but of seventy tons burthen, he set out on his fourth voyage of discovery with the intention of completing the circumnavigation of the globe, visiting the Indies, of which Vasco da Gama had given so inspiring an account. Leaving Cadiz on the 9th of May, 1502, he reached Martinique, one of the windward islands, June 15th. Having touched at Cuba, he pursued a south-westerly course, until he reached Guanaja, an island on the coast of Honduras, whose inhabitants had attained a pretty high degree of civilization. Their persons were covered with cotton garments dyed with a variety of bright and pleasing colors. He mentions a curious occurrence as taking place here. He had been presented, among other animals, with a peccary, or American pig, and one of those monkeys with prehensile tails, indigenous to America. The peccary being thrown in the way of the monkey, the latter, by a dexterous use of its tail, confined the jaws of the pig in such a manner as to expose it helplessly to the action of the monkey's claws. " This appeared to me so strange," Columbus writes to his patrons, " that I thought fit to write it down for the information of your majesties."

The admiral, in his endeavors to discover a strait leading to the Pacific Ocean, encountered great hardships and fatigues, which had a baneful influence upon his health, and was finally shipwrecked. Ovando was himself averse to succoring Columbus, after a messenger had acquainted him with the peril of his situation ;

but the people of Hispaniola were so well-disposed towards the admiral, that, for the sake of maintaining his own reputation, he was forced to send him relief. Columbus, arrived at St. Domingo, met with a reception such as to banish for a brief space, the remembrance of his sufferings, but his bodily weakness could not be disguised. When sufficiently recovered, he set sail for Spain, arriving there on the 7th day of November, 1504.

The services of this distinguished man were indeed important. In his third voyage he had discovered the continent of America ; in his last, had received intelligence of the immense wealth of Mexico, which was destined to increase to an enormous extent, the revenue of Spain. Columbus vainly looked for the reward of his services ; he had stipulated that certain dignities and an income should be his, but he found himself in hopeless indigence. His kind patroness, the queen, was no more, and her husband, stern and selfish, disregarded the claims of the enterprising navigator. He evaded the request of Columbus to be restored to the vice-royalty of which he had been deprived, and repeated disappointments, in connexion with his bodily infirmities, hastened the death of the latter, which took place at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506. The claims to the first discovery of the New World, advanced by Amerigo Vespucci, appear to be without foundation. He made, however, four voyages, and was the first to publish an account of the new countries. The work which he issued became very popular and was soon translated into several different languages. Hence, for conveying a vast sum of information to mankind, Amerigo Vespucci, attained a greater degree of celebrity than he merited, and, by the concurrence of all classes, gave his name to that extensive and important country which another had discovered.

Various navigators, fired by the accounts of the new world, and by the fame which Columbus had acquired, entered the lists of honor, determined to make themselves celebrated. Vincent Yanez Pinzon, one of the companions of Columbus, discovered Brazil, although Pedro Alvarez Cabral is generally thought to have been its discoverer. Rodrigo de Bastidas, and the pilot Juan de la Cosa, sailed from Cadiz in 1500, made a profitable voyage in spite of some adverse occurrences, and added to the stock of information upon the appearance and affairs of the New World. An English expedition was fitted out in 1497, under Sebastian

Cabot, who examined Newfoundland and the continent in the vicinity of the river St. Lawrence. Nunez de Balboa discovered the Southern Ocean, in 1513. He was transported with delight as he beheld its waves sparkling in the light of the sun, and appearing to glitter with that gold which the natives told him abounded in the country which extended to the south. He then imagined that he had reached the Indies, a country which it was then the greatest ambition of European adventurers to reach. He acquainted the Spanish court with his discovery, and solicited an appointment proportionate to the extent of his services. He was, however, grievously disappointed; the government of Darien was obtained by Davila, and this rival, finding a pretext for wreaking his vengeance upon Balboa, had him executed publicly in 1517. There were many other voyages undertaken by the Spaniards, which, did our limits allow, we would gladly dwell upon. The enterprise and success of Magellan, among others, will not permit his name to be forgotten.

The Spaniards entertained the most exaggerated ideas of the wonders of the New World. To most of them, it appeared a realm of magic, a fairy-land, in which supernatural occurrences were by no means infrequent. Thus Juan Ponce de Leon, in 1512, fitted out three ships from Porto Rico, of which he was governor, and set forth in search of an Indian fountain which was fabled to restore all who bathed in it, even if they were tormented by the infirmities of extreme old age, to the freshness, vigor, and beauty of youth. Although he failed to find the fountain, he made the discovery of Florida.

We have alluded to the immense extent of America, which, including its islands, extends over about one hundred and forty degrees of latitude. The external appearance of the New World, has much which presents a very marked contrast to the superficial features of the old. A stupendous chain of elevated mountains traverses the whole continent, running from north to south, and even under the equator, where, upon the low lands the most intense heat is felt, these tall mountains elevate their heads into the region of intense cold. Every thing in the New World appears to be of greater magnitude than the corresponding objects in the old. The lakes are vast inland oceans, exhibiting in storms, all the striking and sublime aspects of the great deep, rolling as mighty waves, and shaken by an equal convulsion. The rivers are of prodigious size, and the plains of extra-

ordinary extent. Over those of South and North America, countless herds of wild cattle roam at will.

The New World was inhabited by a race of men differing, in many respects, from the natives of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Indians of North America varied, in many particulars, from those of the southern portion of this vast continent, and the aboriginal inhabitants of Mexico, at the time when they were first visited by the Spaniards, had attained a greater degree of refinement than was found by the Europeans in any other quarter of the New World. It is not our intention to enter into the long agitated and unsettled question of the origin of the aborigines of America; whether the ancestors of the American Indians emigrated from the Asiatic continent, or the inhabitants of the eastern hemisphere swarmed from this, it is at present impossible for us to decide. Malte Brun has described their general personal appearance with his usual ability and force in the following words:—"The natives of this part of the globe are in general large, of a robust frame, well proportioned, and without defects of conformation. They have a bronzed or coppery red complexion, as it were ferruginous, and very like cinnamon or tannin; the hair black, long, coarse, shining and scanty; the beard thin, growing in tufts; the forehead short, the eyes elongated, and having the corners pointing upwards to the temples; the eyebrows high, the cheek bones projecting, the nose a little flattened, but marked; the lips wide, the teeth serrated and sharp; in the mouth an expression of mildness, which is contrasted with a sombre, and severe, and even hard expression; the head rather square, the face large without being flat, but diminishing towards the chin; the features taken in profile, projecting and strongly marked; the belly high, the thighs large, the legs bowed, the foot large, and the whole body squat."

The North American Indians are distinguished for a quick understanding, a retentive memory, and a stoicism which would have excited the envy of the ancient Grecian philosophers. War, hunting, and fishing, are the employments of the men, who devote but little care to the cultivation of the soil, which from its fertility, exacts but little. The desire of revenge is one of the most powerful excitements of the Indian. He knows not of the principle by which a Christian returns good for evil. An Indian rarely, if ever, forgets an injury, and the exceptions are so few that they have been noted with some

care. One anecdote, in particular, appears worthy to be related.

An Indian, having wandered far from his friends, found himself foot-worn and thirsty, in the vicinity of a white man's dwelling. The owner of the house was standing at the door. The Indian approached and begged him for a morsel of food and a cup of water to sustain his sinking frame. "Begone! dog of an Indian!" was the surly reply of the European. Some years after this, the Englishman, being on a hunting excursion, lost himself in the forests. At the moment when he had relinquished almost all hope, he perceived an Indian wigwam, and having applied for shelter, was welcomed with ready hospitality. The Indian hunter to whom the cabin belonged, busied himself in making every arrangement for the comfort of his guest. His horse was fed and cared for, a supper was provided him, and, when the hour of rest arrived, a bed of soft skins invited him to repose his weary limbs. In the morning, when the white man signified his desire to depart, the Indian offered to be his guide. Having conducted him to the outskirts of the forest, the Indian pointed out his path. The European thanked him, and prepared to take his leave. "Stay yet a moment," said the Indian: "I clearly perceive that you do not know me, but I know you well. Do you not recollect that some ten years since, a poor Indian presented himself at your door and entreated you to give him a morsel of bread and a cup of water? You refused him. I am that red man. I swore to be revenged. Am I not? Now go thy ways, and forget not to tell thy white brethren, that there is at least one Indian who can practice what they preach?"

We are unable to give a minute description of the Indians;—the horrors of their wars, the fortitude of the captives, tortured at the stake, the adoration they pay to the Great Spirit, their superstitions and their sufferings, must be portrayed by other pens. From the time of the first European settlements in this part of America, the number of the Indians has diminished rapidly, and they are now reduced to a mere handful, whom the wave of emigration is fast rolling to the shores of the Western Ocean. They have seen their hunting-grounds diminished, their forests swept away by their white foes, and the smoke of the Christian village rising where once their council-fires blazed. But in Mexico and many parts of South America, where the natives had made some progress in civilization at the time of the discovery of the

continent, the Indians have become fellow-citizens with the whites, and the native or mixed breeds compose the mass of the population.

The discovery of America awakened the enterprise of various nations of the Old World, and they fitted out numerous expeditions to conquer and colonize. North America, which is of vast extent, its surface containing about eight millions of square miles, fell into the hands of the English, French, and Spanish. Mexico, so valuable for its mines of gold and silver, inhabited at the period of its discovery by intelligent and peaceable nations, was conquered by Fernando Cortez, a Spanish general, who scrupled not to make use of the basest treachery, and to shed the blood of the natives like water, to accomplish his purposes. Mexico was for a long time attached to Spain, to which it furnished immense wealth, but at present has a republican government which it can hardly be said to enjoy, the country is in such an unsettled state. The eastern shores of North America, were settled principally by the English. In spite of the hostility of the Indians, the ravages of disease and hardship, the colonies increased rapidly. The population of the middle portion of North America, now called the United States, was estimated, in 1775, at about 3,000,000. The number of the colonies was thirteen. Poverty and oppression had first driven them from their native land.

New-England was peopled by Puritans, as they were called—men, who, being refused the liberty of worshipping God in the form which their consciences dictated, in their own land, resolutely severed the ties which bound them to a beloved, though oppressed country, and, traversing a vast ocean, entered a land inhabited by savages, and encountering every peril laid the foundation of a mighty empire in the west. The mother country afforded them no assistance, but, when, by their unaided efforts, they had established their prosperity, she sent forth magistrates to govern, or rather to oppress them, and, by heavy taxes, endeavored to wring from them the means of propping up the rotten institutions of the parent island. In 1775, the colonies took up arms in defence of their rights, declaring their independence. The colonial forces, inspired by the bravery, and directed by the wisdom of George Washington, after a contest of eight years, vanquished the chosen troops of Great Britain, and became independent. The present form of government was determined upon in the year 1789. The United States are twenty-four in number, each State having

a legislature, executive and judiciary, of its own. All the States, however, are united under a General Government; the legislative power being in the hands of a Congress which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which are chosen by the different States which they represent. The executive power is vested in the hands of the President, assisted by subordinate officers. The President and Vice-President, are chosen by the State electors, and hold their offices for a term of four years. The United States Judiciary consists of seven Judges.

The British possess an immense territory in North America, containing a white population of about a million, and a great number of Indian tribes. The Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and New Britain, are the principal divisions of this territory. The king of Great Britain appoints a Governor-General who rules over the provinces, and in each province there is a Lieutenant-Governor, and a provincial legislature. The French were the chief settlers in these countries, and retained possession of them until 1759, when they were taken by the British. The contest for the possession of the Canadas is memorable for many gallant exploits, which are blazoned on the page of English history.

The early history of the West Indies abounds with details of the horrible cruelties of the Spaniards, who scrupled not to adopt the most inhuman measures to complete the ruin of the unhappy natives. They forced them to labor in their mines, they wore out their frames by the infliction of the most dreadful fatigues, and changed the luxurious, peaceful, and happy life of the islanders, into an existence of painful toil, uncheered by a single ray of hope, or a single scene of pleasure. They caused a large number of the poor wretches to be torn to pieces by blood hounds, whose sole occupation was hunting the natives. The West Indies, with the exception of Hayti, which is inhabited by independent blacks, belong to European governments.

The riches of South America awakened all the cupidity of the Spaniards, when they first began to penetrate into that portion of the continent, and they treated its natives with the greatest barbarity. At the time of its conquest by Pizarro, an ambitious but unlettered Spanish adventurer, Peru contained a numerous and civilized population. Cuzco was the seat of empire, the residence of the Peruvian Incas, or Kings. They worshipped the sun and had

a magnificent temple, gorgeous with gold from floor to roof. With some exceptions, these people were inoffensive and intelligent. With a force of one hundred and seventy foot soldiers, Almagro and Pizarro entered Peru about 1513. By artifice Pizarro gained the confidence of the Peruvians, by treachery repaid it. When the poor natives were finally roused to resistance, the superior arms of the Europeans, enabled them to obtain an easy victory. The kings of Spain were envied by other European monarchs, for the possession of the richest portions of America; but, as if in punishment for the crimes of conquest, Spain has been forced to behold those territories, obtained by guilt and cruelty, glide, one by one, from her grasp, till, poor and degraded, she retains but the bitter recollections of the rank she once maintained among the nations of the earth. But while Peru, Bolivia, New Grenada, Chili, and other portions of South America, enjoy a republican government, Brazil is still an empire. The governments of South America are by no means firmly established, and the fluctuations of national policy, together with the prevalence of bigotry, superstition and licentiousness, and the want of education, prevent the South American from attaining that height of prosperity and happiness to which a liberal and enlightened government, a wise toleration in religion, a firm tone of morality, and an excellent system of public instruction, have raised the more favored inhabitants of the United States.

America is upwards of 9,000 miles in length, and its average breadth is 1500 to 1800 miles. It lies between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 56° S. latitude, to an unknown northern latitude. The lowest estimate of the number of square miles it contains, places them at 14,323,000. North America contains Greenland, belonging to Denmark; British America, (including New Britain, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia); the Russian possessions in the northwest; the United States; Mexico, and Guatemala. South America contains New Grenada, Venezuela, the Equator, Guiana, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Buenos Ayres, or the United Provinces of La Plata, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Patagonia. Between North and South America, lie the West India Islands. Some of the principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Missouri, Columbia, Mackenzie, Amazon, La Plata, and Orinoco. Long chains of mountains run through North and South America. In the

former are some of the largest fresh-water lakes in the world—Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario. Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's, the Bermudas, Rhode Island, and Long Island are some of the most important islands belonging to North America.

AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS, (*Amerigo Vespucci*), a Florentine navigator of an ancient family, born 1451. His first voyage to America was made under Ojeda, a year after its discovery by Columbus, and yet the vast continent bears his name, while that of the actual discoverer is applied to it only by poetical courtesy. Vespucci died at Seville in 1512.

AMES, Fisher, an eloquent American statesman and writer, born in Dedham, Mass. April 9th, 1758. His parents were respectable. He was educated at Harvard College, which he left with a high character for industry, regularity and talent. After instructing a school for some years, in 1781 he commenced the practice of law, and becoming distinguished for his oratorical powers, and his success as a political essay writer, was chosen member of the House of Representatives in the state legislature. He was next chosen Representative of Suffolk county in the Congress of the United States, in which he remained during Washington's administration. On the retirement of Washington, Mr. Ames, whose health had been impaired, occupied himself in farming at Dedham, and practising law. But although his voice was unheard in public, his pen was not inactive, and the publication of various essays proved the interest which he continued to take in politics until the time of his death, July 4, 1808. Fisher Ames had fine features, and a commanding person, and his manner in speaking was expressive, although not characterized by studied grace. His conversational abilities are said to have been of the highest order.

AMHERST, a flourishing post town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 90 miles W. of Boston. Its literary institutions are Amherst college, an academy, and a female seminary.

AMHERST, Jeffery, lord, a British general officer, born in 1717. He commenced his military career in 1731, and regularly rose to the rank of field marshal. He was at Dettingen, Fountenoy, Rocoux, and commanded at the siege of Louisburg, and reduced the Canadas. He was successively Governor of Virginia, and of the isle of Jersey; and Commander in Chief of the British army. He died in 1798.

AMIENS, a celebrated city in Picardy, with

45,000 inhabitants. Here peace was concluded between France and England in 1801.

AMPHITRYON, a fabulous prince of Thebes, said to have been the grandfather of Hercules.

AMSTERDAM, the capital of Holland, at the commencement of the 13th century, was nothing more than an insignificant fishing village, composed exclusively of the huts of fishermen. Its growth was not very rapid, although in time it became a place of great importance. It was formerly called *Amstelerdam*, the dam or dyke of the Amstel. It derives its name from the river Amstel, and is situated at its influx into the arm of the sea, called the Y or Wye, forming a capacious port, two leagues from the Zuyder Zea. The city stands upon a marshy soil, in consequence of which the buildings are raised on oaken piles; whence the jest of Erasmus, who said, "that in his country the people lived on the tops of trees." In 1490 Mary of Burgundy encompassed the city with a brick wall, to protect it from the incursions of the inhabitants of Utrecht, who were frequently involved in quarrels with the Hollanders. Soon after the erection of this wall, the city was burnt to the ground. In 1512 it was besieged by the people of Guelderland, who, finding themselves baffled in their attempt to take the city, fired the vessels in the harbor. The scene presented by the burning ships was awfully grand;—the waters appeared like a sea of molten gold, over which a thousand volcanoes poured their volumes of fire, while the roaring of the conflagration was like the voice of a tempest. The Anabaptists, in 1512 and 1525, filled the city with commotion and bloodshed. An insurgent chief, Van Geelen, headed a conspiracy which had for its object the subversion of the magistracy of Amsterdam, and the assumption of power by the rebels. Van Geelen fixed his head quarters in the town house, where his fanatical troops displayed their banners, and gave every evidence that they considered their victory certain. But the burghers attacked them with great spirit and resolution, and the fanatics being surrounded, were put to death to a man.

In 1578, Amsterdam, after a siege of ten months, capitulated to the Hollanders, stipulating that the Roman Catholics should be allowed the free observance of their religious rites. The Protestants, however, did not maintain the agreement, but drove the Catholics from the city, destroying the altars and the images. From that time, persons of all sects and nations came to the city, and the united exertions of all

succeeded in raising it to a high rank, and rendering it famous for its opulence and industry. Amsterdam is intersected by numerous canals, which divide the city into islands, between which are built numerous bridges, of stone, and wood. Of vast commercial importance, these canals give the streets through which they pass a highly picturesque and pleasant appearance, filling the air with freshness, and reflecting the long rows of trees and houses which line their banks. Complaints, however, are made of the effluvia arising from them in calm and warm weather. The Ammarach, a canal formed by the waters of the Amstel, is the principal, and flows beneath a number of bridges of which the Pont Neuf is the most elegant. This bridge is 600 feet long and has 36 arches.

A singular feature in the scenery of Amsterdam is the enclosure of the city on the side of the haven or Wye, by means of piles, which are driven into the ground, and connected with immense horizontal beams, affording openings sufficiently ample for the ingress and egress of ships. These are closed every evening. The port is a mile and a half long, and crowded with vessels whose towering masts attract the eye, and give a lively appearance to the scene.

The streets of Amsterdam, although narrow, are well-paved, and exhibit that charming neatness, which is peculiar to the Dutch, and which is equally conspicuous in their walks and in their smart brick or stone buildings. The population of Amsterdam is estimated at more than 200,000 persons. The government is exclusively in the hands of Protestants, although there is no want of toleration to those who differ from the established tenets. The New Church, dedicated to St. Catharine, is said to have been begun in 1408, or 1414, and to have occupied a century in its erection. The interior is adorned with sculpture, and the paintings on the glass windows are of the richest description. The superb organ has been celebrated throughout the world. The church contains a marble monument, erected to the memory of Admiral Ruyter.

The stadthouse is a beautiful building, erected on 13,659 piles. It was founded in 1648. Its breadth is 252 feet, its depth 235, height 116. The whole of this fine building exhibits proofs of the characteristic neatness and industry of the Dutch. Beneath the stadthouse are the vaults of the Bank of Amsterdam, the prisons for debtors, criminals, &c. At the top of the building are six large cisterns of water, to be used in case of fire, against which, however,

the greatest precaution is taken. The exchange which is built of freestone, stands upon 2000 wooden piles, is 250 feet in length, and 140 in breadth. The interior galleries rest upon 26 marble columns. The arsenal is a place of importance, and there are also schools, academies, hospitals and other public buildings. The principal houses of correction are the rasp-house, and the spin-house. In the former offenders are employed sawing and rasping Brazil-wood. Those who obstinately refuse to work are carried into the cellar into which water is flowing, and, unless they work briskly at the pump, they are in danger of drowning. In the spin-house women are compelled to spin wool, flax, and hemp.

The senate or council of Amsterdam was composed of 36 persons representing the whole body of the people. It was called the Voedschap. Their office was for life, and in case of the death of one, the survivors elected a successor. The *burgomasters* or *echerins* whose office resembled that of aldermen, were appointed by the senate, and were 12 in number. Out of these, four were chosen annually, to execute the office, and were styled burgomaster's regent. Three were discharged annually and their place supplied. In criminal cases, there was no appeal from the college of new burgomasters, who were judges; but in civil actions, the council of the province constitutes a court of appeal.

In early times Amsterdam was strongly fortified, but, in consequence of various alterations, it can now be defended only by inundating the surrounding country. The new canal from Amsterdam to Nieuwe Diep is an immense work. The canal is 50 miles and a half long, and so broad as to admit of one frigate passing another. This canal will greatly improve the commerce of the city, as it removes the necessity of unloading large vessels, which must be done before they can pass through the harbor.

AMURATH II, in 1422, succeeded his father Mohammed I. Numerous pretenders contested his claim to the crown, which, after he had quelled opposition, he relinquished to his son, Mahomet, but emerged from his retirement when the latter was found inadequate to the imperial station. Whenever he encountered the Hungarians and Janizaries, he defeated them. He died in 1451 aged 47.

ANABAPTISTS, a religious sect, whose name was given them from their disbelief in the efficacy of infant baptism. They claim historical notice on account of their insurrec-

tion against the civil authority of Munster, and other German provinces. Their fanatical leader, John of Leyden, a tailor, defended himself in Munster for a whole year. After this, the punishment of the leaders quelled the insurrection. Munster was taken, June 24, 1535.

ANACREON, a Greek lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia, who flourished 500 years B. C. Polycrates, king of Samos, was his patron until his death. At Athens he was encouraged by Hipparchus, but the fall of the latter drove him from Athens, and he passed an old age of gaiety at Abdera, where he was choked by a grape-stone in his 85th year. He was the poet of love and wine, and much honored by the Greeks.

ANAXAGORAS, one of the Ionic philosophers, born at Clazomene, in Ionia, 500 B. C. died at Lampsacus at the age of 72.

ANAXIMANDER, a disciple of Thales, whose chief study was mathematics, born at Miletus, 610 B. C., died 546 B. C. He made some scientific discoveries.

ANCUS MARTIUS, succeeded Tullus Hostilius, the 3d king of Rome, 640 B. C. and died 618 B. C. He was a conqueror, improved the navigation of the Tiber, and established good laws.

ANDALUSIA, the richest province of Spain, bounded north by Estremadura and La Mancha; east, by Murcia; south by the straits of Gibraltar, and west by Portugal. It is divided into Upper and Lower, the former of which comprehends Granada, and the latter Jaen, Cordova, and Seville.

ANDOVER, a township of Massachusetts, in Essex county, 20 miles N. of Boston, on the right bank of the Merrimack River, and watered by the Shawsheen. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains 4,540 inhabitants. Its theological seminary is noted.

ANDRE, Major. Among the various events which contributed to give a distinctive character to the war of our Revolution, the fate of Major Andre, a young English officer, can never be forgotten, nor the sad story of the close of his life ever read without a deep and painful interest. This young man was handsome, talented, brave, enthusiastic, generous, and accomplished, beloved by all his acquaintance, without distinction of country. He entered the royal army with high hopes, and was well fitted to adorn an elevated station. His history is connected with that of the worst traitor who ever disgraced the name of America. This man was General Arnold. His unrepressed extravagance had led him to incur

heavy debts which he saw no means of discharging, but by accepting the gold of the British, as the price of treason to his country. In September, 1780, Arnold was in command of West Point, a military post on the North, or Hudson river, New York, which was of vast importance to the Americans. To give notoriety to his apostacy, Arnold had selected this fortress, which was almost impregnable from natural defences, and from fortifications, on which no care or expense had been spared. Arnold had opened a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton, under fictitious names, and the pretence of mercantile business, through Major Andre, then holding the rank of Adjutant-General. The young officer was conveyed up the river in the Vulture sloop of war, and, under a pass for John Anderson, came on shore in the night, and had an interview with Arnold. Morning surprised them before their business was transacted, and, as it was impossible for Andre to get on board the Vulture by daylight, he consented to remain hidden till the next night. In the course of the day, the Vulture altered her position, in consequence of a gun being brought to bear upon her, and, for this reason, the boatmen, at night, refused to take Andre on board.

The young officer now found himself compelled to attempt to get to New York by land. Arnold gave him a pass, granting permission to John Anderson, "to go to the lines of White Plains, or lower if he thought proper, he being on public business." Changing his uniform, which he had previously worn under a surtout, for a plain coat, he mounted a horse, passed the American guards in safety, and was congratulating himself on his escape, when three militia men, suddenly appearing, seized his bridle-rein, and demanded his business. Surprised, and off his guard, he did not produce his pass, but hastily asked the men where they belonged. "Down below," was the answer, meaning New York. "So do I;" replied Andre, rejoiced to find them friends. But he was mistaken, and being pressed, he finally declared that he was a British officer. He begged them to suffer him to pursue his way, offering them gold, and a watch of great value. John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Van Wert, were poor men—their dress bespoke it—but they loved their country, and despised a bribe. They might have answered Andre, in the words of another American, on another occasion: "your king has not gold enough to buy us." They carried Andre before Lieut.

Col. Jameson, who commanded the troops on the lines. The captors of Andre were rewarded by Congress with an annual pension of two hundred dollars each, and a silver medal bearing on one side a shield inscribed "Fidelity;" and on the other the motto "Amor Patriæ;" *love of country*.

Andre still passed as John Anderson. He generously wished to save Arnold, and asked permission to write to him. This the commanding officer incautiously permitted, although in Andre's boots there had been found, in the hand writing of Arnold, returns of the state of the forces, and the condition of West Point, with other important papers. Immediately on the receipt of the letter, Arnold escaped. He was at dinner when the letter arrived. Abruptly leaving the table, he ran down a steep bank, threw himself into a boat, and was rowed to the Vulture, which immediately got under sail, and carried the traitor to New York. Gen. Washington was soon apprized of the circumstances, and the same express which conveyed the intelligence, carried a letter from the prisoner, frankly avowing his name and the circumstances under which he had been forced to appear as an impostor. All the American officers who saw Andre, were struck with his candor and manliness, and there was not one who did not feel for his situation.

The consideration of his case was referred by General Washington to a board of fourteen general officers, of which General Green was President, and Generals Steuben and La Fayette were members. It was decided that he ought to be regarded as a spy, and the stern rules of war, and the necessity of an example, required that he should die upon the gibbet. He begged of Washington to be allowed to die as a soldier, but the patriotism of the General refused, what his feelings would have granted. Led to the place of execution, Andre, surveying the instrument of his fate, asked with concern, "Must I die by this? I am reconciled to my death, but oh! not to the mode." Recovering his composure, he added: "It will be but a momentary pang." His countenance was unruffled, and calm, to the very last moment of his life;—the instant before he was launched into eternity, it exhibited a sunny serenity and high magnanimity which touched the hearts of all! At the last moment he was asked if he wished to say any thing. "But this," he replied: "You will witness to the world, that I die like a brave man."

The kindest attentions were bestowed on

Andre by the American officers, particularly by General Hamilton, who did all in his power to soothe him, and has described his character with his usual happy felicity. Far different was the treatment of the pious and patriotic Captain Hale, a young American officer, who was taken as a spy, and ordered to be executed the next morning. He begged the use of a bible; which was refused; to be allowed to write a letter to his mother; which poor privilege was also denied him. "The Americans," said the British commander, "shall not know that they have a rebel in their army who can die with so much firmness." On the occasion of the capture of some young American officers upon Long Island, they were brought before Sir Henry Clinton, who thus addressed them. Gentlemen, do you know that I can hang every man of you as rebels, taken in arms against the king." "Hang and be hanged!" bluntly exclaimed Lieut. Dunscomb, with the energy of a rough soldier; "I have lived for my country, and I am not afraid to die for her."

Andre's ashes were secured by the British, and conveyed to England, where a monument is erected to him in St. Paul's, London. He possessed some literary abilities, and wrote a poem called the *Cow Chase*.

ANDREWS, Str., a city of Scotland, on the Firth of Tay, 39 miles from Edinburgh. Population 5621. It has two universities, and formerly had a greater extent than it has at present. In 1559, the reformers, with mistaken zeal, destroyed its splendid cathedral.

ANDROCLUS, or Androdus, a Dacian slave, who was exposed in the arena of a Roman circus, to fight a lion; but the animal forbore to injure him, because he had formerly extracted a thorn from his foot while in the Dacian wilds. Androclus was released, and used to lead the friendly lion about the city.

ANDROMACHE, the faithful and affectionate wife of Hector, prince of Troy, of whom she was so fond, as to feed his horses with her own hands. After his death, she was married to Neoptolemus, to whose share the lovely captive fell, and afterwards to Helenus, son of Priam.

ANDROMEDA, daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, by Cassiopeia. She is fabled to have been exposed by Neptune to a sea monster, from which she was delivered by Perseus. An explanation of the fable is offered in the supposition that she was courted by the captain of a ship, who attempted to carry her away, but was baffled by the enterprize and activity of a more faithful lover.

ANGELO, Buonarrotti, Michael, was of a noble and ancient family, and born at Caprese, or Chiusi, 1474. Any one of his high qualities would have made the fortune of an ordinary man. He was a distinguished painter, sculptor, architect, and poet, and "cunning of fence." The beauty of the Sistine Chapel consists principally in the perfection of his paintings. At 50 years old, he commenced painting the *Last Judgment* in the Sistine Chapel, in which the grand and gigantic character of his mind is shadowed forth. Embracing a multitude of figures in various attitudes, and with different expressions, it is an unwearying object of contemplation for the artist and lover of the fine arts. Between Michael Angelo and Raphael, there was a warm rivalry, the former never forgetting that Raphael had perfected his style, only after having diligently studied the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel.

The Farnesian family had built a house upon the bank of the Tiber, in the street *della Longera*. Cardinal Farnese, wished to have the halls adorned by the pencil of Raphael, to give additional beauty to this charming place. The artist accepted the proposals of his eminence, but stipulated that no one should inspect his work until it was finished. But the friends of Raphael spread abroad highly-colored reports of the triumphs which the painter had achieved, praising in especial, the *Banquet of the Gods*, the *Nuptials of Cupid and Psyche*, and *The Triumph of Galatea*. These reports inflamed the curiosity of Buonarrotti, and he swore by the *Inferno* of Dante, that he would gain admission into the Farnesian villa, examine the works of Raphael, and prevent their completion.

Michael Angelo, having discovered that Raphael went late to his work, disguised himself as an *acquavitario*, vender of brandy, and taking with him a huge basket filled with biscuits and brandy, directed his steps at an early hour to the gate of the Farnesian palace. His cries of "brandy! brandy!" roused the masons—the gate was opened, and the *acquavitario* admitted in a twinkling. Behold, Michael Angelo in the interior of the Farnesina! The workmen were soon busily employed upon the biscuits and the brandy, and he passed through the corridors, and was soon before the frescoes of Raphael. The fine picture of Galatea attracted his attention, and, noticing a scaffold and a wall in readiness for the painter, he ascended and drew with a piece of charcoal, a gigantic head of Jupiter, after which he left the villa precipitately, without stopping for his basket. When

Raphael arrived at noon, on beholding the splendid head, he exclaimed, "Michael Angelo!" From that day he painted no more in the Farnesina, and his works remained unfinished. The head which Michael Angelo designed, remains still upon the wall, and covered with a glass, attracts the admiration of artists and connoisseurs.

ANGLES, a tribe which occupied the country between the Weser and the Elbe, now a part of Prussia. Their piracies made them notorious at an early period, and in the fifth century, uniting with the Saxons, their powerful neighbors of the north, under the name of *Anglo-Saxons*, they effected the conquest of England. A small tract of land near the Danish peninsula, where some of them remained, is called at the present day, *Angeln*.

ANGLESEA, or Anglesey, the Mona of the ancients, an island and county of North Wales, situated in the Irish Sea. It has a population of 48,325. Its length is 24 miles, and its breadth 17. The fertility of the soil adapts it for grazing, and grain and cattle are its principal products. Over the strait of Menai which separates it from Wales, a fine suspension bridge has been erected.

ANGOLA, a country of Western Africa, including the range of coast from 1 to 12 deg. S., from which 40,000 slaves are obtained annually. The Portuguese settled there in the middle ages.

ANGORA, Ancyra, or Angoura; a city of Natolia, or Asia Minor, 212 miles from Constantinople, and containing, perhaps, 50,000 souls. Its hilly environs are thickly studded with delicious gardens, but the once strong fortifications of this delightful city, are decayed. The Angora shawls rival those of Cashmere; the hair of the native goat furnishing the materials. A considerable manufacture of these is carried on, although the trade of the place is no longer what it was. It is built on the site of the ancient Ancyra. Here Bajazet, the famed sultan of the Ottomans, was taken prisoner by Tamerlane, in 1402.

ANICH, Peter, a poor peasant of the Tyrol, whose aptness for the study of astronomy and geography was not developed until he was 23 years old. He was born in 1723, at Oberporfess, near Inspruck, and died in 1766. He was encouraged by the Jesuits, and made a celestial and terrestrial globe, with several mathematical instruments, remarkable for neatness. Under the patronage of the empress Maria Theresa, he drew a map of the Tyrol.

ANJOU, anciently a fertile, well-watered, and productive province of France, now forming the department of Maine and Loire. Before the revolution, it was estimated to contain upwards of 90,000 families. Angers is the chief town. The province has alternately belonged to the crown, and been bestowed upon princes of the blood. Louis XV conferred it on his grandson, Stanislaus, count of Provence, afterward Louis XVIII.

ANKERSTRÆM, John Jacob, the murderer of Gustavus III. Originally a page at the Swedish court, he was at length raised to the rank of ensign of the royal guards. He joined a conspiracy the members of which thirsted for the blood of their monarch. Ankerstrøm wished to make the deed of blood his own, but the Counts Horn and Ribbing contended for it; lots were drawn, and Ankerstrøm obtained the post of murderer. At a masquerade at Stockholm, he accomplished his purpose by discharging a pistol at the king. Having been discovered and condemned, he was scourged in prison for several successive days, dragged on a cart to the scaffold, and executed April 29, 1792, glorying in the deed, and bearing all his sufferings with singular fortitude. He died at the age of 31 years.

ANNA, a heathen goddess, in whose honor the Romans instituted festivals. Several fabulous explanations of the origin of these celebrations have been given, but the most probable is the least remarkable; viz. that Anna was an industrious old lady of Bovillæ, and her apotheosis the reward of her kindness in daily supplying the Romans at Mount Sacer with cakes.

ANNA, Ivanowna, empress of Russia, daughter of Ivan, and niece of Peter the Great. She succeeded Peter II, son of the unfortunate Alexis, in 1730. Anna displayed great boldness in the very commencement of her reign, refused to renounce a single privilege enjoyed by the czars, and proclaimed herself autocrat of all the Russias. She waged war against the Persians, Poles, and Turks. She was born in 1693, and died 1740.

ANNAPOLIS, a city and port of entry in Ann Arundel county, Maryland. It is situated on the S. W. side of the Severn, two miles from its mouth, forty miles E. N. E. of Washington. Population 2623. It is the seat of the state government and contains several fine public buildings. *Annapolis Royal*, is a city of Nova Scotia with a good harbor.

ANNE, queen of England, second daughter

of James II, previously duke of York, born 1664. In 1683, she married prince George, brother of Christian V of Denmark. In 1688, she joined the party which invited the prince of Orange to aid in dethroning his father-in-law. She ascended the throne, on the death of her sister Mary, and of William III, in 1699. During her reign Gibraltar was taken by the English. Her brother James (the pretender), vainly attempted to set foot in Scotland, and Anne, with great reluctance, set a price upon his head. She seems privately to have entertained for a long time the hope of securing the succession to her brother, and was much grieved when convinced of the futility of such expectations. Anne died July 20th, 1714, her dying words being, "O, my dear brother, how I pity thee!" She possessed moderate abilities, but was amiable as a wife, mother, and sovereign, and distinguished by the grateful title of *good Queen Anne*. Her reign was made brilliant by the successes of the English arms, and the writings of the authors of the day, among whom, were Pope and Addison.

ANNE of Austria, queen of France, was daughter of Philip III, of Spain. She became the wife of Louis XIII, in 1615, but lived upon bad terms with him. On the death of Louis, she became sole regent during the minority of her son, Louis XIV, but made herself unpopular among her subjects by reposing unbounded confidence in Cardinal Mazarin. Affairs assumed so threatening an aspect, that she was compelled to leave Paris. Tranquility was restored at length, and when her son assumed the reins of power, in 1661, she went into retirement in which she lived till her death, in 1666.

ANNE, daughter of John III, duke of Cleves, was married to Henry VIII of England, who fell in love with her picture. He was soon, however, disgusted with the *Flanders mare*, as he contemptuously termed her, and she quietly returned to her native land, where she died in 1557, happy in escaping the death which the sanguinary tyrant inflicted upon Anne Boleyn.

ANSELM, a distinguished archbishop of Canterbury, (England,) who, in the early part of the 12th century, maintained the powers of the church, in opposition to those of the crown.

ANSGAR, or Anshgar, a saint of the Romish church, born in Picardy, in 800, died in 865. He was called the *Apostle of the North*, from his zeal and success in introducing Christianity into Denmark and Sweden.

ANSON, George, lord, was born in 1697, at Shugborough manor, in Staffordshire, England, and entered the navy at an early age. In his

27th year he obtained the rank of post-captain, and when, in 1739, a war with Spain appeared inevitable, he was made commander of a fleet in the South Sea. He sailed Sept. 18th, 1740, but encountering a violent storm, was prevented, for three months, from doubling Cape Horn, and was rejoined at Juan Fernandez, by only three of his vessels in a wretched condition. The original number was eight, five men of war, and three smaller vessels. He sailed for the coast of Peru, made some prizes, and burned the town of Paita, but, failing to intercept the annual *Mannilla* galleon, found himself compelled to burn his booty, and destroy all of his vessels but one. Having equipped this one (the *Centurion*), he retreated to Tinian, one of the Ladrone islands. After having met with some disasters, he finally sailed for Macao, which he reached in safety, and there formed the plan of taking Acapulco. To accomplish this bold purpose, he gave out that he had returned to England, and this deceptive report circulated with great rapidity. Meanwhile, he directed his course to the Philippines, cruising in the vicinity of Cape Espiritu Santo. After about a month, the long expected galleon appeared, and, confident in her superior strength, eagerly commenced the fight. The British fought with that cool, dauntless valor, for which they are distinguished, and succeeded in making a prize of the galleon, which was worth £400,000. The whole amount of the booty previously taken was £600,000. Anson then returned to Macao, where he disposed of his prize. The Chinese were inclined to insult his flag, but he maintained his rights with his characteristic pertinacity. From Macao, he sailed for England, which he reached June 15th, 1744, having escaped the French fleet which lay in the channel. Anson's perilous voyage threw new light upon geography and navigation, and conferred lasting benefits upon the cause of science.

He was liberally rewarded for his bravery and perseverance, being made, soon after his return, rear-admiral of the blue, and at no great distance from that period, rear-admiral of the white. In 1747, he gained a brilliant victory over the French admiral, Jonquiere, off Cape Finisterre, and was consequently raised to the peerage with the title of *Lord Anson, baron of Soberton*. *L'Invincible* and *La Gloire*, two French vessels, were taken by Anson on this occasion, and the captain of the former, on surrendering his sword, said, "*Monsieur, vous avez vaincu l'Invincible, et la Gloire vous suit.*" "Sir, you have conquered the *Invincible*, and *Glory* follows you."

Lord Anson was made first lord of the admiralty, four years after his elevation to the peerage. In 1758, he commanded the fleet before Brest, protecting the landing of the English, and receiving them after their repulse. He died in 1762.

ANSTEY, Christopher, a poet of the 18th century, born in 1724, died in 1805. His *New Bath Guide*, published in 1766, became immediately popular from its humor, wit, and originality.

ANTÆUS, the fabulous son of Neptune and Terra (the Earth), of gigantic stature. He resided in Libya, where he challenged every stranger to single combat. What made him peculiarly formidable, was the circumstance of the renewal of his strength by his mother, every time he was thrown to the earth. Hercules, having found out the secret of his prowess, overcame him by lifting him in the air, and crushing him in his iron grasp. The dwelling of this monster was adorned with the skulls of his vanquished adversaries.

ANTENOR, a noble Trojan, who makes a conspicuous figure in the *Iliad* of Homer. He escaped, like Æneas, and is said to have founded Patavium, the modern Padua.

ANTHONY, St., the Great, first institutor of the monastic life. His native place was Coma, a town of Upper Egypt, where he was born, A. D. 251. In 285, he retired into solitude from a devotional spirit, and in 305, established the first community of monks. Being disappointed in his attempts to gain the honor of martyrdom at Alexandria, he left the cottages of his monks to the care of his pupil Pachomius, and, in company with two of the brethren, retired to a very remote desert, where he died, A. D. 356. The disease, called from him St. Anthony's fire, is a malady of peculiar violence with frightful accompaniments, in which every limb attacked, becomes withered, shrunk, and blackened, as if under the influence of flame. The life of St. Anthony in the wilderness, is said to have been fearfully eventful, being passed in combats with devils. The exploits of the saint are frequently made the subject of paintings, by Catholic artists. The order of Anthony was established, which, even in the 18th century, numbered thirty convents, not one of which is extant at present.

ANTIBES, an old town of Provence, on the Mediterranean, with a safe and commodious harbor. Population, 5570. It was founded 340 B. C. by the Massilians, who gave it the name of *Antipolis*. In 1747, it successfully resisted

the Austrians and English. In modern history it is noted as being the only place where the French troops refused to join Napoleon on his landing in 1815, after his escape from Elba.

ANTIGONE, a daughter of **Œdipus**, king of Thebes, by his incestuous connexion with Jocasta. Antigone was the faithful guide of **Œdipus**, after his loss of sight; having buried the corpse of her brother Polynices, against the express commands of Creon, the tyrant ordered her to be buried alive, but she killed herself before the execution of the sentence. (See **Œdipus**.)

ANTIGONUS, Gonatas, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, a prince of a peaceable disposition, but compelled to enter into war, first with the Gauls, then with Pyrrhus of Epirus. When his son brought him the head of the latter, he expressed great indignation, and interred the body with all the respect due to a great warrior. He died at the age of eighty, B. C. 243.

ANTIGONUS, general of Alexander the Great, after whose death he attempted to gain the sovereignty of Asia, but was defeated and fell at Ipsus, 301 B. C.

ANTINOUS, a Bithynian youth, of whom the emperor Adrian was excessively fond. When the latter was on his travels, Antinous threw himself into the Nile and was drowned, but whether the act was committed with the intention of saving the life of the emperor, or from weariness of existence, has not yet been decided. The grief of Adrian was intense, and the honors of divinity were, by his command, paid to his young and unfortunate favorite. He named a newly-discovered star Antinous, and gave this name to cities, while various images of the lost youth emanated from the hands of different artists. Those which have come down to us bearing the name of Antinous, are distinguished for a languid loveliness, and a roundness of contour, which resembles the traits of female rather than manly beauty.

ANTIOCH, or Antakia. This city anciently bore a variety of names—viz. *Antiochia*, *Antigonia*, *Theopolis*, *Seleucis*, *Epiphane*, and *Reblata*. It is in Syria, fifty miles west of Aleppo, on the Orontes, twenty-one miles from the sea. The population is less than 20,000, the houses low, and the land neglected. The appearance of the city is melancholy, and no remains recall the splendors of the day when it was the third city in the world, for beauty, greatness, and population. It was built by Antiochus and Selencus Nicanor, partly on a hill, and partly in a plain. It was for a great length of time the residence of the Macedonian kings of Syria, and the Ro-

man governors, when Syria became a province of the empire. In the crusades it was famous for the defeat of the Turks, in 1098, by Godfrey and the crusaders.

ANTIOCHUS. Several distinguished kings of Syria bore this name. The first was the general of king Philip, a Macedonian by birth, whose fame was eclipsed by that of his son Seleucus.—Antiochus Soter, the son of Seleucus, was unsuccessful in war, but is chiefly distinguished by his passion for his step-mother, the beautiful Stratonice. His struggles to quell his misplaced affection, threw him into a lingering disorder, the cause of which he was unwilling to divulge. Erasistratus, the king's physician, penetrated his secret in the following manner. As he was holding the hand of his patient, he perceived by the accelerated motion of his pulse on the entrance of Stratonice, that love for her was the cause of his disorder. The king, to save the life of his son, relinquished to him his young and lovely bride.—Antiochus the Great succeeded his brother, Seleucus Ceraunus, 244 years B. C. Molo, governor of Media, felt the power of his arms, and Ptolemy Philopater was by him compelled to give up the whole of Syria. Over the Parthians, also, he was completely triumphant, and, favoring the cause of Hannibal, he made war upon the Romans. He was, however, dispirited by ill-success in the commencement of this contest, and not fully comprehending or seconding the views of the Carthaginian general, was several times defeated, but signally at Magnesia, the consequence of which was the conclusion of a peace disgraceful to the Syrian monarch. He was killed in an attempt to plunder a temple of Jupiter.

ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES, second son of the preceding, oppressed the Jews cruelly and laid siege to Alexandria. He was compelled to desist by the interference of the Romans in behalf of their ally Ptolemy. Nothing can show in a more striking light the terror of the Roman name, than the following anecdote. When Antiochus was on the point of marching against Ptolemy, Popilius Lænas arrived at his court as ambassador from the Roman Senate. He was instructed to command Antiochus to relinquish his hostile project. Any other but a Roman citizen would have been awed at the presence of the courtiers and army of the king, sitting as he was, surrounded by all the imposing splendors of a regal camp. But Popilius sternly delivered the message of the senate, and with such an air of haughty authority, that Antiochus was embarrassed. He endeavoured, however, to sa-

tisfy the ambassador with an evasive answer; but Popilius, with his staff, drew a circle around the king's seat; and said sternly: "Pass not that boundary, I command you, O King, until you have given a plain answer to the senate's demand." The king, overawed by this boldness, promised to sacrifice his project to the wishes of the Romans. The last Syrian king of this name was Antiochus Asiaticus. On his expulsion by Pompey, Syria became a Roman province, ruled by governors.

ANTIPATER, a Macedonian, the faithful minister of Philip and Alexander, and pupil of Aristotle. He obtained the European provinces on the death of Alexander. His war with the states of Greece terminated successfully. He died, B. C. 317.

ANTISTHENES, founder of the sect of the Cynics, was born at Athens, between 424 and 421, B. C. From Socrates he imbibed an enthusiastic love of virtue. He thought that virtue consisted in independence of circumstances, and to maintain this, he thought it requisite that our wants should be reduced to the smallest number. He affected a contempt for wealth, honor, the delights of the senses, and knowledge, and sturdily walked the streets, in the ragged garb of a beggar. Plato was one of the first to penetrate his whims, and guess at their design, and his brilliant remark to the Cynic, has not escaped oblivion: "I see your vanity," said the sage, "through the holes of your coat." Antisthenes, however, was a virtuous man, whose conversation was agreeable, and is worthy of high praise, if it be true that he attacked the accusers of Socrates, and by his perseverance obtained the banishment of one, and the death of another.

ANTIUM, a city of the Volsci on the Tuscan Sea, traces of which are still visible in *Capo d'Anzo*, or *Antio*. Camillus took it, and carrying the beaks of their vessels to Rome employed them in ornamenting a tribunal in the forum, thence called the *Rostra* (beaks). The city was dedicated to the goddess of Fortune, whose statue nodded answers, when consulted as an oracle, being probably formed upon some simple mechanical principle.

ANTOINETTE (Marie Antoinette Josephe Jeanne), of Lorraine, arch-duchess of Austria, the accomplished, beautiful, and unfortunate queen of Louis XVI, whom she married while he was dauphin. She was the daughter of Francis I and Maria Theresa, and was born at Vienna, in 1755. Her accomplishments, talents, grace, virtue, and uncommon loveli-

ness, fitted her for the queen of a gallant nation, and as such she would have been honored in France, had she lived before oppression had roused the people to madness. Her mother, in a letter to her future husband, after alluding to the care with which she had formed her mind, says, "Above all things, I have recommended to her humility before God, because I am convinced that it is impossible for us to secure the happiness of the subjects confided to us, without love to Him, who destroys the sceptres and the thrones of kings according to his will." The marriage took place at Versailles, May 16, 1770, and was celebrated with uncommon splendor, but immediately after the ceremony, a thunderstorm of unparalleled violence broke over the palace of Versailles, darkened the surrounding scenery, and struck terror into the hearts of the people for miles around. On May 30th, the festivities at Paris were saddened by a most terrible accident; a number of citizens being crushed to death in the Rue Royale, by some mismanagement on the part of the proper authorities. 53 persons were found dead, and 300 more were dangerously injured.

The magnanimity of Marie Antoinette displayed itself soon after her elevation to the throne, on the death of Louis XV. An officer of the *gardes du corps* (body-guard), who had given offence on some former occasion, expressed his intention of resigning his commission, but the queen forbade him. "Remain," said she, "forget the past. Far be it from the queen of France to avenge the injuries of the dauphiness." She devoted herself to the interests of her people with an assiduity unparalleled in a sovereign of her age, yet, becoming obnoxious to the court party, her character was assailed in every shape and quarter. She was accused of setting on foot conspiracies which never existed, and of entertaining views which never entered her mind. She was termed the *Austrian*, and it was openly asserted as well as privately insinuated, that her heart was estranged from the country of her husband, and her mind solely occupied with the interests of her native land. In her conduct there was matter for gentle reproof, but none for malevolent accusation. A gayety, which sometimes degenerated into levity, a passion for fashionable novelties, and an unwary contempt for court formalities, instead of being regarded as the foibles and imprudences of a young and innocent mind, were construed into evidences of the existence of loose principles, unbridled extravagance, and hatred for the nation. She was likewise charged

with pettishness under reproof, and we can readily conceive how a female of so high a rank, conscious of the purity of her intentions, and perpetually assailed by reckless cavillers, assumed in reply to the unworthy insinuations of her enemies, the tone which her virtue and her birth appeared to warrant. The affair of the diamond necklace created an extraordinary sensation. A jeweller at Paris demanded payment for a necklace so costly that the finances of a queen would hardly warrant its purchase. The result of an examination was the proof of the queen's integrity. A lady of the stature and complexion of the queen had succeeded in disguising herself, and passing herself off as Antoinette, upon a cardinal in a midnight meeting in the park of Versailles. On the 6th of October (1789) the mob broke into the palace of Versailles, murdered some of the body-guards, and threatened the queen in the most frightful language. At midnight she received a letter from a friendly clergyman, advising her to seek safety in flight, as her life would be sacrificed early the next morning. She resolved to remain and destroyed the warning letter. She heard the footsteps of the ruffian rabble—she thought her time had come—but her life was saved. The progress of the ruffians was arrested at the very door of her bed-chamber, where her faithful guardsmen laid down their lives to secure for their queen a retreat to the chamber of the king. The king and queen showed themselves with their children in the balcony. The mass of heads beneath for a moment ceased to be agitated—but it was only for a moment. Silence was broken by a thousand tongues: "No children—no children! The queen! the queen alone!" This was a trying moment; but Antoinette had firmness for the crisis. Putting her son and daughter into her husband's arms, she advanced alone into the balcony. A spectacle like this filled the fierce people with admiration, and thundering shouts of *Vive la reine!* (*Long live the queen!*) succeeded to the imprecations of the preceding moment. Such is the fickleness of a mob! The march to Paris was a succession of terrors. The heads of two faithful guardsmen, elevated on pikes, met the eyes of the poor queen as she looked from her carriage windows.

The fate of Antoinette darkened rapidly. With the king she fled to Varennes,—with him was brought back to Paris. Her courage did not fail in the scene of the Legislative Assembly, before which body she was present with her husband, heard his deposition pronounced, and then went

into the Temple, where he was imprisoned. Here, where the light of heaven faintly fell through grated windows, surrounded by her family, she appeared to feel entire resignation to the will of Him, on whom the happiness of the humblest individual depends. When she heard the condemnation of the king from the lips of the royal victim, she had the firmness to congratulate him on the speedy delivery from trouble which awaited him. The eternal separation from her son did not shake her firmness, and, with a heart apparently unbroken, she was consigned to the loathsome depths of a dungeon, August 5th, 1793. The accusations brought against the unhappy queen on her trial, were all unfounded, and merely advanced because her enemies had still respect enough for justice, to mimic its forms in their guilty court. She was charged with having squandered the public money, and with leaguings in secret with the foreign enemies of France. The clearness of her innocence, the falsehood and frivolity of witnesses, the eloquence of defenders were of no avail—Marie Antoinette was doomed to die upon the scaffold.

The expression of her countenance as she passed to the place of execution awed the bloodthirsty populace—but the once matchless beauty of that noble countenance was gone forever. One unacquainted with the ravages of grief, could not believe that the haggard and forsaken being whom they led to sacrifice, was the same young queen who a short time before, held in thrall the chivalry of France, by her exquisite loveliness, her winning grace and sportive gayety. Antoinette cast back a long last look at the Tuilleries. A look which told of sorrowful remembrance, and of agonizing emotion—then with an air of dignified resignation, she ascended the scaffold. "My God!" cried she, as she kneeled on that fatal platform, "enlighten and affect my executioner! Adieu, my children—my beloved ones—forever! I am going to your father!" This noble woman perished in her 38th year, October 16, 1793.

ANTONINUS (Annius Verus), best known by the name of MARCUS AURELIUS, born A. D. 121, assumed the imperial dignity, A. D. 161, on the death of Antoninus Pius. He chose for his colleague, Lucius Verus, but the latter, dying a few years after, left the government solely in the hands of Antoninus. In the prosecution of the war against the Quadi, his army was on the point of perishing of thirst, when there fell an abundant shower of rain, which was attributed

to the prayers of the 10th, (a Christian) legion, and they were thenceforth termed the *thundering legion*. Though justly celebrated for beneficence and equity, Antoninus was not free from religious fanaticism, and authorized a persecution of the Christians in Gaul. His want of foresight in introducing the profligate Commodus, his son, into the government, was productive of most unhappy consequences. After his death, which took place in the 59th year of his age, and 19th of his reign, he was deified by the Romans, who appreciated his merit.

ANTONINUS PIUS, Titus Aurelius Fulvius, originally of a Gaulish family, was born near Rome, A. D. 86. He succeeded to the consulate in A. D. 120, and was adopted by, and succeeded Adrian in 138. He was tolerant to the Christians, humane, dignified, and just, and his reign was one of undisturbed tranquillity. He was wont to say, with Scipio, "I had rather save the life of a single citizen, than destroy a thousand of my enemies." He died at the age of 74, A. D. 161.

ANTONY, Mark, (Marcus Antonius), the triumvir, was born 86 years B. C. He attracted notice at an early age by his bravery and dissipation. His first exploit was the establishment of Ptolemy Auletes on the throne. He attached himself to the party of Cæsar, whose favor he gained by the employment of all the arts of which he was master, and was appointed by Cæsar his colleague in the consulship, B. C. 44. After the fall of Cæsar, Antony obtained from the senate a confirmation of the acts of his colleague, and a public funeral, at which he delivered an harangue so eloquent and spirit-stirring that he roused the indignation of the people, and forced Brutus and Cassius to fly. Octavius, the heir of Cæsar, was supported by the enemies of Antony, who wished to curtail the authority of this ambitious man, but in the course of the civil war, Antony, uniting with Lepidus and Octavius, formed the triumvirate which, in Rome, speedily manifested the most sanguinary designs. Each of the triumvirs agreed to sacrifice his friends, and their alliance was cemented by the blood of Rome's bravest and best citizens. Antony affixed the head and hand of Cicero to the rostrum, which he had dignified by his eloquence. Brutus and Cassius being defeated, Antony went to the East, and surrounded by Asiatic luxuries, forgot whatever of manliness he had once possessed. Captivated by Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, his ambition was lost in the indulgence of his passions. Fulvia, his wife, having taken up arms

against Octavius, the latter quarrelled with Antony, but a reconciliation was effected, and Antony, on the death of his wife, married Octavia, the sister of his colleague, to strengthen the bonds which united them. His renewal of the infamous connexion with Cleopatra, however, drew down upon him the vengeance of Octavius, and war was declared against Egypt by the Romans. How Antony fought and fled at Actium has been described. (See *Actium*.) Finding himself deserted on all sides, and hearing of the death of Cleopatra, Antony desired his slave Eros to slay him. This humble friend, affecting to consent, requested his master to turn away his face, and then falling on Antony's sword, died at his feet. Antony, touched at this heroism, snatched the weapon, and gave himself a mortal wound, but had strength enough left to be carried into the presence of Cleopatra in whose arms he died, B. C. 30.

ANTWERP, in French, Anvers, a city of the Netherlands, strongly fortified, containing several beautiful public buildings, and 65,000 inhabitants. Its manufactures are important, and recently its commerce has been flourishing. Before the war between Spain and the Netherlands, Antwerp was a place of more importance than Amsterdam. In the beginning of the 16th century, the Scheldt, on which it is situated, was crowded with vessels; but its harbor was closed by the peace of Westphalia. This completed the ruin which the siege, under the prince of Parma, commenced. When Napoleon declared the Austrian Netherlands free, he prevented the revival of its commerce by making Antwerp a military depot. In 1814, Carnot gallantly defended the city against the English and Saxons. In 1833, General Chassé, held out for a long time against the French under Marechal Gerard, but the latter was victorious.

ANUBIS, an Egyptian deity, son of Osiris, worshipped at first under the form of a dog, and afterwards under that of a man with a dog's head.

APELLES, a painter of antiquity, who received the right of citizenship at Ephesus. He was contemporary with Alexander the Great, and the most masterly of his performances was a picture called "*Alexander holding the lightning*." Many anecdotes are related of him, among others, the following. He had painted a horse, which was severely criticised by a person who examined it, and in such a manner that the pride of the artist was wounded. Resolved to put his performance to the test, he had a horse led into his painting-room, where

the animal, on beholding the picture, neighed, and thus secured the triumph of Apelles.

APIS, a bull worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. He dwelt in chapels, and was fed with care. His birth-day was celebrated with singular ceremonies, and his funeral conducted on the most expensive scale. The color of the bull was required to be black, he had a triangular white spot on the forehead, a white crescent on his right side, and a knot under his tongue. He was drowned in the Nile when he attained the age of 25.

APOLLO, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, born on the island of Delos. He was the god of music, poetry, and prophecy, and considered by physicians, shepherds, and founders of cities, as their patron. A few days after his birth, he killed the serpent Python with an arrow, and is generally represented with a bow and quiver. He fought bravely against the Titans, under Jupiter. When his son Æsculapius (which see), was killed by Jove's thunder-bolt, Apollo slew the Cyclops, who forged the thunderer's weapons. Having conquered the satyr Marsyas, in a musical dispute, Apollo flayed him alive. Pan having disputed the superiority of Apollo in music, a day was appointed for deciding their merits, and Timolus and Midas were judges. The latter, denying the merit of Apollo, was punished by having a pair of ass's ears affixed to his head. When he built the walls of Megara, he laid his lute upon a stone which ever afterwards sent forth a strain of music upon being touched. The Romans celebrated games in his honor which were called *Apollinaria*, and consisted of bull-fights, contests of athletæ, and theatrical shows.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS CRASSINUS, the profligate decemvir, who attempted to destroy the virtue of Virginia. (See Virginia.) His conduct produced a revolution, and he killed himself in prison, according to Livy. He was at the height of his power about 400 B. C.

AQUILEIA, or AGLAR, formerly a flourishing place situated on the Adriatic Sea, and the Timavus, in Upper Italy, now an inconsiderable fishing town in Illyria. It was anciently called, from its splendor, the "Second Rome." The Romans built it chiefly to oppose the incursions of the Barbarians. It was destroyed by Attila in 452.

ARABIA is a country of great extent, and of much historical interest. Its boundaries have varied greatly at different times, but taken in its widest extent, it may be said to be one of the very largest peninsulas in the world. On

the east, it is bounded by the Euphrates, the Persian Gulf, and the bay of Ormus; on the west by Palestine, part of Syria, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea, on the south by the Straits of Babelmandel and the Indian Ocean; and on the north, by part of Syria, Diarbekir, Irak, and Khuzestan. The greater portion of this vast territory is occupied by long, dreary deserts of sand; while, in some parts, as on the western side of the Arabian desert, the soil is rendered fertile by the irrigation of rivulets, and various flowers, both indigenous, and transplanted from India, spring up, bud, and blossom, filling the air with their ravishing perfume. Some precious stones are found in Arabia, but its principle riches are flocks and herds. Of the natural history of Arabia we can say but little. Ferocious animals pursue their prey in the deserts, which they render terrific by their presence and ferocity, while the mountains produce animals yielding many and great advantages to commerce. Of these we may mention the civet-cat, the bezoar goat, the musk-rat, and others of domestic habits and importance.

Concerning the old Arabians who are now destroyed, or merged and lost in other tribes, there is no distinct history or memoir extant. Kahtan or Joktan, son of Éber, and Adnan, the direct descendant of Ishmael, were the ancestors of the present races of Arabians. The posterity of Joktan are termed genuine or pure Arabs, that of Ishmael, naturalized Arabs, or Mostarabi. More than 3600 years ago, Yarab, Joktan's eldest son, is said to have succeeded his father in the kingdom of Yemen, while Jorham, the younger, founded the kingdom of Hejaz, which his posterity possessed until the time of Ishmael. In the time of Alexander the Great, the inundation of Arem overwhelmed with misery the tribes settled in Yemen, eight of which were forced to fly their dwellings and migrate to other lands. Ishmael, marrying the daughter of Modab, one of the princes of Hejaz, had 12 sons. The descendants of Ishmael, driving out the Jorhamites, took possession of their country. The government appears to have been in the hands not of one ruler, but of the leaders of the different tribes. An aristocracy prevailed at Mecca until the time of Mahomet. Sesostris, of whom the Jewish historian, Josephus, speaks under the name of Sesac, conquered Arabia. Yet this conquest was but in name, for the Arabs were too proud and independent to bow their necks beneath the tread of the conqueror, and subsequent events show, that even during his reign, they made themselves formidable to

the Egyptians, and Sesostris himself was forced to draw a line between Heliopolis and Pelusium, to guard his native subjects against the attacks of the Arabs. Furthermore we have evidence, that, although he had a powerful fleet upon the Red Sea, he did no more than skirt the shores of Arabia Felix, or at most, take possession of some of its maritime provinces. It may safely be asserted that the whole peninsula of Arabia never was, or, at least, never was for any length of time, subjected to the Egyptians.

The Hycsos or Shepherd Kings, who invaded Egypt, and for a long time held undisputed sway in that country, were Arabians. Neither the Assyrians, the Medes, nor the Persians, ever obtained firm footing in Arabia. The Persian monarchs were regarded by the Arab chiefs in the light of friends, and received annually a voluntary present of frankincense as a tribute of respect, but other ties than those of the heart never bound the free dwellers of Arabia to the proud potentates of Persia. Cambyzes, when flushed with ambitious pride, and rushing forward to the conquest of Egypt, paused in his impetuous career, and respectfully asked of the Arabians permission to pass through their country. The Spartans, warlike and daring as they were, had reason to repent of an incursion which they made upon the Arabs. Alexander the Great, when inflated with the success of his arms, was surprised to find that the Arabs so little dreaded his tremendous power, as to neglect sending ambassadors to him. This gave the Macedonian a high opinion of them as

“Warriors worthy of his steel;”

but death put an end to his hostile projects. His successors attempted the conquest of Arabia, but were completely defeated. The Romans made different incursions into Arabia with but partial successes to compensate for heavy losses, until Cælius Gallus, in the reign of Augustus, penetrated into the interior of the country, and gained some victories, which the deadly heats the army encountered rendered unavailing. The Arabs were not again disturbed by the Romans until the reign of Trajan.

This emperor, confident of success, besieged the capital of the Hangarenes, but was forced, much to his chagrin, to raise the siege. The emperor Severus met with a similar disappointment. The Saracens joined the Persians against Julian the Apostate. This prince refused to pay the tribute which, under the name of subsidy, the barbarians had exacted from

his predecessors. On their complaining, Julian sternly replied: “Iron and not gold is the metal that I deal in.” This answer caused their revolt. Under the reign of Theodosius, the Arabs ceased to be the stay, and became the terror of the empire. Disunion had heretofore weakened their forces, but now, uniting, they showed their power was indeed formidable. If they had no knowledge of those military arts by which alone the strongholds of power are prostrated, they possessed that wild and desperate valor which carried them triumphantly through their predatory expeditions. Mohammed, and after him, the Caliphs, called forth the energies of the Arabs and the display of every quality which fitted them to bear arms, but that of implicit obedience. The Arabs were too proud of their hereditary independence to submit blindly to the yoke of any man or combination of men, and they accordingly, for the most part, acknowledged only the spiritual authority of the Caliphate. When the power of the Turks gained the ascendant, the Arabs shook themselves free from fetters, rejoicing in the chainless spirit of liberty. It is not difficult to conceive the wild delight of roaming the desert mounted on a fleet horse, and beholding all around a plain which seems interminable, and presents to the Arab horseman the idea of a solitary existence in a world of his own. A French renegado once confessed that his emotions when so situated, were almost painfully exalted.

In the 16th century, during the war between the Turks and Portuguese, Solomon Pacha seized upon all the towns on the Arabian Gulf. His successors also were victorious, and almost all Arabia became subject to the Ottoman empire. These events occurred between the years A. D. 1538 and 1568. Still all the sheiks and princes were not subdued, but many of them, remaining independent, continued to harass the Turks, until, about the middle of the 17th century, the latter were forced to relinquish all the conquered places on the coast of Arabia. The independent spirit of the Arabs has gained them great celebrity.

Arabia is celebrated as being the scene of some of those wonderful events which are commemorated in the Holy Scriptures. It was for a long time the dwelling-place of Moses, who married the daughter of Jethro and fed his flocks upon Mount Horeb. The children of Israel, under the guidance of the Lord, passed into Arabia, when they went from the grinding bondage of the Egyptians. In the desert of Sinai, rises that lofty mount which was clad in thunder and

lightning, when God gave his commandments to the people. Mount Sinai commands a view of Mount Horeb, where again the Lord appeared in the burning bush, to Moses. There is still to be seen that rock, which, when the people thirsted for water, Moses smote; where, from twelve mouths, the living waters gushed profusely. Again, when they were in want of water, in the wilderness of Paran, Moses smote a rock twice before the water flowed. That rock also remains at the present day, an impressive memorial of the miracle, exhibiting the various fissures whence the clear element gushed forth, cheering, by its presence, the many hearts of those who had panted for the succour.

The Bedouin Arabs, although possessed of not a few good qualities, are, like other Arabian tribes, inveterate robbers. When a Bedouin descries a traveller at a distance, he puts his horse to his speed, and rides furiously up, exclaiming loudly: "Undress thyself, thy aunt (my wife) is without a garment." There is no way to avoid death in this case but submission, as the possession of the meanest article of wearing apparel is an object important enough to warrant the shedding of human blood, in the eyes of the Arabs. There are many singular contradictions in the character of these wild people. A stranger who confides his safety to their honor will be treated with the utmost kindness, and share the wealth or poverty of his entertainer, who bids him welcome to what is his. The patriarchal form of government has ever subsisted among the Arabs. The dignity of Grand Sheik (Prince) is hereditary in certain families, but the inferior Sheiks choose a successor out of his family, on the death of a Grand Sheik. Although Arabia is a rich country, the greater portion of the inhabitants are ill-fed and clad, simply because they prefer a wandering life of freedom, to one of confinement and restraint, even if it bring the greatest luxuries. These they profess to despise. The Arabs, after fluctuating between a variety of religions, have generally embraced Mohammedanism, of which there are several sects. One trait in their character is highly praiseworthy; their extreme kindness to the domestic animals to which they owe so much, and which, indeed, constitute, as before remarked, their principal support. They free these creatures from work in their old age, and permit them to die a natural death. The Arab horses are the most splendid and valuable in the world, and are reared with extreme care; spirited, docile, fleet, handsome, and hardy, they always command

the highest prices. The Arabs, proud of the antiquity of their own origin, are no less careful of the fame of their horses, of which they preserve authenticated pedigrees. For chargers, the Arab horses are positively unrivalled. A war-horse of this country appears delighted with the din of battle. His spirit rises with the ardor of the conflict, and he dashes into the "current of a heady fight," reckless of the volleys of musketry and cannon pealing around him, even when struck with shot,

"Staggering, yet stemming all, his lord, unharmed he bears."

He will watch his master if he falls from his saddle in the fight, and not only shield him, but neigh for assistance. The price in Eng. for an Arabian horse is 1000, 2000, or even 3000 pounds sterling. Sometimes even the poorest Arabs will not part with their faithful chargers, even though the most tempting offers be held out. "No, my jewel," was the affectionate exclamation addressed to his mare by that Arab whose story is so celebrated—who, after he had agreed to relinquish the beautiful creature to grace the stud of the King of France, at an enormous price, could not find it in his heart to tear himself from his faithful servant: "No—my jewel! they shall never part us! we have lived and we die together." Saying this with tears in his eyes, he sprang upon her back, and rushed back to the desert, happy in having escaped the temptation and the sacrifice.

Arabia is divided into five provinces:—Yemen—containing three million inhabitants, governed by an imam: Oman—under the imam of Muscat: Lassa or Hassa: Nedshed and Temama: and Heijaz, the Holy Land of the Mohammedans.

ARAM, Eugene, whose erudition and fate have rendered him remarkable, was born at Ramsgill, a village in Yorkshire, England, in the year 1704. His father was, by profession, a gardener, and forced to contend with depressing poverty. At an early age, Eugene was removed, with his mother, to Skelton, and subsequently to Bondgate, near Rippon, where his father had made a small purchase. He was here sent to school and learned to read the New Testament in English; but from that period, with the exception of a month's tuition from a clergyman, Aram owed nothing to teachers, all his learning being self-acquired. His father was gardener to Sir Edward Blackett, at Newby; and, when about thirteen or fourteen years of age, Aram joined him. In the house of the

baronet, Eugene first displayed his love of literature and science. Apart from the bustle and turmoil of the world, he passed his solitary hours in incessant study. Mathematics early engaged his attention, and he became a proficient in the exact sciences; indeed, his fondness for mathematics recommended him to Mr. Christopher Blackett, of London, whom he served for some time in the capacity of book-keeper, commencing his London life at sixteen years of age. After residing with Mr. Blackett for a year and a half, he was taken with the small-pox, and suffered greatly from the terrible disorder.

He afterwards complied with the wishes of his father, and returned to Yorkshire, where he pursued his studies with increasing avidity, but with altered views, having discovered that polite literature possessed greater charms for him than mathematics. He now made himself acquainted with the works of the most celebrated poets, and went through a course of historical reading. He went to Netherdale for the purpose of engaging in teaching, and here, considering himself satisfactorily settled, he married. His marriage proved unhappy, and to his matrimonial connection he afterwards attributed the evils which befel him, and the crime which he committed. Finding himself deficient in classical learning, he resolved to master the learned languages and applied himself to the study of the Latin and Greek grammars with great spirit. He soon acquired the elements, and proceeded to their application, perusing with ease and pleasure the Latin classics, poets, and historians. He next read the Greek Testament, and finished his course with Hesiod, Homer, Theocritus, Herodotus, and Thucydides, with the Greek tragic poets.

At the seat of his friend, William Norton, Esq. of Knaresborough, he learned the Hebrew language, and read the Pentateuch, in 1734. In 1744, he was engaged in London, as usher in the school of a Mr. Painblanc, and gave instruction in Latin and writing. Here he became acquainted with the French language. Afterwards, he was employed as usher and tutor in various seminaries in England, and never suffered a single opportunity of making new acquisitions to escape. He was acquainted with the voluminous and quaint details of heraldry, and with the gentle lore of flowers. He acquired the Chaldee and Arabic languages, and investigated the Celtic dialects. Having discovered an affinity between the Celtic, English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues, he was employed upon a comparative lexicon of these

languages, when a frightful event arrested his literary progress. Aram was accused of having murdered Daniel Clark, a shoemaker. The murder had been concealed for nearly fourteen years, when the discovery of a skeleton, at first supposed to be that of Clark, set on foot investigations which resulted in the arrest of Aram. At the time of his being taken into custody, he was usher of a school at Lynn, in Norfolk. The murder was committed on the 8th of December, 1744-5. Its object was a little paltry gain, although the murderer assigned jealousy as the motive. Remorse had preyed upon the spirits of Aram from the time of the commission of the deed, and he is said to have conversed with the boys at Lynn on the subject of murder, and related to them tales of murders, commencing with the crime of Cain.

Upon his trial at York assizes, on the 3d of August, 1759, he displayed great calmness and self-possession. The principal evidence against him was his wife, from whom he had been a long time separated. Circumstantial evidence, in addition to that of Richard Houseman, helped to convict him. His defence displayed a talent and consummate address which was acknowledged by the judges, whose admission of its ingenuity destroyed the hopes of Aram. He was found guilty. He subsequently confessed his crime, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. While in prison, he attempted to commit suicide by opening his arm in two places with a knife which he had concealed for the purpose. He almost succeeded, and was in a state of excessive weakness, when conducted to the scaffold. Standing beneath the fatal tree, he was asked if he had any thing to say, but he silently shook his head. He was instantly executed, and his body hung in chains in Knaresborough forest.

ARANJUEZ, a village and palace thirty miles from Madrid (Spain), usually the court residence from Easter till the close of June. The palace and grounds are superb.

ARARAT, a mountain in Armenia, rising to the height of 17,100 feet. Here it is supposed that Noah's ark settled.

ARATUS, the hero who freed Sicyon from the tyrant Nicocles, in his twentieth year; he afterwards became chief of Sicyon, and general of the Achæan league. His life was eventful; and he died 216 B. C.

ARAUCANIANS, a South American nation of Indians, resident in Chili. Their number is about 400,000. They have maintained their independence through many contests with the

Spaniards. They subsist by cultivating the land and raising cattle. A Toqui (hereditary noble) is at the head of government, and he strictly maintained the neutrality of his people during the South American struggle for independence.

ARCADIA, a mountain country in the central part of the Peloponnessus. On the north it was bounded by Achaia and Sicyon, on the east by Argolis, on the south by Messenia, and on the west by Elis. Originally called Pelasgia, from the Pelasgi, its first inhabitants, it received its name of Arcadia, from Arcas, grandson of Lycaon. The shepherds inhabiting the country were for a long time rude and uncivilized, but when they cultivated the arts of agriculture, and sweetened their labors by occasional intervals of relaxation, in which they occupied themselves with music and dancing, they became famous in song, and *Arcadian felicity* was a phrase expressive of unalloyed enjoyment. But Arcadia was far from being a paradise, and its inhabitants were not so devoted to pastoral pursuits, that they forgot the excitements of war. On the contrary, when no quarrels of their own occupied them, they engaged in the service of other states.

ARCHANGEL, a Russian City, with 20,000 inhabitants, on the White Sea, thirty miles from the mouth of the Dwina. It receives its name from the monastery of Michael the archangel, founded there in 1584. It is a place of great trade, and its harbor is good, though the entrance is obstructed by a sand-bank.

ARCHIMEDES, the most celebrated geometer of antiquity, born at Syracuse, 287 B. C. He was famed for the mechanical contrivances which he employed to defend his native city, when besieged by the Romans, whose fleet, Lucian says, he set on fire with burning-glasses. Metellus, who took the city, wished to spare the life of Archimedes, but he lost it in the following manner. When the Romans entered the city, Archimedes was found by a soldier, poring over some figures which he had drawn in the sand. He begged the Roman to spare his circle, but the man heedless of his request, rushed forward and killed him with a blow. He was then seventy-five years old, and his death took place 212 B. C. He is said to have declared that he could move the globe, if he only had a place to stand upon.

ARCHONS. (See Athens.)

AREOPAGUS. (See Athens.)

ARGOLIS, in the eastern part of the Peloponnessus, bounded on the north by Achaia and

Corinth; on the northeast by the Saronic gulf; on the west by Arcadia, and on the south by Laconia. The Argolic gulf lies upon the southwest. Fertile plains and swelling hills vary the surface of this region. It was colonised by Egyptians in 1800, and 1500 B. C. Danaus led the earliest colony, and Inachus the next after him. Pelops, who reigned over Argos, gave his name to the peninsula. It was the kingdom of Atreus and Agamemnon, Adrastus, Eurystheus, and Diomedes, the birth-place of Hercules, and the scene of his victory over the Lernæan Hydra. The fine arts and music in particular, were successfully cultivated by the Argives. The modern Argos is but a shadow of the ancient city. A monitorial and high school were established here in 1825. Argolis was anciently divided into small, but independent states. These were Argos, Mycenæ, Tirynthus, Træzene (now *Damala*), Hermione (now *Castri*), and Epidaurus.

ARGONAUTS. The story of the expedition of Jason and his adventurous companions, to procure the golden fleece of Colchis, is chiefly fabulous, and has probably little connection with any known facts. Jason was not permitted to ascend the throne of his father by Pelias, who filled it, except on condition of bringing from Colchis the golden fleece of the ram, which bore Phryxus and Helle away from their cruel step-mother, Ino. Most of the heroes of Greece embarked with Jason in the Argo, a splendid vessel built for the adventure, and superior to any which had previously floated on the waves. After encountering many vicissitudes, they came to the country of Æetes. This monarch, whose life depended on the preservation of the golden fleece, without refusing to surrender it, first imposed upon Jason three labors which he hoped would destroy him. He was to yoke the bulls of Vulcan to a plough of adamant, and turn up a field consecrated to Mars, which had never been opened; in the furrows thus formed, he was to sow the serpent's teeth of Cadmus, which would instantly start forth as armed men, whom he was to slay; and finally, to kill the dragon that was the watchful guardian of the golden fleece. The magical arts of Medea, who had fallen in love with the young hero, assisted him to achieve these enterprises with success, and finally, when the king determined on the murder of the Argonauts, enabled him to possess himself of the fleece, and escape with the enamored lady, and all his companions. The king soon missing the fleece and the fleet, pursued and came in sight of them;

Medea then murdered her brother Absyrtus, whose limbs she strewed in her father's path. The afflicted old man, by staying to collect them, gave the fugitives time to escape. After many adventures, the *Argo* returned safely. The time of the undertaking is placed in the middle of the 13th century B. C.

ARGUS, the fabled son of Arestor, whose hundred eyes caused him to be selected by Juno as the keeper of Io. Having been slain by Mercury, he was changed into a peacock, and his eyes were placed in his tail.

ARION, a musician and poet, born at Methymna, in Lesbos, and flourished B. C. 625. His fabulous fate has been often celebrated. When at sea with all his treasures, the mariners sought his life; but he leaped overboard, and it is related that a dolphin, charmed with his music, carried him safe to land.

ARIOSTO, Ludovico, the celebrated author of the *Orlando Furioso*, was born at Reggio, Sept. 8th, 1474, and died at Ferrara, in 1533. Having lost the favor of Cardinal Ippolito d'Este, he was received by duke Alfonso, whose rewards, however, were but trifling. He experienced many vicissitudes, and at one time, lived with great splendor. His productions are various.

ARISTIDES, son of Lysimachus, a noble Athenian, surnamed, from his high integrity, the Just. He was instrumental in gaining the battle of Marathon. There were ten generals, of whom he was one, each having the command of the army for one day. Thinking this arrangement injurious to the troops, Aristides prevailed on the other generals to give up their days of command to Miltiades, and this measure secured the triumph of the Greeks. Becoming obnoxious to the party of Themistocles, he was banished by ostracism. Each person wrote the name of the man he wished banished, on a shell (ostrakon); these were then counted, and the person whose name occurred most frequently was banished. An ignorant fellow, in the public assembly, not knowing him, turned to Aristides, and asked him to write *Aristides*. "What reason have you for disliking him?" asked Aristides. "Oh," replied the fellow, "I am tired of hearing him called the Just." When the Athenians were alarmed by the approach of Xerxes, they recalled Aristides, who, casting away the remembrance of former wrongs, assisted Themistocles in the public cause. Aristides also refused to countenance the banishment of Themistocles, when he incurred the displeasure of his countrymen. Nothing displays more clearly the reputation of

Aristides, than his being appointed to apportion the contributions to be paid by the several states of Greece, towards the expenses of the war. This delicate duty he discharged to the satisfaction of all. He died poor about 467 B. C. His countrymen bestowed a magnificent funeral upon him, pensioned his son, and portioned his two daughters.

ARISTOGITON, and Harmodius, two of the most famous patriots of Athens; finding their country oppressed by Hipparchus and Hippias, sons of Pisistratus, they formed a conspiracy against them. Hipparchus was slain 514 B. C., but owing to the backwardness of the people, Harmodius was killed by the guards, and Aristogiton seized. Being tortured to make him disclose the names of his accomplices, he named the friends of the tyrant, and they were put to death in rapid succession. "Now," said Aristogiton to Hippias, "there only remains yourself worthy of death." Hippias was expelled three years afterwards, and the Athenians paid the greatest honors to the memory of the two friends. Praxiteles executed their statues, which were erected in the forum, their praise was sung in hymns, and it was forbidden to give the name of either to a slave.

ARISTOMENES, a brave general of Messenia, who in vain endeavored to free his countrymen from the Lacedemonian yoke.

ARISTOTLE, the most famous philosopher of Greece, founder of the Peripatetic sect, was born at Stagira 384 B. C. He died 322 B. C., having taken poison to avoid the persecution of his enemies. He was the preceptor of Alexander, and has left many important works.

ARKANSAS Territory, having passed from the hands of the Spaniards into those of the Americans, was detached from Missouri, in 1819, and erected into a separate government. The recent settlers, a band of turbulent, and apparently indomitable spirits, were easily subjected to the American laws, in which, in the opinion of a distinguished author, there appears to be a strong tendency to create docility and habits of peace, and their administration in Arkansas is attended with little difficulty. The inhabitants of the Post, a small village on the northern bank of the Arkansas, about fifty miles above its mouth, are generally what are called "old residents," and dwelt there under the Spanish regime. The Spaniards and French made early settlements on the Arkansas; and established themselves at the Post more than a hundred years ago. The Spanish government

consisted of the priest, a handful of soldiers, and the commandant, who regarded the Americans within the territory, as dangerous animals, with whom it was most politic not to interfere. Some years since, while the Post was under the Spanish sway, a party of the Muskogee Indians carried off the child of the commandant, a boy but little advanced beyond infancy. A Quawpaw chief agreed to restore the boy to his parent. He descended the Arkansas, until he found the hostile party encamped. They had killed and roasted a bear, around the carcass of which they were shouting in great glee. It is the custom of the savages of these regions to send a single warrior into the hostile camp, shouting a war-song of his tribe, as a prelude to general battle. The Quawpaw chieftain, whose resources rose with his exigencies, sprang into the midst of the Muskogees, yelling defiance, and brandishing his tomahawk. The astonished Muskogees, thinking that the whole force of Spanish and Quawpaws were in their vicinity, sprang into their canoes, and paddled off with great rapidity, while the successful savage, taking possession of the spoils, viz. the bear, boy, and whiskey, returned to the commandant.

Arkansas is bounded north by the State of Missouri, east by the Mississippi, separating it from Tennessee and Mississippi, south by Louisiana, and west by Mexico. The Ozark mountains run through the territory from E. to S. W. The soil on the rivers is fertile; in other parts, generally barren. Cotton and Indian corn, are the staple productions. Wild fowl and animals are abundant. There are a variety of minerals. The Arkansas, which flows through the middle of the country is navigable for boats 1980 miles. Little Rock, the seat of government, is so called by way of jest, for it abounds in immense masses of stone. The population of Arkansas, is not far from 40,000.

ARKWRIGHT, Sir Richard, at first an humble barber, is celebrated as the inventor of the spinning jenny. In 1767, he quitted his barber's shop, and in the village of Warrington, commenced with a kind of perpetual motion, which attracted the notice of a watch-maker named *Kay*, who gave him encouragement, and advised him to direct his attention to machinery for spinning wool. Finding their means inadequate, they received assistance from Mr. Ather-ton, of Liverpool. Arkwright completed a machine which was patented in 1769, but the patent was set aside in 1785. After meeting with some disappointments, he successfully estab-

lished himself at Nottingham, where he was connected with a Scotchman by the name of Dale. Being attacked by other manufacturers of England, he used to say, "that he would put a razor into the hands of a Scotchman that should shave them all." After separating from Dale Arkwright carried on his works alone with extraordinary success. On his death, in 1792, his property was found to amount to £500,000. Thus, by his extraordinary inventive powers, did this man rise from poverty, to affluence and honor. The excellence of his invention is sufficiently proved by the fact, that, since his time, no material improvement has been made in the mode of spinning cotton by water machinery.

ARMADA, (Spanish); a fleet of ships of war; but particularly applied to the vast armament fitted out against England in the time of Elizabeth (1588), by Philip II. It consisted of 150 large ships, with 20,000 soldiers, 8,250 seamen, and 2,000 volunteers. The number of guns was 2650, some of them of extraordinary calibre. The English navy at that time consisted of but 30 ships of war. It was reinforced, however, by voluntary exertions. Providence gave the first blow to this mighty enterprise; the fleet was dispersed by tempests, some ships sunk, and others dashed against the rocks. The size, too, of the Spanish vessels, prevented them from acting with advantage on the seas in which they were engaged. Lord Admiral Howard, ably seconded by the officers under him, attacked and beat the fleet for several days, and very few of the Spanish vessels entered port again. Sir Francis Drake, Captain Hawkins, and others, greatly distinguished themselves at this time. The preparations on land, superintended by the queen herself, were fully commensurate to those at sea.

ARMENIA, a country of Asia, containing 106,000 square miles, lies south of Mount Caucasus. It was anciently divided into Major and Minor, but is now divided into several provinces. The Euphrates and Tigris, are the principal rivers. The soil is better adapted for grazing than agriculture, although the fruits of the south are very fine. The inhabitants are Armenians, wandering Turcomans, Turks, Greeks, and Jews. The Armenians are Christians, sober and temperate, and occupied in commercial pursuits. The early history of Armenia is not well known. The Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Macedonians, by turns possessed it. After the death of Alexander, it was united to Syria, of which it formed a part until it revolted from Antiochus

the Great, when it was possessed by two different rulers and divided into Armenia Major and Minor. Tigranes, king of the former, in 95 B. C., reduced Armenia Minor, and other provinces, and united the two countries. Under him it became tributary to Rome, in 63 B. C., and Trajan made it a Roman province in 106. After Sapor, king of Persia, vainly attempted its conquest from the Romans, it was governed by native princes, until the Arabians conquered it in about 650. It was conquered by the Seljukian Turks about 1046, after which it suffered many changes, till it was reduced by the prince of Kharasm in 1201, who was driven out of it by Genghis Khan in 1218. In 1335, the Ilkanian dynasty began here, and continued till 1385, when Armenia was conquered by Tamerlane, from whom it was soon after recovered by the Ilkanian princes. On the death of Ahmed Jalayr, the last of the line, in 1405, Kara Yusef, the chief of the Turcomans, got possession of it. This dynasty had the name of the Black Sheep, and in 1488, it fell by conquest to the family of the White Sheep. In 1500, it was conquered by Ishmael Sasi, and reduced by Selim I in 1514, since which time the Turks have had possession of all, except the eastern part, which belongs to Persia, and the northern part, belonging to Russia.

ARMINIUS, in German, *Hermann*, the deliverer of Germany from the Roman yoke, was born 18 B. C. He was educated at Rome, and honored by Augustus with the knighthood, and the rights of citizenship. But from attachment to the land of his birth, he instigated the Germans to revolt. After various fortunes, he was assassinated in the 37th year of his age.

ARNOLD, Benedict, a distinguished character in the American revolution, was a native of Connecticut, and early engaged in the struggle between the colonies and the mother country, espousing the cause of the former. He distinguished himself in the early actions of the war, by a reckless bravery which gained him general applause. He was at the taking of Ticonderoga, and his expedition to Canada has been celebrated as a great military enterprise. The troops marched to Canada by the way of Maine, encountering the severity of mid-winter, threading tangled forests, and suffering every hardship. In 1777, Arnold displayed great gallantry, and bore a conspicuous part in those efforts which led to the capitulation of Burgoyne. When possessed of authority in Philadelphia, in 1778, a marked change manifested itself in his conduct. He plunged into

expensive pleasures, soon became involved in debt, and saw no means of escaping from his embarrassments, but by flying into the arms of the British, and earning their gold, by treason to his country. Having been reprimanded by Washington for misbehaviour, he shook off all allegiance to his struggling country, and solicited and obtained the command of West Point, for the basest of purposes. (*See Andre*). After joining the enemy, he published two manifestoes, in which he attributed the change in his opinions to the declaration of independence, and the alliance of America with France, although long after the adoption of these measures, he had fought beneath the Colonial colors, had been wounded at Quebec, and was pledged to support the cause of his country. A large sum of money, and the rank of brigadier-general in the British army, were the rewards of his apostacy. After his treason, he made war upon his former friends more after the manner of a bandit chieftain, than that of a high-souled warrior. Upon the recognition of the independence of the United States, Arnold retired to England, where he died, towards the close of the 18th century, an object of universal contempt. In the country for which he had given up his own, his reception was any thing but flattering. The British monarch did all in his power to make him acceptable—but failed. On one occasion, he desired to make Arnold known to the high-minded earl of Balcarras, and personally led them together. After going through the usual form of introduction, Arnold extended his hand to the earl. "What, sir!" said the latter to the king, at the same time drawing himself up to his proudest height; "is this the *traitor* Arnold?" He then walked haughtily away—

"The hand of Douglas was his own."

Arnold challenged the Earl—they met, and Arnold, who fired first, missed his antagonist. The proud nobleman, instead of discharging his pistol, dashed it to the ground. "Stay, my lord," exclaimed Arnold, "you have not had your shot!" "No," replied the earl indignantly, "I leave you to the *hangman*."

ARRAGON, the realm of, retains to the present day the name of *kingdom*. It is bounded north by the Pyrenees, northwest by Navarre, west by Castile, south by Valencia, and east by Catalonia. Population (in 1800) 685,630. A part of the country is mountainous, stony, and sandy, but some portions are fertile and productive. The inhabitants are hardy, industrious,

active, and patriotic. The kingdom was founded about 1035, by Ramiro. Ferdinand, the last king, united Arragon and Castile, in 1474, and thereby laid the foundation of the present Spanish monarchy.

ARRIA, the heroic wife of Pætus, the Roman consul, who, being sentenced to kill himself, by Claudius, hesitated to commit the fatal act. Arria, perceiving his reluctance, plunged a dagger into her own heart, then, drawing it forth, and presenting it to her husband, said, "My Pætus, it is not painful!"

ARTAXERXES I, surnamed *Longimanus*, from the length of his arms, ascended the throne of Persia, B. C. 465. During his reign peace was restored between Persia and Athens, after a war of fifty-one years. He is generally supposed to have been the Ahasuerus of Scripture. He died, B. C. 425.

ARTAXERXES II, surnamed *Mnemon*, from the retentiveness of his memory, began his reign B. C. 405. Cyrus, his brother, assembled a powerful army and marched to Babylon to oppose him, but he was met, defeated, and slain, by Artaxerxes. The latter defeated the Spartans and compelled them to relinquish their possessions in Asia. He was killed by his son in 361.

ARTAXERXES III (Ochus), waded to the throne through the blood of his kindred. He quelled the various revolts raised against him. In Egypt he was guilty of great cruelty and extravagance. He slew Apis, and, together with some of his soldiers, fed upon its flesh. He was poisoned by his general, Bagoas, who threw his flesh to the cats, and caused sword handles to be made from his bones.

ARTEMISIA I, queen of Caria, personally assisted Xerxes against the Greeks. Her memory was honored by a monument erected by the Spartans.

ARTEMISIA II, queen of Caria, wife of Mausolus, to whom she erected after his death, the celebrated *Mausoleum*—a funeral monument. It was an oblong square, 411 feet in compass, 130 feet high, and adorned with 36 columns. Artemisia did not long survive her husband, by whose side she was interred, 351 B. C.

ARTHUR, a prince of ancient Britain, whose story Hume thinks has some foundation in fact. He was born about 501, and died 542. The institution of an order of chivalry, called the knights of the round table, is attributed to him, and also the establishment of Christianity at York.

ARUSPICES or Haruspices, priests among the Romans who foretold future events by observing the entrails of the animals sacrificed, and the manner in which the victim behaved. They existed from the time of Romulus to that of Constantine (337 A. D.), when all soothsaying was prohibited on pain of death. Their number at this time was 70.

ASHANTEE, a nation of negroes, on and near the Gold Coast of Guinea. They are in the vicinity of Cape Coast Castle, the British settlement at Sierra Leone. Warlike and unyielding they carried on a bloody war with the English in 1824, in which General McCarthy lost his life. The kingdom of the Ashantees has been in existence one hundred years. The king has a band of devoted attendants, one hundred in number, who are slain upon his tomb, that he may be properly accompanied on his arrival in the infernal regions. His 3333 wives are regarded with reverence, and on that mystical number the safety of the state depends. The empire of Ashantee, consisting of several conquered states, has a population of 3,000,000 souls. The Ashantees display some ingenuity and taste in their architecture, and manufacture cloths which are skilfully dyed in brilliant colors. Comassie, the residence of the king, has been forcibly described by an intelligent traveller. "A prospect of the capital, (if such it may be called,) at last opened in front of us; it was a partial glimpse, at the distance of twenty or thirty paces, of a few mud-built hovels, surrounded in part by plantations, and some straggling walls of the same material, covering a contracted space gained from the surrounding waste."

ASIA. To Asia we may trace the origin of all the arts, and from this country sprang the first human couple, designed for a happy immortality, which was forfeited by their disobedience. Thence originated the various tribes and nations, which have since spread over the whole face of the globe, and peopled it with inhabitants. The extent of this vast region has been estimated at 16,000,000 square miles, and its population at 400,000,000. The principal parts into which it is divided, are Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, India, Tartary, Asiatic Russia, China, Japan, Burman Empire, Siam, Annam; the Sunda Islands, Moluccas, Philippines, Maldives, &c. In Arabia the early events of Jewish history occurred, and in this country, in particular, the Christian reader feels a peculiar interest, and a curiosity which is not disappointed by the story of the wild scenes which have been, from time to time, exhibited in this

historical region. Lying between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, being about 1400 miles in length, from north to south, and somewhat less in breadth; it contains an extensive territory of varied fertility, now sterile, and now productive, inhabited by a numerous population. The capital of Arabia is Mecca, whose wild and circumscribed valley is more celebrated than many regions of the most luxuriant fertility: it is the birth-place of Mohammed. This remarkable man, destined to exert so great an influence upon the fortunes of his fellow-beings, and the condition of the world, was born in 571. It was not until he had attained the prime of life that he ventured to reveal his divine commission, having, probably, desired to bring his plans to perfection before he attempted an imposture, on the success of which the fate of millions depended. He pretended to have received a commission directly from God. He declared that he was the prophet of God, and acted under the immediate instructions of the Almighty. His doctrines were written in a book called the Koran, a copy of which, splendidly bound, and decorated, he declared that he had received from the angel Gabriel. The success of his attempt was at first doubtful—but Mohammed enlisted mankind in his cause by every motive which could mislead poor weak humanity, ever ready to be led astray. After having been compelled to seek safety in flight, he obtained a small army which gradually increased, and enabled him to take the field, with irresistible force, against his enemies. To those who fell in battle he promised a voluptuous immortality—a sensual paradise, where cooling fountains tempered the warm air, and where the exertions of the faithful were rewarded by the charms of the divine Houris. He inculcated the doctrine of an irresistible destiny—declaring that ages before his birth, the time of each man's death was fixed; and by impressing on his followers a belief in this absurd idea, he enabled them to perform deeds of unequalled bravery, rushing to the charge with an impetuosity almost supernatural, and courting death as the passport to those transports which were to have no transitory existence, but a blessed immortality. Backed by followers whom his instructions inspired with unequalled bravery, the daring impostor beheld his arms completely triumphant. His death took place at the age of 62, and his sceptre passed into the hands of Abu-bekr, his father-in-law. The caliphs, who filled the throne after the death of Abu-bekr, being men of consummate skill, and great tal-

ents, contributed to confirm the opinions originated by Mahomet, and to ensure the endurance of his religion. The Arabians of the present day still profess Mohammedanism. In the early ages of this belief, they contributed to its extension, making converts by threats instead of arguments. They offered to the wavering, the Koran or the sabre—their religion or the grave. The Saracens, as they were called, thus made themselves feared, and attained a wonderful degree of power, which was destined to decline as the star of Turkish empire arose over the nations of the east. The Mohammedans do not deny the truth of the sacred writings, but they pervert them in an abominable manner. At Mecca they pretend to show the very well, which restored the child of Hagar in the wilderness. Mecca is thronged with the Mohammedan pilgrims, as the Koran requires every Mohammedan to make a pilgrimage to this city once in his life. Mohammed was buried at Medina.

Asiatic Turkey is divided at present, into several parts. Syria includes Palestine, or the Holy Land, a country which, as being the theatre of so many wonderful and appalling events, is still visited with intense interest, and holds a conspicuous place in the history of the world. In the southeast portion of Asiatic Turkey, lies the ancient and famous Mesopotamia. Assyria was one of the earliest and most noted monarchies of Asia. The splendor of the Assyrians has been celebrated by all historical writers. To trace the fortunes and varied events of this kingdom alone, would require a much greater space than we can devote to the general view of Asia. The mighty kingdom of Babylon gave lustre to Asia in its early days. During the reign of the queen Semiramis its fame was at the highest. This sovereign possessed fewer feminine than masculine attributes, and yet shone no less conspicuously in the court than the camp. She did much to beautify her city, and to extend the fame and power of her kingdom. The hanging gardens of Babylon, in which trees of great size were supported on terraces at an elevation far above the earth, constituted one of the wonders of the ancient world. Semiramis penetrated far into India, and was wounded in a desperate combat with one of the Indian kings. Bagdad, the once celebrated seat of the Saracenic caliphs, to the splendor of which Haroun al Raschid greatly contributed has lost most of its former magnificence. Here, when the star of the Saracenic empire was at its zenith, literature and the arts flourished under the protection of the caliphs. Poet-

ry and romance shed a charm over every day existence, and music, with other arts, received the most assiduous cultivation and encouragement. We can but briefly allude to the reigns and events which have distinguished Asiatic Turkey—the fate of the celebrated queen Zenobia, who was compelled to grace the triumph of the emperor Aurelian, after victory had smiled upon the Roman banners as they waved over the Asiatic plains—the siege of Jerusalem by Titus—the destruction of the sacred temple, with all its magnificence—the wild enthusiasm of the crusaders who made Jerusalem the rallying point for the chivalry of Europe in the holy wars—the siege and fall of that Troy, of which now not the slightest trace remains. Changed, indeed, is the face of all that was formerly glorious in these ancient countries! The footsteps of Time are deep, and his ravages lasting. A wretched village, inhabited by a handful of Turks, usurps the spot where once rose in splendor, Ephesus; that Ephesus which was the pride of Asia Minor—that Ephesus which St. Paul has celebrated by his epistle—which contained the superb temple of Diana, fired by Erostratus, that he might immortalize his name. “Great is Diana of the Ephesians!” was the cry of the proud inhabitants. Ages have past—and the idol and the idolators have passed away.

Persia has ever been a country of great interest, and its early history is crowded with events of importance. Chance and change were not unfelt by its inhabitants of former days. The early Persians were hardy, temperate, and well educated. Education received early and strict attention among them, and their Magi, or wise men, are famous in the history of learning. A more detailed history of Persia will be found in another portion of this volume. The present condition of the Persians is happier than it has been for a long time past, for until very lately, it was a battle-ground for rival chieftains and contending factions. The khans or chiefs attained their elevation to the throne by a wanton expenditure of blood and life. At a more distant period (1386), when Ispahan was the capital of Persia, and famous for its commerce and splendor, it was taken by Tamerlane, and 70,000 persons slain by the cruel Tartars. The modern Persians exhibit a very marked difference from those of the early ages, from whom they are descended. The latter, stern, temperate, and warlike, disregarded both the luxuries and elegancies of life. Inured to toil, living upon the plainest food, and taught to face death and danger without quailing, they be-

came formidable to their neighbors, and acquired for themselves a military reputation, which only their subsequent degeneracy could destroy. At the time of the invasion of Greece by Xerxes, the Persian monarch relied more upon the immense numbers of his army and their splendid equipments, than upon their valor. The event proved the superiority of the Greeks, sternly brave, and proudly patriotic. In later times, the Persians have shown themselves devoted to luxury, refinement, and the more elegant arts of peace. Gay, polished, and affable, they unite much that is pleasing, with much that is unprepossessing in their character and manners. While distinguished for their volubility and wit, their habitual disregard of truth, and practice of flattery, detract much from their many amiable qualities. Persia abounds with the hallowed remains of antiquity. Among the most celebrated ruins which occur are those of the ancient Persepolis, a city formerly of immense extent, and conspicuous in the history of Alexander of Macedon. It was the royal palace of this city that the Grecian conqueror, inflamed with wine, and urged by the wild persuasion of an abandoned woman, destroyed by fire, aided by his companion. She beheld the flames rolling around the most beautiful edifices, consuming splendid palaces, and hurling to the ground long-venerated columns, with the mad delight which the unprincipled seem to take in the works of destruction.

The ancient Medes, celebrated in sacred and general history, have left descendants and representatives in the Afghans, the present inhabitants of Afghanistan, a country now occupying what was formerly a part of Persia and Hindostan. The country suffered from the ravages of Genghis Khan in 1221. This wild and warlike prince took the splendid city of Balk, putting almost all its inhabitants to the sword, and committed other atrocities which the name of conquest is generally thought to sanction.

India, although of vast extent and importance, was very little known to the ancients. They had some vague idea of its extent and wealth, but possessed little knowledge of its interior. It appears, however, at various periods, to have engaged the attention of great conquerors, who made attempts to subject it. But the ancient inhabitants of India resisted their invaders with great bravery, and the want of local knowledge, sensibly felt by the Europeans and other adventurers, contributed to their defeat. Whatever successes they obtained appeared not to result to their advantage. Alex

ander the Great carried his victorious arms into the interior of the country ;—Semiramis pushed her forces against the Indians, and other adventurers attempted their subversion. It remained for modern times to acquire knowledge of this vast country. India Within the Ganges is generally termed Hindostan, and for vegetable and mineral wealth, is unsurpassed by any country on the face of the globe. It is, indeed, a region of romance, in which the oriental tales of enchantment appear to be realized. The antiquity of the Hindoos is undoubtedly great, and their history is authentic from the time of Moses. No change has taken place in their religion, manners, or customs, for more than two thousand years. The same division of the people which was known in the time of Alexander the Great, subsists at present. The principal *castes* or classes into which the people are divided, is four. The first and most important is that of the Bramins, who are men of letters, and priests, besides having the care of the laws. The second caste is composed of soldiers, or descendants of the Rajahs, (princes), whence they are termed Rajah-poots. The third class, called Vaisgas, includes merchants, farmers, and shepherds: the fourth, Sudras, consists of laborers.

The rules, by which the conduct of the Bramins is, or shall be, governed, are exceedingly strict. They impose upon these priests a total abstinence from fermented liquors and animal food, and the observance of the numerous singular rites and ceremonies of the Hindoo religion. Yet these men, far from being distinguished for their temperance, piety, and learning, sometimes render themselves detestable by voluptuousness, vice, irreligion, and ignorance. The other castes, which are beneath them, are trodden to the dust, by these proud priests, and suffer severely from their extortion and avarice. A Bramin was not unfrequently to be seen with his foot upon the neck of some poor Hindoo, prostrated before him in blind adoration. The Sudras are delighted when they can get a Bramin to dip his toe in a cup of water, valuing this 'holy water' very highly, and thinking it the 'sov'reign'st thing on earth for an inward bruise.' The Rajah-poots are noted for their lion-like courage, and their indomitable ferocity. Those in the British service, termed Seapoys, are very efficient, as their wild ambition and avarice fit them to hunt down their brethren, without hesitation or remorse. But the most singularly instituted caste is the fourth. The condition of the beasts of the field appears

preferable to that of these poor people. They are literally the slaves of the Bramins, compelled to drag out their lives in the most fatiguing efforts for the support and aggrandizement of their tyrants. Even the wretched relief which the Hindoo religion might afford is denied to them, and the pains of eternal punishment denounced to any who would give them religious instruction. The castes are separated effectually by a prohibition which prevents them from intermarrying.

The idolatry of the Hindoos cannot be contemplated without pain. They imagine that they are delighting their strange divinities when, carried away by a torrent of fanaticism, they fling themselves or their children before the huge cars of their misshapen idols, to be crushed to death as they revolve; or when writhing, suspended upon iron hooks, which only give them death after prolonging the most cruel tortures. They believe that there is one God, endowed with supreme power, who, isolated from all sublunary concerns, exists in a state of indolent enjoyment, having committed the care of the world to three divinities. A life of extraordinary piety will entitle the soul of a devotee to an amalgamation with the spirit of the supreme God, while the doctrine of the transmigration of souls is held out to those whose piety is less striking and distinguished.

The conquest of a large portion of India by the British was not effected without much bloodshed, and it is painful to trace the details of the eventful struggle. The British, urged by a rapacity unworthy of professed Christians, committed atrocities, the bare recital of which inspires the listener with horror. On the other hand, the native rajahs, or sovereigns, were not backward in the infliction of revolting cruelties. When Suraja Dowla took the fort at Calcutta, in 1756, he confined the garrison which consisted of 146 persons in a horrible dungeon, aptly termed the Black Hole, in which 123 perished in one night from suffocation. Within less than a century the British East India Company have obtained possession of their vast territory, of which some portions are professedly under their sway, and others, although nominally ruled by native sovereigns, are tributary to the Company, and completely influenced by them. The government is in the hands of a governor, having a royal commission and appointment. The seat of government is Bombay, which contains a population estimated at 200,000. Farther India, or Chin India, is a country of vast extent and importance. It contains the Birman empire,

Annam, Siam, &c. In 1826 a treaty concluded the war between the Birman empire and the East India Company, by which the emperor ceded part of the western coast of the country to the British.

The Russians possess a vast and important territory in Asia, which is called Asiatic Russia, or Siberia. In the middle of the 15th century, the Russians gained possession of a part of this extensive country of which, before this time, they had no share. The complete subjugation of the whole took place in the reign of Peter the Great, and the Czarina Catherine II, the Semiramis of the North. The mines and furs of Siberia render it valuable to the Russians, but it is noted as the place of banishment for those who have fallen under the displeasure of the Russian government. Many an unhappy exile has here dragged out a miserable existence, to which death would have been preferable. These wretched victims of state intrigues and ruthless despotism, have contributed greatly towards the civilization and improvement of portions of this country. The number of exiles has been augmented recently by the banishment to this dreary region of hundreds of the unhappy Poles, whose greatest crime was a firm attachment to an oppressed country. The exile of great officers of state has frequently been attended with all the mystery which characterised the seizures of the inquisition. Often some deserving man, unconscious of having committed any crime worthy of so severe a punishment, finds himself suddenly in the hands of the officers of *justice*. If he asks the cause of his seizure, he is commanded to be silent: if he begs to take leave of his family, his request is refused. He sinks into the stupor of despair, and awakens again to a sense of hope forever lost, as he finds himself upon the fatal sledge which pursues its rapid path to the hated place of exile.

The empire of China is extensive and of great antiquity. Its history, manners, and customs, are singular. At a very early period the Chinese made discoveries in the arts, which, however, have not generally attained that degree of improvement among them, which we might be led to expect from the antiquity of their origin. Their history is interesting and authentic, embracing a recorded period of many ages. This will be treated of separately and with some detail. On taking a general survey of Asia, we cannot fail to be struck with surprise and admiration at the immensity of its extent, the number of its historical recollections,

and the vastness of its monumental remains. It has been the theatre of some of the most important events which history records, the clime of wonders and of wealth, and the chosen region of romance. If we search the pages of history for the fate of proud monarchies, and the tale of powerful dynasties, and splendid cities, we shall find the name of Asia constantly recurring, and the fame of Asia the theme of unfailing wonder and of praise.

ASPINWALL, William, M. D., born in Brookline, Mass., May 23d, 1743. He was educated at Harvard College, and served as a surgeon in the revolution, but fought in person, as a volunteer, in the battle of Lexington. After the death of Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, the first physician who inoculated for the small pox in America, he prosecuted the system, and acquired great celebrity by his treatment of this disorder. His practice was very extensive, and during 45 years, he frequently rode 40 miles a day on horseback, and seldom retired to rest until after midnight. He died, April 16th, 1823, in his 80th year.

ASRAËL, the angel of death in Mohammedan mythology.

ASSASSINS or HASSASSINS, the followers of an Arab chief in the time of the Crusades, who were devoted to his service, and cheerfully laid down their lives at his bidding. When Henry, Count of Champagne, was passing through the dominions of their Sheik, the "Old Man of the Mountains," he boasted of his power at home. "Are any of your vassals as devoted as my followers?" asked the chieftain. On this he gave a signal to ten young men, clad in white, standing on the top of a tall tower, and they instantly threw themselves from it and were dashed to pieces!

ASSIENTO is a Spanish word for *treaty*, and signifies the permission granted by the Spanish government to a foreign nation to import negro slaves into the Spanish American colonies, upon certain conditions. By the *assiento* of 1713, a company of English merchants undertook to supply the Spanish colonies with negroes for 30 years, but quarrels ensued, and the treaty was finally relinquished before the expiration of the time.

ASSYRIA, a kingdom of Asia, said to have been founded by Ashur, whose boundaries varied greatly at different times. It was anciently bounded as follows; north by Mount Niphates, and Armenia Major, east by Media, south by Susiana, and west by Mesopotamia. Ninus, its celebrated sovereign, subdued the Babylo-

nians and Medes, and Semiramis, his wife and successor, increased the fame of the kingdom. About 900 years B. C., Arbaces, governor of Media, conquered Assyria. It was then divided into the Median, Assyrian, and Babylonian kingdoms. But Assyria once more gained the ascendancy over Media and Babylon, and Nineveh became its capital. After the revolt of Media (700 B. C.), Cyaxares, its king, uniting with Nabopalassar, governor of Babylon, they destroyed Nineveh, 606 B. C. Assyria becoming now a Median province, Babylon was formed into a powerful kingdom by Nebuchadnezzar, B. C. 600. The three kingdoms were united by Cyrus, the victorious monarch of Persia, 550 B. C.

ASTRACHAN or ASTRAKHAN, a Russian vice-royalty, divided into three governments. It contains 3,000,000 inhabitants. It is bounded north by the country of the Bulgarians and Bashkeers, east by a chain of mountains which part it from Tartary, south by the Caspian Sea, and west by the Wolga, separating it from the Nogay Tartars, and Don Cossacks. The land is fertile but uncultivated by the Tartars. The winter is brief but severe, the summer long and hot. Astrakhan, the capital, situated on an island in the Wolga, 34 miles from its entrance into the Caspian Sea, has 50,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable importance. 20,000 persons, engaged in the fisheries, reside here for a part of the year.

ASTURIA or the ASTURIAS, a Spanish principality, bounded by Biscay on the east, on the west by Galicia, on the south by Castile and Old Leon, and on the north by the sea. It contains 365,000 inhabitants. The Moors could never master this country. It abounds with fruit and game. The crown prince of Spain bears the title of *Prince of the Asturias*, as the principality was formerly divided into two parts.

ATABALIPA, or ATAHUALPA, the last of the Incas of Peru. He commenced his career in 1529. Pizarro and his followers were hospitably entertained by him, in return for which kindness the Spaniards held him in captivity. They promised to ransom him on the payment of an immense sum of money; when the loyalty of the people had produced the treasure, Pizarro accepted it, but refused to release his prisoner, who was burned at the stake, 1533.

ATHENS. This celebrated city, the capital of Attica, which exerted such an influence upon the character of mankind, and shot forth

those brilliant fires of intellect which called into warmth and light the genius of the world, was founded by Cecrops, 1550 years B. C. Originally it was called, from its founder, *Cecropia*, but in time his name was only retained by the citadel—the Acropolis, while the Greek name of Minerva (*Athena*), was applied to the city. The Turks call it *Athimah* and *Setines*. The position of Athens is peculiar, and the surrounding scenery luxuriant and interesting. The blue Saronic gulf, so often swept by victorious navies, the opposite shore of the Peloponnesus, the rocky steep of the Acropolis, and the beauty of the surrounding plains, are prominent features in a landscape which antiquity has made interesting, and fame immortal. Nor were the natural beauties of the scene its chief recommendation. Art here successfully vied with nature, and the erection of the most noble edifices bore witness to the taste, industry, skill, and public spirit of the Athenians. Cecrops, the founder of Athens was an Egyptian, skilled in the arts of his countrymen, and possessing more than their customary enterprise; he founded the kingdom of Athens, dividing the country into twelve districts, over which he ruled for a long time with the title of king. He instituted the senate called the Areopagus, which met upon a hill in the vicinity of the citadel, dedicated to Mars. This court acquired an active influence in the affairs of government. To it the examination of the laws and state of public morals was committed, while crimes against religion and the state, required its peculiar attention. In 1497 B. C., king Amphictyon, one of the successors of Cecrops, established the court of the Amphictyons, an assembly which ultimately attained a high degree of celebrity. This assembly formed a point of union for the different states of Greece. At first they assembled at Delphi, where was the oracle of Apollo, but finally at Anthela, a village in the vicinity of the famous Thermopylæ. Two members from each of the twelve Grecian states, were deputed to the court of Amphictyons. They were empowered to compose popular tumults, to reconcile contending cities, to take cognizance of civil and criminal offences, of violations of national law, and particularly of sacrilege committed in the temple of Delphi. If a state refused to submit to the decisions of the court, the remaining states composing the confederacy could take up arms, to enforce submission, and had the right of excluding the recusant party from participating in the deliberations of the Amphictyons.

To both of these monarchs the Athenians owed much. If Cecrops softened the manners of the inhabitants of Attica, taught them how to clothe their lands with the verdure of the olive and the vine, and instructed them in the love of order, the worship of the gods, the rites of Hymen, and those of sepulture, Amphictyon strengthened and secured the advantages which his subjects had begun to reap. No longer they feared the incursions of predatory neighbors, but sat in the shade of their vineyards, enjoying the happiness which security and peace bestow. Codrus was the last king of Athens. On his death, B. C. 1068, the government assumed a republican form, after the monarchical had subsisted for 487 years from the time of Cecrops. The change however was but in name, for the archon had nearly all the power of the king, whose place in the state he filled. The archons were originally chosen for life. After a lapse of little more than three centuries, the term of office was curtailed to ten years, and less than a century afterwards, the number of archons was increased to nine, and they served for a term of one year only.

Originally all the Grecian states had a regal government, which was abolished in consequence of the tyranny of the various princes, and supplanted by republican forms. Recovering their liberty at an early period, the Greeks acquired that love of freedom, which characterized them throughout their long career, and it was only when luxury and wealth had banished the temperate and unostentatious life of their ancestors, that the Greeks found themselves unable to contend against the encroachments of hostile power, and fell beneath the arms of more enterprising rivals. The rivalry of Athens and Sparta produced, together with much good, an infinity of evil. The Spartans were of a sterner cast than the Athenians, and even more distinguished for their love of freedom, and their invincible courage. They despised those triumphs of the arts which the Athenians made their glory, and relied for fame on the stern contempt of the elegances and the common comforts of life. What their Lycurgus was to them, Solon was to the Athenians.

Solon was one of those great characters, whom their countrymen regard with veneration for ages, and whose memory they recall even in the midst of oppression, and the darkness of disgrace. He was one of those rare spirits, whose virtues and self-possession are most conspicuous when most needed, and whose knowledge, like the lamp of the glow-worm, shines bright-

est, when the darkness is most heavy. At a time (B. C. 643) when the turbulence and ambition of the archons threatened the Athenians with a multitude of evils, all eyes were turned upon Solon, as the pilot who alone could guide the vessel of state through the rocks and surges that surrounded it. He was at once created archon extraordinary with unlimited power, for his high character and calm demeanor inspired confidence among the people he was destined to assist. Solon introduced a mild code of laws, in opposition to that of Draco, whose appalling severity had raised him many enemies. The government was placed in the hands of a senate of four hundred members chosen by the people. After an acquittal of their debts, the people were divided into four classes. The members of the three first classes were eligible to office, while those of the fourth, whose poverty was thought to incapacitate them from serving, were yet allowed the privilege of voting in the popular assemblies. The power of the commonwealth was vested in these assemblies, but there was a restrictive influence in the senate. Solon, although mild, was just, and a great lover of truth. When Thespis was exhibiting theatrical entertainments on his cart at Athens, Solon asked him if he were not ashamed of giving utterance to so many untruths? "Nay," replied the actor, "they were but in jest." "In jest!" exclaimed Solon, indignantly; "you little know the danger and the guilt of jesting with so sacred a thing as truth!"

Whatever merit we may be disposed to allow the constitution of Solon, framed as it was at a very early period, it was much too artificial to be permanently successful. Solon lived to see this. During his retirement from Athens, factions disturbed the peace of the people, and Solon, after having vainly endeavored to stem the current, retired to the isle of Cyprus, where he died, B. C. 560. The change of government was effected by Pisistratus, a popular but ambitious man, who headed the poorer class of people—a class who considered themselves peculiarly oppressed by the constitution of Solon—and gained possession of the supreme power. The plans of the usurper possessed a plausibility and brilliancy which were calculated to produce no insignificant effect upon the minds of men. His benevolence was undoubted. At his death, Pisistratus bequeathed his power to his two sons, Hipparchus and Hippias, who, for a long time, by a liberal patronage of the arts, and of learned men, gave a brilliancy to their administration which was unhappily not

destined to endure. Among the most brilliant ornaments of the court was Anacreon, the elegant, though effeminate poet of love and wine. The cruelty of Hippias at length roused the spirit of the Athenians, who broke forth into an open revolt, in which Hipparchus was slain, and Hippias banished. Hippias finally sought refuge at the court of Darius; the king of Persia endeavored to procure his recall from the Athenians, whose refusal was the commencement of the war between Greece and Persia.

When the tyrants ceased to trouble the tranquillity of Athens, it became necessary to guard against future abuses. Calisthenes accordingly effected some changes in the laws of Solon, increasing the number of the divisions of the people to 10, and of the members of the senate to 500. The smiling appearance of the Athenian vineyards and olive plantations gave striking proof of the industry and prosperity of the people. In the midst of happiness and success, the hostility of the Persians threatened them with ruin. But the bravery of the Athenians was not wasted in words, and they joined against the invaders with heart and hand. When the heralds of Darius came with the insolent demand of earth and water, they were seized and thrown, the one into a ditch and the other into a well, whence they were contemptuously told to satisfy their wants. The troops of Darius entered Attica, encamping at Marathon, a small town upon the sea-coast. Against an army of one hundred and ten thousand horse and foot, the brave Miltiades led forth a band of ten thousand Athenians, who were victorious in the most sacred of causes. Afterwards when Xerxes poured his forces into Greece, the Athenians, under Themistocles, were triumphant, and the victory of Salamis bore witness to the terrible energy and roused spirit of freemen. Yet it is painful to mark the fickleness and ingratitude of the Athenians. One would think that while Marathon was remembered, the services of Miltiades could not be forgotten. Yet so it was—and the noble Athenian, in consequence of misfortune, was thrown into a prison where he perished. Aristides, whose virtue procured him the surname of “the just,” was banished by ostracism, without any adequate cause. The practice of ostracism was so called, because the citizens wrote upon a *tile* or *shell* (*ostrakon*) the names of those who were obnoxious to them. The shells being counted, the person whose name occurred most frequently, was banished. Themistocles was also persecuted and forced to seek refuge at the Persian court; yet, so fond

was he of his ungrateful country, that rather than serve against her, he killed himself. It was men like these who reflected a lustre on the Athenian name. When the Persians no longer had the audacity to threaten Greece, but had been humbled to the dust, the glory of the Athenians brightened, day by day. The people saw with delight the extension of their privileges and the respect with which their claims were received. All classes, feeling the benefit of equal institutions, labored in common for the aggrandisement of their country. Members of all classes were now made eligible to office, and the poor felt that they stood upon an equal footing with the rich, and might, by exertion, rise superior to them. The period from the Persian war, B. C. 500, to the time of Alexander, B. C. 336, includes days of uncommon splendor in the history of Athens. Cimon and Pericles introduced elegance into Athens, and the age of Pericles is commonly quoted as the golden era of the country. The arts under the liberal patronage of Pericles, flourished to a great degree, and under the fostering care of those in power, magnificent temples sprang up in every direction, the marble breathed, the pencil glowed, and the lips of the orator and poet were gifted with a kindling eloquence. Yet, in the midst of much apparent prosperity, the foundation of misfortune was laid. The abundance of wealth was not without a deteriorating influence, and the Athenians became so enamored of the elegancies of life, that they began to prefer them to manliness and independence. Pericles was at the zenith of his greatness B. C. 444. He engaged in the Peloponnesian war, the end of which was, that the Lacedæmonians, ever more hardy if not more brave than the elegant Athenians, made themselves masters of Athens, and granted peace to the vanquished on the most humiliating conditions. For eight months the Athenians groaned under the yoke of the thirty magistrates, or as they were called the Thirty Tyrants, whom the Lacedæmonians imposed upon them, and kept under the protection of their garrison. The man who led to the overthrow of this oppression, was Thrasybulus. Again the star of Athens rose to the zenith, bright as if no cloud had ever covered it and hid its silvery brilliancy beneath a veil. The Athenians joined the Thebans against Sparta, and were successful. They were yet to feel, however, the importance of a power hitherto unacknowledged or despised. Philip of Macedon descended from the north. In vain did Demosthenes urge the Athenians to die in

defence of their liberty. In vain did this extraordinary man hurl his tremendous anathemas against Philip—he was doomed to see the subjugation of his countrymen. Demosthenes was one of the most renowned of the Grecian orators, and rendered famous by the perseverance with which he overcame all obstacles. He early had an impediment in his speech, which he overcame by speaking with pebbles in his mouth. The weakness of his voice he conquered by declaiming upon the sea-shore, where the dashing of the waters resembled the tumultuous noises of a popular assembly. Demosthenes was a warm patriot, proud of the independence of his country, and determined to use all his powers in support of it. Philip was neither daunted by eloquence, nor repulsed by bravery. The battle of Cheronæa, B. C. 338, struck a death blow to Grecian liberty. From that time, Athens remained, with the other states of Greece, dependant upon the Macedonian power for existence. She did not sink without a struggle, but all her struggles were of no avail against the giant power which had prostrated her, and fettered her with bonds of adamant.

When Athens was taken by Cassander, the oligarchy was restored, and Demetrius Phalereus enjoyed the office of Governor of the state for 10 years. Being obnoxious to the Athenians, they entreated the assistance of Demetrius Poliorcetes, who, having taken the city, restored the ancient constitution, and received from the Athenians all the honors and marks of affection which gratitude could devise or bestow. Yet, with their characteristic fickleness, when he had gone to war, they closed the city against his return. He took the city, but forgave its inhabitants, contenting himself by leaving a garrison in the havens of Munychia and the Piræus. The Athenians recovered their freedom, but were again subdued by Gonatas. They joined the Achæan league, disuniting themselves from the Macedonians. The Romans gladly availed themselves of the co-operation of the Athenians against Philip, and confirmed the freedom which they were so anxious to maintain. The Romans, disposed to be friendly towards them, were changed into enemies by their espousal of the cause of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who waged war against the Italian power. After having drawn down upon themselves the vengeance of Rome, the Athenians trembled for the consequences of their conduct. Sylla took their city, and the show of liberty which it afterwards retained, was but a bitter mockery. Vespasian made Athens a

Roman Province, and it was included in the empire of the east, after the division of the Roman empire into eastern and western. But it was destined to feel the terror of that power, beneath which the queen of cities was prostrated to the dust. Alaric, the Goth, A. D. 396, conquered and devastated the country. From this period, the liberty of Athens existed but in the recollection of the past. In 420 A. D., paganism was abolished in Athens, and the Parthenon converted into a church of the Virgin Mary. In 1456, the Caliph Omar gained possession of it. A black eunuch held the place which Pericles once adorned, and the Parthenon, no longer a Christian church, was forced to answer as a mosque. In 1687, the Venetians besieged Athens, and some of the works of the immortal Phidias, the sculptor, were destroyed by the explosion of a magazine, fired by a bomb thrown into the Parthenon by the besiegers. On the 29th of September, Athens came into the hands of the Venetians, after its inhabitants had suffered severely from the siege, but was again relinquished to the Turks in 1688. From the erection of many barbaric structures, some of the most valuable remains of antiquity have been covered and concealed, to be brought to light by the researches of the curious of later days. From the Turks, the Greeks of Athens experienced a milder treatment than many of their brethren, and were permitted to retain many of their ancient observances. In 1822, the Acropolis sustained a long siege, which was terminated by its falling into the hands of the patriots. News of this was heard with delight by all the Greeks, who loved their country, and rejoiced to behold,

“The flag of freedom wave once more
Above the lofty Parthenon.”

The present condition of Greece is too well known to require many words upon the subject. After a hard struggle—a struggle which called for the exertion of great fortitude, and the display of uncommon bravery—the interference of Christian powers, compelled the Turks to retire from their prey. The government of Greece was finally established as a limited monarchy. The modern Athenians have lost neither the intelligence, nor gayety, which distinguished their ancestors, but they have less love of glory, and fewer peculiarities of character. The Athenians have few memorials of the triumphs of their countrymen in the arts, since the various nations which have, at differ-

ent times, possessed themselves of Athens, have not scrupled to tear from it its most valuable monuments. Robberies have been perpetrated with impunity, although the people have regarded the removal of almost every ornament, with great indignation. The ruins of the Parthenon yet repay the curiosity of travellers. This was a temple dedicated to Minerva, and was the pride of Athens in former days. It was 217 feet long, 98 broad, and 65 feet high. When the Persians entered Athens, they marked their rude triumph by the destruction of this temple, which Pericles rebuilt, 444 years B. C. It contained the famous statue of the goddess Minerva, which was sculptured by Phidias; was formed of ivory and gold, and 46 feet high. This magnificent figure cost about 576,004 dollars. Hence we may estimate the wealth of the ancient Greeks. The Athenians, like the Romans, fell, only when wealth had corrupted them, and simple and temperate manners had given way at the approach of luxury and extravagance. When, poor and proud of honest indigence, their property was merely adequate to the supply of their wants, they were independent; but when this happy simplicity was banished, they found themselves a degraded people, and sunk beneath the weight of their fetters.

ATHOS, a mountain of Macedonia, now *Agion Oros*, or *Monte Santo*, in the Turkish province of Salonica. On its sides, are many hermitages, and twenty monasteries, with 6000 monks, chiefly Russians, of the order of St. Basil. Some of the monasteries are said to contain very ancient and valuable manuscripts. Not long since, a manuscript of the eighth century, a translation of the Bible into the Georgian language by St. Euphemius, was discovered here. The summit of this mountain is about 6,900 feet above the level of the sea. At the foot of it, Xerxes caused a trench a mile and a half long, to be cut and filled with seawater. This was for the passage of his fleet, and of such width that two ships could sail abreast.

ATLANTIC OCEAN. There is not in the multitude of natural wonders, a more sublime spectacle, than that afforded by the world of waters, under whatever view it is contemplated. Impressive and beautiful it is, when stretched out in the tranquil and golden repose of an unbroken calm, reflecting the still splendor of the heavens by day, or their diamond brilliancy by night. Far as the eye can reach, there is no ripple on the wave, and at the hori-

zon, the azure of the air, and that of the ocean appear blended:—

The bridal of the sea and sky.

Yet more impressive is the aspect of the deep sea in a tempest; when the elements are awakened from their slumber, and abroad in their terrible strength, and the wild winds of heaven sport with gigantic mountains of water, heaving them to and fro, with the ease of zephyrs sporting with dew-drops. The saltness of the vast extent of waters (the surface of the whole ocean being computed to amount to 147,000,000 square miles, and the quantity of the whole being 21,372,626½ cubic miles,) preserves it perpetually fresh, and contributes to invigorate the health of all who dwell upon its borders, or its waves.

The formation of the bed of the Atlantic, from latitude 200 south, up to the north pole, has been ascribed to the concussion of immense masses of water, produced by the deluge, when, it is conceived, the waters of the great Southern Ocean below the equator, rushed upon the northern hemisphere. Mr. Kirwan says that the inspection of a map is sufficient to convince any one, that this vast space was formed by the force and pressure of the waters. From Cape Frio to the river of the Amazons, in South America, there is a vast protuberance answering to the incurvation of the African shore from the river of Congo to Cape Palmas; while, from the Straits of Gibraltar to Cape Palmas, there is an immense protuberance, corresponding to the incurvation between New York and Cape St. Roque. This conjecture is thought probable, since the depression caused by such an immense body of water could not be otherwise than enormous, considering the shock and weight of the opposing body.

Until the successful issue of the voyages of Columbus, it was imagined that there was one unbroken extent of water between the western shores of Europe and Africa, and the East Indies; and the great navigator himself imagined that he had reached the Indian realms, by a shorter route than that pursued by the Portuguese. The name of the Atlantic Ocean is connected with a tradition, which is lost in the night of antiquity, and which, reaching the Greeks from the Egyptians, has been commemorated by Plato. It was said that there originally existed an isle called Atlantis, which rose from the bosom of the ocean, and surpassed in extent Asia, and Libya together. The circumstance of Plato's testimony has

caused a controversy among modern authors respecting the situation and nature of Atlantis. Of course, it is impossible to determine the situation of an isle which existed before the ages of history, but still we cannot disregard the truth of the tale. What interest had the Greeks in imagining a fable, which bore no relation to their history, and which was not calculated to affect their religious belief? Why should the Greeks have adopted it? "The islanders," says Plato, "subdued Libya, Egypt, and Europe, as far as Asia Minor; at last, *Atlantis was swallowed by the waters, and for a long time afterwards, the sea was full of earth and sand-banks, in the vicinity of the place which the island had occupied.*" This last passage proves the existence of a tradition of a terrible outbreak of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, which overwhelmed Atlantis.

The *equinoctial current*, in the Atlantic, is a westwardly motion of the waters in the tropical seas. Between the tropics, and particularly from the coast of Senegal to the Caribbean Sea, the general current flows from east to west. This current was known to the navigators of a very early age. The mean rapidity of the equinoctial current is 9 or 10 miles in 24 hours. At 28° north latitude, and nearly as far south, this western equinoctial current is felt, although feebly. The current which rushes through the Cuba and Bahama, or Florida channels, and coasts the United States and Nova Scotia to about 45 degrees north latitude, is called the *Gulf Stream*. The whole course of this ocean river, is about 15,000 miles in extent. The rapidity of its motion is variable; but greatest in the Bahama channel.

The depth of the Atlantic is various, being, in some parts unfathomable. Its saltness and specific gravity diminish gradually from the equator to the poles. Near the British islands, the salt is said to be one thirty-eighth of the weight of the water. The temperature of the Atlantic is influenced, considerably, by the masses of ice which float from the northward towards the equator, reaching frequently the 40th degree of latitude. Dangerous as are these icebergs to the mariner, they yet present a splendid appearance as they float onwards to southern latitudes, gleaming in the sunbeams, which, while they impart a dazzling brilliancy, hasten the dissolution of the floating masses. The continual melting of portions, gives a very fanciful appearance to the icebergs, which is heightened by the rivulets pouring from point to point, like the streams trickling down a

cavern of stalactites. Passages between North America and Europe in the month of June and July, are sometimes rendered perilous by the frequency of icebergs from the northward.

ATTICA, a country of ancient Greece, is a peninsula, united with Bœotia towards the north, and partially with Megaris on the west. At Cape Sunium, now *Colonna*, it projects far into the Ægean Sea. The earliest inhabitants lived in a savage state, until the arrival of Cecrops, with an Egyptian colony, B. C. 1550. Athens, the capital of Attica, and, for a long time the most refined city of the ancient world, gave the name of Athenians to residents in Attica. (See *Athens*.) Attica was famous for its gold and silver mines, which constituted the best part of the public revenues, and were worked by 20,000 men. The inhabitants were numbered, in the 16th Olympiad, at 31,000 citizens, and 400,000 slaves, in 174 villages, some of which were considerable towns.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, flourished between 434 and 453. He rendered the Greek empire tributary, and invaded France, but was defeated on the Maine. He threatened Rome, but was induced to retire. Attila was given to excess, and died 453. His body was put in three coffins — the outer of iron, the next of silver, and the inner one of gold. His personal appearance has been described by Jornandes. He had a large head, a flat nose, broad shoulders, and a short, misshapen body.

AUGEAS, in fable, a king of Elis, whose stable contained 3,000 oxen, and had not been cleansed for thirty years. Hercules was required to clean it, which he did by turning the river Alpheus into it.

AUGEREAU, Pierre François Charles, duke of Castiglione, marshal of France, was one of those men who emerged from obscurity, and obtained a high rank among the officers that surrounded Napoleon, giving such unrivalled brilliancy to his court and camp. Augereau was the son of a fruit merchant, and was born at Paris, 1757; serving, as soon as he was able, as a carbineer in the French army. Having subsequently entered the Neapolitan service, he was banished from Naples, in 1792. He then served as a volunteer in the army of Italy, and attracted the attention of all by his bravery, and military talent. In 1794, we find him a general of brigade, and, in 1796, general of division. He distinguished himself, at the pass of Mille-simo, and at Lodi, and took part in some of the most brilliant achievements of the French.

In the battle of Arcoli, finding the French columns wavering, Augereau seized a standard, rushed into the thickest of the battle, and gained the victory. In 1799, he was chosen member of the council of five hundred. He was entrusted by Bonaparte with the command of the army in Holland, joined Moreau, and fought with varying fortune, until the campaign was ended by the battle of Hohenlinden. In 1803, he was appointed to head the expedition against Portugal, which enterprise failed. Returning to Paris, he was named, in 1804, marshal of the empire, and grand officer of the legion of honor. In 1805, he was in Germany, contributing to the successes of the French. Wounded in the battle of Eylau, he was forced to return to France. In 1811, he had a command in Spain. In 1813, he was engaged in the battle of Leipsic. After the success of the allies, Louis XVIII named him a peer; in consequence of his speaking disrespectfully of Napoleon after his fall, the latter, on his return from Elba, declared him a traitor. Augereau took no active part in affairs until the return of the king, when he resumed his seat in the chamber of peers. He died of the dropsy, June 11th, 1816.

AUGSBURG, 35 miles northwest of Munich, capital of the Bavarian circle of the Upper Danube. It is a place of some commercial importance, and has 34,000 inhabitants. It is famous as the place where the Lutherans, in 1530, protested against the persecutions of Charles V, and were hence called *Protestants*.

AUGUSTA, a pleasant town in Maine, the seat of the state government. It is situated on the Kennebeck river, 56 miles N. N. E. of Portland. Population, in 1830, 3,980. — **Augusta** (Georgia), a city opposite to, and connected with Hamburg, S. C. It has a flourishing commerce. Situated on an elevated plain, it has an air of great neatness. Population, in 1830, 6696.

AUGUSTIN, or Austin, Saint, has been surnamed the "Apostle of the English." The time at which he flourished, was the reign of Ethelbert, towards the close of the sixth century. Pope Gregory was induced to send Augustin into England with 40 monks, to introduce Christianity into the Saxon kingdoms. Ethelbert was then seated on the throne of Kent, to which he had succeeded on the death of his father Hermandie, about 560. After a short, determined struggle, he had rendered all of the states, with the sole exception of Northumberland, dependant. Ethelbert formed a matrimonial alliance with France, claiming in

marriage the hand of Bertha, a Christian princess, from her father, Caribert, king of Paris. The princess, distinguished for her piety and virtue, exacted a promise from her husband that she should not be molested in the enjoyment of her religion, and that, on the contrary, she should be permitted to bring over to England with her a French bishop. Ethelbert, who was tenderly attached to her, made no objections, and the French bishop was received with every mark of respect. The conduct of the queen was such as to reflect honor on herself and the court of her husband, and excited the admiration of Ethelbert and his subjects. The king could not but perceive the salutary influence of Christianity, and was strongly prepossessed in its favor. Pope Gregory, the Great, received the intelligence of the favourable disposition of the king with unfeigned gladness, and immediately dispatched a mission of forty monks, headed by the celebrated Augustin.

Augustin found the king ready to lend a willing ear to all his arguments, and displayed, in a striking and happy light, the truth and beauty of the gospel. The king was not long in avowing his entire belief in the doctrine of Christianity. With his subjects, Augustin was no less successful; they embraced the true religion with readiness, and crowded to baptism. It is said that Augustin baptized no fewer than ten thousand in one day. His reputation for miraculous power (for he was said to have the ability of curing the blind and deaf), had doubtless no little influence with the multitude, but still it was clear that there was a happy spirit abroad. In regarding his efforts for the extension of gospel truth, we should never overlook the circumstance that he permitted no force to be used. There were none of those threats held out to the wavering, which have disgraced the Romish church in many ages — the fagot and the scourge were never once alluded to by Saint Augustin. Yet with many of his disinterested motives, there mingled some ambitious views. He desired to be made archbishop of Canterbury, with supreme authority over all the churches in England. The pope was by no means disposed to refuse any of his requests, considering that he had fairly earned any distinction which it was in his power to bestow. The archiepiscopal pall was granted him with permission to establish 12 sees in the province. The British bishops in Wales refused to acknowledge the authority of the church of Rome, under whose jurisdiction

they had never placed themselves. They were descendants of the British converts of the second century, and sternly resolved to maintain their independence. Augustin urged—threatened. The bishops were neither pliant nor timid, and adhered to their original determination. A dreadful tragedy was now acted; 1200 Welsh monks being ruthlessly put to the sword. Augustin was suspected not only of having sanctioned, but of having instigated the massacre. He had been irritated by the refusal of the Welsh ecclesiastics to unite with the English church, and he thought their contumacy deserving of the severest punishment. He died in 604 or 614, and his relics were deposited with care in the cathedral of Canterbury. The good effects of the introduction of Christianity into England were immediately perceived. The adoption of a pure religion, was immediately followed by the spread of knowledge and civilization; those laws which were enacted, were generally observed, and a spirit of union manifested itself throughout the kingdom.

AUGUSTUS, Caius Julius Cæsar Octavius, son of Caius Octavius and Accia, niece of Julius Cæsar. He was born during the consulate of Cicero, 65 years B. C. His education was carefully attended to, and he was adopted by Julius Cæsar. He was studying eloquence at Apollonia in Epirus, when his uncle was assassinated, and at nineteen years of age, placing himself at the head of the veterans, he marched to Rome, which he found distracted by the republicans and the followers of Antony and Lepidus. Here he announced publicly his adoption, and took his uncle's name, to which he added that of *Octavianus*. Antony treated him with a contempt, which the magistrates and leading men were far from feeling, and Octavius joined the army that was sent against Antony after his proscription. Thinking it politic, however, to conciliate him, he joined Antony, and, with Lepidus, formed the triumvirate which was to last for five years, each enjoying an equal share of authority. Octavius sacrificed Cicero to the malice of his associates, and Rome became the theatre of the most sanguinary tragedies. Brutus and Cassius having been defeated, a new partition of spoils took place, Octavius and Antony obtaining the Roman empire, while Lepidus was forced to content himself with the African provinces, and was finally deposed. Octavius gave his sister *Octavia* in marriage to Antony. The conduct and fate of Antony have been related. (See *Antony*.) Octavius was soon firmly established in

the empire. The senate gave him the title of *Augustus*, and, finding his power confirmed, he seems to have endeavored strenuously to render his conduct worthy of his dignity. He made excellent regulations for the safe conduct of the government; reducing the number of senators from 1000 to 600, and raising the degree of wealth, which was to qualify them for a seat. He set about the reform of the public manners and morals, and carried his arms successfully into Gaul, Germany, and the east. In the latter part of his reign, however, he met with severe losses in Germany, when Arminius roused his enthralled countrymen to arms. The emperor displayed great sensibility when he heard that three of his legions under Varus, had been cut to pieces by the Germans, A. D. 9, and often exclaimed, in tones of agony, "O Varus, give me back my legions!"

He died at Rome, A. D. 14, in the 76th year of his age, and 14th of his reign. On the approach of death, he called for a mirror, and arranged his hair. He then asked those about him, if he had played his part well? On their answering in the affirmative, he said, after the manner of the actors, "Then farewell—and applaud!" He greatly improved the appearance of the capital, and it was truly said, that "he had found Rome brick, and left it marble." He liberally patronized men of letters, and *Augustan age* is a phrase applied to any era distinguished for literature and the arts. Virgil and Horace were among the brightest ornaments of his reign. Two conspiracies formed against him miscarried, the leader of one, Cinna, being generously pardoned by his master. The emperor's private griefs were heavy, and he suffered great misery from the debaucheries of his daughter Julia.

AURELIAN, emperor of Rome, distinguished for his military talents and severity, was the son of a peasant of Illyricum, and having served with distinction under Valerian II, and Claudius II, was recommended as his successor by the latter. He was raised to the throne to the satisfaction of all. He subdued Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, and erected a new wall round Rome, but was assassinated, A. D. 275.

AURENG-ZEBE (*ornament of the throne*), was born October 20, 1619. His father, Shah Jehan, succeeded to the throne when Aurengzebe was in his ninth year. In youth, he was distinguished by his great sanctity of appearance, and he used all the arts of hypocrisy to cloak his designs. He looked forward to the possession of the throne of Hindostan, in the life-

time of his father. In 1658, he seized Agra, and imprisoned his father. Having murdered his relatives in succession, he ascended the throne in 1659, and took the name of *Aalem Guyr*. Notwithstanding his crimes in gaining the throne, he governed with ability and success. He greatly enlarged his dominions, and became so formidable, that all the eastern princes sent him ambassadors. He died at the age of 89, bequeathing his possessions to his sons. Wars broke out immediately after his decease, and many of the conquered provinces sought their former independence.

AUSTERLITZ, or Slawkow, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, is situated 12 miles E. S. E. of Brunn, and 112 E. S. E. of Prague. This town has been rendered famous by the battle fought in its neighborhood, on the 2d day of December, 1805, in which the troops of France, under the command of the emperor Napoleon, defeated the combined forces of Russia and Austria, headed by their respective emperors. The combined troops amounted to 100,000 men, of whom one fourth were Austrians; while Napoleon had but 80,000, twenty battalions of which, with forty pieces of artillery, he kept back as a reserve. At sunrise the battle began, and, shortly afterwards, a most furious cannonade wrapped the combatants in fire and smoke. The repeated discharge of two hundred pieces of cannon created an uproar which appalled all but those engaged in the work of death. At one o'clock in the afternoon, the French were victorious, and the Russians and Austrians retreated. The French found themselves in possession of forty stands of colors, and 120 pieces of cannon, while twenty generals, and upwards of 30,000 prisoners were taken.

An artillery officer of the Russian Imperial guard, having just lost his guns, met the emperor Napoleon: "Sire," said he, "order me to be shot, for I have lost my pieces." "Young man," replied the emperor, "I appreciate your tears; but you may have been defeated by my army and yet have indisputable claims to glory." The French artillery caused a heavy loss to the enemy, and Napoleon, in noticing their exploits, said: "Your success has given me great pleasure, for I do not forget that in your ranks I commenced my military career." The soldiers called this battle the *day of the three Emperors*, while Napoleon named it the *day of Austerlitz*. The commencement of the action was striking. The emperor, surrounded by his marshals, in brilliant uni-

forms, refrained from giving his orders until the first rays of the sun shot a splendor on the scene, and the horizon became illuminated. He then issued his orders distinctly but rapidly, and the marshals parted at full gallop, each to his corps. The emperor, passing in front of several regiments, thus addressed them: "Soldiers! we must finish this campaign by a thunder-clap, which will astound our enemies and crush their pride!" Thousands of hats waved on bayonets, and cries of *vive l'empereur!* (*long live the emperor!*) were the signals of attack. "Never," says Napoleon, "was field of battle more dreadful."

On the 4th of December, Napoleon had an interview with the emperor of Germany, in which an armistice, and the principal conditions of peace were agreed upon. Meanwhile, the French troops having nearly surrounded the retreating Russians, Savary, Napoleon's aid-de-camp, was dispatched to the emperor of Russia, to inform him that he could retire in safety if he adhered to the capitulation, retreating by stages regulated by the emperor, and would evacuate Germany and Poland. "On this condition," added Savary, "I am commanded by the emperor to repair to our advanced posts, which have already turned you, and give them his orders to protect your retreat, the emperor wishing to respect the friend of the first consul."—"What guarantee must I give you?"—"Sire, your word."—"I give it."—Orders were accordingly given, and the retreat of the Russians protected.

AUSTRALIA is the fifth division of the world, including New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, New Guinea, the Admiralty islands, New Britain, Solomon isles, Queen Charlotte's island, New Hebrides or Terra del Santo Espiritu, New Caledonia, New Zealand, the Pelew, Caroline or New Philippine islands, Marian or Ladrone, Monteverdos, Mulgrave, Fisher, Friendly, Bligh's, Navigators, Society, Marquesas, Washington, and Sandwich islands. These are sometimes divided into Australasia and Polynesia. Magellan discovered the Ladrone or Marian islands, March 6, 1521, and the Spanish navigators continued the discoveries which the Portuguese had commenced. The Dutch in the 17th century, took up the task, but Cook, the English navigator, contributed the largest quota of information with regard to Australia. This division of the globe is inhabited by an infinity of tribes, of various dispositions and habits. In many islands reformation of manners has been effected through the exer-

tions of European and American missionaries, while in others the condition of the natives is deplorable. The Sandwich islanders have made the greatest progress.

AUSTRIA. The Austrian dominions have not always been of their present extent, which is very great. The empire of Austria, now contains, in addition to the Archduchy, Bohemia, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, Galicia, with the Bukowine; Hungary, including Transylvania, Sclavonia, and Austrian Croatia; Austrian Italy, and Dalmatia, with Cattaro, Ragusa, and their islands. Over this extensive territory the house of Austria now holds proud and undisputed sway.

The house of Austria was indebted for its rise to power, to the good fortune of successive marriages—the beauty of its daughters; whence it came to be a common saying, that “Venus was more favorable to it than Mars.” The fortunes of the house of Austria began first to brighten in the fifteenth century, and originated with the poor and undistinguished counts of Hapsburg, who were possessed of a circumscribed territory of little value in the canton of Berne, Switzerland. The powerful house of Zaerlingen and Kyburg, becoming extinct, Rodolph of Hapsburg, lord of the greater part of Switzerland, was summoned to assume the imperial diadem and purple in 1273. In A. D. 1298, the imperial throne was filled by another member of the house of Austria, the emperor Albert. This monarch deputed harsh and tyrannical governors to rule the Swiss, and, in consequence of continued oppression, that brave people revolted in 1307, headed by the famous Tell. Frederick, son of Albert, found himself forced to relinquish the empire into the hands of Louis of Bavaria. The crowns of Germany, Hungary, and Bohemia, were united in the person of Albert II, duke of Austria, who ascended the throne on the death of his father, A. D. 1438. Hungary and Bohemia were his by inheritance, and the empire by universal suffrage.

The emperor Maximilian, grandfather of Charles V, married the heiress of Burgundy, in consequence of which alliance, the Netherlands were subjected to Austria in 1477. In 1496, the marriage of his son Philip to the heiress of Castile and Arragon, led to the junction of the broad domains of Spain with the already ample territories of Austria. Charles V, desirous of retiring from public life and passing his days in gloomy seclusion, resigned the crown in 1556, and Philip II, his son, gained possession of Spain and the Netherlands. Ferdinand,

the brother of Charles V, received Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary. He also had been chosen emperor of Germany. The house of Austria was noted for its bigotry and cruel intolerance. In 1570, Maximilian granted liberty of conscience (a great grant in a monarch!) to the Protestants of Austria, but those in other portions of his dominions, particularly in Bohemia, were most cruelly persecuted. In their distress the Protestant German princes sought the assistance of the famous Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. This famous warrior, the ‘Lion of the North,’ as he was called, broke upon the empire like a whirlwind, and its very foundations tottered beneath the shock. France, espousing the cause of the Protestants, hoped thus to weaken the power of Austria, and the country experienced no release from the tumults and horrors of war, until the treaty of Westphalia was signed in 1648.

The sword was idle for a time, but the war with France broke out afresh during the reign of Leopold I, and was continued under his successor. The Turks, emboldened by success, in 1688, pushed their arms into the heart of the empire, and the walls of Vienna echoed back the clangour of the oriental cymbals. The siege of Vienna by the Turks, is a memorable and impressive event. In the war of the allies with France, Joseph I, son of Leopold, joined with heart and hand, and acquired a share of their good fortune. His queen was a daughter of John Frederick, duke of Hanover. Charles VI dying without issue, on the 20th of October, 1740, the extinction of the male line of the house of Austria was the signal for the movement of the elector of Bavaria. He seized the kingdom of Bohemia, was elected emperor in 1742, and died in 1745. Francis of Lorraine, son of Leopold duke of Lorraine, succeeded to the Austrian dominions in right of his queen, Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. The throne is still occupied by his descendants. He was elected emperor in 1745, and the crown, though nominally elective, descended to his successors with the regularity of an hereditary sovereignty.

The emperor Joseph II, made his reign conspicuous by his designs for the good of his subjects. He aimed at the most extensive and important reformatations, but was not aware of the strength of those prejudices and evils, which presented themselves in his path at the very outset, and continued to obstruct it throughout the whole of his career. The education of Joseph had been carefully attended to, and at

the age of nineteen, he was married to Isabella, infant of Parma. In 1764, he was crowned king of the Romans. The death of his first wife whom he loved with a more than usual fondness, was a severe blow to him, but in 1765, he married the sister of the elector of Bavaria. It was in this year that he ascended the throne, without encountering the slightest opposition. Having always displayed a military ambition, he was now happy in re-modelling his armies and perfecting their discipline, not restricting his reformation to the army but making it felt in all the departments of government. After having returned from a tour through his own dominions, and through Prussia, Italy, France, and Russia, he set apart one day in each week for hearing the complaints and petitions of all, even the meanest of his subjects. "It behoves me," said he, "to do justice: and it is my invariable intention to render it to all the world, without respect of persons." It is a pity that he forgot this maxim when he accepted the invitation of the royal anatomists, and assisted in the dismemberment of Poland, in 1771. Joseph encouraged the liberty of the press, and even permitted strictures to be made on his own conduct and measures, provided they were not couched in the language of coarse pasquinade. "If," said he, "they be founded in justice, we shall profit by them; if not, we shall disregard them."

Many curious adventures are said to have occurred to the emperor, when, as was his custom, he drove about his one horse cabriolet in the garb of a private citizen. One day, as he was riding thus alone, he was accosted familiarly by a soldier who mistook him for a man of the middle class, and asked the emperor to give him a ride. "Willingly," exclaimed Joseph, "jump in comrade, for I am in something of a hurry." The soldier sprang into the cabriolet, and sovereign and subject sat side by side on the same seat. The soldier was loquacious. "Come, comrade!" said he, slapping the emperor familiarly on the back; "Are you good at guessing?" "Perhaps I am," replied Joseph; "try me." "Well, then, my boy, conjure up your wits, and guess what I had for breakfast this morning." "Sour krout." "Come, none of that! try again, comrade." "Perhaps a Westphalia ham," said the emperor, willing to humour his companion. "Better than that!" exclaimed the soldier. "Sausages from Bologna, and Hockheimer from the Rhine?" "Better than that—d'ye give it up?" "I do." "Open your eyes and ears

then," said the soldier bluntly, "I had a pheasant, by Jove! shot in emperor Joe's park, ha! ha!" When the exultation of the soldier had subsided, Joseph said quietly: "I want to try your skill in guessing, comrade. See if you can name the rank I hold." "You're a—no—hang it! you're not smart enough for a cornet." "Better than that," said the emperor. "A lieutenant?"—"Better than that."—"A captain?"—"Better than that."—"A major?"—"Better than that."—"General?"—"Better than that." The soldier was now fearfully agitated—he had doffed his hat, and sat bare-headed—he could hardly articulate. "Pardon me, your excellency,—you are Field Marshal." "Better than that," replied Joseph. "Lord help me!" cried the soldier, "you're the emperor!" He threw himself out of the cabriolet and kneeled for pardon in the mud. The circumstances were not forgotten by either, for the emperor often laughed over it heartily, and the soldier received a mark of favor which he could not forget.

On another occasion, Joseph, turning a corner shortly, ran the wheel of his vehicle against an old woman's fruit-stall, and upset it, scattering the good things in every direction. The ragged urchins in the immediate vicinity fell upon the tempting fruit, and hastily gathering it, eat it, mud and all. As soon as the old woman gained her feet, she gave utterance to a volley of abuse, and the emperor was glad to escape and permit the predatory youths of the suburbs to take their share of the vituperative epithets of the enraged fruit-seller. As soon as he had reached his palace, Joseph despatched some of his officers to make reparation to the old woman. Surrounded by a group of men in splendid uniforms, the old lady was terrified when they informed her that the driver of the cabriolet was her emperor. Indistinct ideas of halts and executioners were flitting across her mind, when she was awakened to the reality, by the sight of a purse full of gold pieces, which the officers threw upon her table. She opened her lips to bless the emperor, but his messengers had put spurs to their horses, and were seen galloping off in the distance. "I think," said the emperor, "she has no reason to complain, for she has been amply paid, and has had the pleasure of abusing me unmercifully, while I heard her with the patience of a saint." Various events occurred to disturb the tranquillity of Joseph during his reign, and he died on the 20th of February, 1790. His good qualities far exceeded his defects, and the glorious actions

he performed, have given him a high rank among the great and good rulers of mankind.

Francis II was crowned emperor in 1792. In 1795, when the second division of Poland took place, Austria received an immense accession of territory. In 1797, she relinquished to France her possessions in the Netherlands as well as the dutchies of Milan and Mantua. To compensate for this, the greater part of the Venetian states were transferred to Austria. The military power of France was so formidable, that even the strongest sovereignties of Europe feared they should be unable to resist its encroachments. The French threatened to attain the empire of the world by rapid strides. Involved in the wars of 1799 and 1805, Austria met with repeated defeats and continued discomfiture. After she had lost the great battles of Marengo and Hohenlinden, Ulm and Austerlitz, her Venetian possessions, the Tyrol, and other territories were wrested from her grasp. In 1804, Francis II, assumed the name of Francis I, as hereditary emperor of Austria, and subsequently relinquished all claims to the empire of Germany. In 1809, Austria took the field against Napoleon, but having to contend, not only against the French, but against Russia, and the confederation of the Rhine, found herself defeated, and when Bonaparte entered the capital, was compelled to relinquish again immense territories. After a hopeless inaction of some years, the failure of Napoleon's Russian expedition roused the Austrians to arms, and the subsequent success of the allied powers restored the power and splendor of the Austrian empire, which gained the addition of some Italian territories. Of the subject kingdoms and states of Austria, a detailed account will not be looked for. Hungary comes first in rank. The Romans conquered Dacia and rendered it tributary; and, after them, the Huns, Avars, and other Slavonic tribes, successively conquered it. Since 1563 it has continued an appanage of the house of Austria. Transylvania came into possession of the Austrians in 1699. Croatia, anciently a part of Illyricum, was annexed to Austria in 1540. Slavonia, also anciently a part of Illyricum, fell into the hands of the Austrians in 1687. The crown of Bohemia passed to the house of Austria in 1526. The history of Venice is highly interesting, and perhaps even a sketch of it may not prove otherwise. The Veneti of the opposite shore, flying from the barbarians, founded Venice in the fifth century. The first doge was elected in 697. Each island, previous to that date,

having been governed by a tribune. Towards the close of the 12th century the Venetian aristocracy seized the reins of government. In 1204, the Venetians, having extended their commerce, and become masters of many Grecian provinces, were celebrated for their immense wealth, and allowed to be the first commercial people of the world. This pre-eminence was destroyed by the success of the Portuguese, to whom the commerce of the East Indies was opened, and the power of Venice declined with great rapidity, and there now remains but the tradition of what it was.

AVATAR, in Hindoo mythology, the incarnation of the deity. The Hindoos believe that numerous incarnations have taken place; ten of which, the incarnations of Vishnu, the Supreme Deity, are celebrated in sacred poems.

AVERNUS, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, anciently believed to be the entrance to hell.

AVIGNON, a city of the department of Vaucluse, France, on the Rhone, containing 30,000 inhabitants, and some silk manufactories and other works. The country is fruitful and pleasant. The city and district once belonged to the Popes, but in 1790 was annexed to the French Republic.

AYESHA, the favorite of Mohammed. After his death, opposing the succession of Ali, she was taken prisoner, but dismissed. She died in 677.

AZOPH, or Azof, a town and fortress belonging to the Russians, on an island at the junction of the river Don with the sea of Azof. It contains about 1000 inhabitants. The sea of Azof is a bay of the Black Sea. The sea is 210 miles long.

AZORES, or Western Islands, a group of islands lying between Europe and America. The principal island is Terceira. Present population more than 200,000. They were discovered by, and have ever since belonged to the Portuguese, by whom, however, they are not properly appreciated. It is difficult to determine the exact time of their discovery, as several dates are given, concerning which a warm controversy has been waged. It is, however, certain that they were discovered prior to 1449. The name *Azores*, i. e. *Hawk Islands*, was given from the abundance of falcons (*azores*) found here by the Portuguese. In 1466 these islands were presented to the dutchess of Burgundy, by her brother, the prince of Portugal. They were colonized afterwards by Germans and Flemings, who appear, however, always to have acknowledged the sovereignty of

the king of Portugal. The Azores are recognised at sea from a great distance, by Pico, a tall mountain, which, like the Peak of Teneriffe, towers far above the deep, and stands a lasting landmark to mariners. The islands are subject to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, and, in 1574, St. George's, Pico, Fayal, and Terceira, although detached and distant from each other, were violently convulsed. The ocean overflowed from the shock, which produced eighteen little islands. A similar convulsion of nature occurred in July, 1638, and after a commotion of six weeks, an island of nearly six miles in circumference, arose near St. Michaels, but was subsequently absorbed. In 1720, the most horrible and tumultuous scenes occurred, and, amidst an almost unequalled combination of horrors—causing the death of many persons from fright—an island nearly as large as that of 1638, emerged from its submarine birth-place. The islands are supposed to rest on volcanic foundations, which extend to the western shores of Portugal, though the communication may be in many parts obstructed.

B.

BAAL, Bel; a Babylonian or Phœnician god, concerning whom there is such a variety of opinions, that there is no small difficulty in determining his character. Some consider him as a mortal, the founder of Babylon, and deified for his exertions in the establishment of that monarchy. Besides the Babylonians and Assyrians, the Persians, Tyrians, and others, worshipped him.

BABER, or Babour, sultan; he was a descendant of Tamerlane, sovereign of Cabul, and founder of the Mogul dynasty in Hindostan, in 1525. He took Behar, and died in 1530.

BABYLONIA, now *Irak Arabi*, an Asiatic empire of antiquity, bounded north by Media, Armenia, and Mesopotamia; east by Susiana; south by the Persian Gulf, and Chaldea, and west by Arabia Deserta. The Euphrates or Frat, and Tigris, two great rivers, irrigate this fertile and level region. The old capital, Babylon, was of prodigious extent. The walls, 350 feet high, and 87 feet thick, were cemented with bitumen, and were more than 60 miles in circuit. They had an hundred brazen gates, and two hundred and fifty towers. Its ruins, which are cumbrous and tasteless, exist in the pacha-lie of Bagdad, near Hella, a village on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, with 6 or 7000 inhabitants. The *hanging gardens* of Babylon were famous in ancient times. The Babylo-

nians formed a distinct nation, and had attained a high degree of refinement as early as 2000 B. C. Nimrod was the founder of the empire, according to the Mosaic record. Belus, Ninus, and Semiramis were famous conquerors, and the latter caused the capital to be embellished and improved. The learning of the Babylonians was celebrated at an early age. Under Nabonidas, the empire lost much of its strength and splendor, and Cyrus destroyed its capital, and annexed it to Persia, in 536. In A. D. 640 it was conquered by the followers of Mohammed, who built Bagdad on the Tigris, and made it the capital. Holagou, a prince of the Tartars, expelled the caliphs in 1258, and in 1534 Bagdad was taken by the Turks. Shah Abbas won it from them, but in 1639, the whole of Babylon fell into the hands of the Turks, who yet possess it.

BACCHUS, the heathen God of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele. His festivals in Greece and Rome were celebrated by both sexes, and disgraced by intoxication and excesses of various kinds.

BACHAUMONT, François le Coigneux de, born at Paris, 1624, died in the same city, 1702. He was counsellor of Parliament, and opposed to the court party in the disturbances of 1648. He said that the members of the parliament put him in mind of the little boys that played with slings in the street, who dispersed on the appearance of a police officer, but collected as soon as he was out of sight. Pleased with this comparison, the enemies of Mazarin adopted hat-bands in the form of a sling (*fronde*), and hence were denominated *Frondeurs*. Bachaumont was distinguished for his talent for writing epigrams and lively songs, many of which are extant.

BACON, Francis, baron of Verulam, a distinguished philosopher, born at London, 1561, and died in 1626. He was entered in the university of Cambridge, in his 13th year, and distinguished himself for his early proficiency in the sciences. At 16 he wrote against the Aristotelian philosophy, and at 19 his work *Of the State of Europe*, attracted general attention from the clearness of perception and maturity of judgment which it displayed. At the age of 28 his legal reputation was such that he was appointed counsel extraordinary to the queen—a post of more honor than profit. The Earl of Essex befriended Bacon, and presented him with an estate in land, but the latter abandoned his benefactor when he had fallen into disgrace. In parliament, towards the close of Elizabeth's reign, he forsook the independent

course which he had previously pursued, and became a follower of the court. He stood high in the good graces of James I, and was knighted by him in 1603. His marriage was fortunate, and he at length saw himself free from those pecuniary embarrassments by which he had been so long shackled.

In 1617 he was made lord keeper of the Seals; in 1619, lord high chancellor of England, and baron Verulam, and not long afterwards, viscount of St. Albans. He had not now the plea of necessity for making offices and privileges venal, but he was charged with receiving money for them. Rather than submit to a trial which would stamp his name with indelible disgrace, he confessed his guilt, supplicated the lenity of his peers, and begged to be dismissed with the loss of his office. His sentence was severe but just. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned in the Tower as long as the king should choose, declared incapable of office, forbidden to take his seat in parliament, or to show himself within the verge of the court. He was soon released from the Tower, but did not long survive his fall. His errors sprang more from weakness, than from avarice or want of principle, for he displayed through life a strong sympathy for virtue, if he did not have firmness enough to be faithful to her cause. He examined the whole circle of the sciences, and endeavored to free them from the academical subtleties which had impeded their progress. "My name and memory," he says in his will, "I bequeath to foreign nations, and to my own countrymen, after some time be passed over."

BACON, Nathaniel, an Englishman of good understanding and education, who came to Virginia in 1675, and excited a rebellion against the royal government, which cost the colony £100,000.

BACON, Roger, an English monk, born at Ilchester in 1214, and gifted with great talents. He made many discoveries in the sciences, which caused him to be regarded as a sorcerer by the common people, whose prejudices were espoused by the clergy, against whom Bacon had openly spoken. He was imprisoned in consequence of their denunciations, and, at one time, kept in confinement for ten years. He died in 1292. He was probably the inventor of the telescope, and had an idea of gunpowder, for he distinctly says in one of his works that thunder and lightning could be imitated by means of charcoal, sulphur, and saltpetre. He was well versed in the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin languages, the last of which he wrote with facility and elegance, and, although not free from many of

the prejudices of his age, was altogether a very extraordinary man. Many of the old English ballads and romances contain accounts of the wonderful exploits of Friar Bacon, who is gifted with magical arts of the most tremendous nature. The "Famous Historie of Fryer Bacon," towards the conclusion, informs us that Friar Bacon broke his magic glass, burned his books of the 'Black Art,' devoted himself to theological studies, and lived in a cell which he had excavated in a church wall. "Thus lived he two yeeres space in that cell, never coming forth: his meat and drink he received in at a window, and at that window he did discourse with those that came to him; his grave he digged with his own nayles, and was laid there when he died." "He lived most part of his life a magician, and died a true Penitent Sinner, and an Anchorite."

BACTRIANA, or Bactria, now Khorassan, before the time of Cyrus was a powerful kingdom, and gave to the Persians their mythology and architecture. It lay between the Oxus, Scythia, Mount Paropamisus, and Margiana; but little is now known concerning this region. After the destruction of the Persian monarchy, it was held by the Parthians and Scythians, until they were expelled by the Huns.

BADAJOS, or Badajoz, the *Pax Augusta* of the Romans, is on the left bank of the Guadiana, and contains 14,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of Estremadura, a Spanish province, and is 82 miles N. N. W. of Seville. It is celebrated for the defeat of the Spaniards in 1109, by Joseph, king of Morocco; and for its capture by the British, after a bloody conflict, on the 6th of April, 1812.

BADEN, a grand-duchy, of Germany, containing 1,150,000 inhabitants, on an area of 5,800 square miles. Baden was erected into a grand-duchy, with large accessions of territory, in 1806, and now forms one of the states of the Germanic confederation.

BADIA, Domingo, a Spaniard, and political agent of Godoy and Napoleon, who from 1803 to 1808, travelled in the Mohammedan countries bordering on the Mediterranean. He professed Mohammedanism, and assumed the name of *Ali Bey el Abassi*, under which his travels were published. Burckhardt, the oriental traveller, gives the following account of him: "He called himself *Ali Bey*, and pretended to have been born of Tunisian parents, in Spain, and to have received his education in that country. Spanish appears to have been his native language, besides which he spoke French, a little Italian, and the Mograbeyan dialect of Arabic, but badly. He

came to Aleppo by the way of Cairo, Jaffa, and Damascus, with the strongest letters of recommendation from the Spanish government to all its agents, and an open credit upon them. He seemed to be a particular friend of the Prince of Peace, for whom he was collecting antiques; and from the manner in which it was known that he was afterwards received by the Spanish ambassador, he must have been a man of distinction. The description of his figure, and what is related of his travels, called to my recollection the Spaniard Badia, and his miniature in your library. He was a man of middling size, long, thin head, black eyes, large nose, long black beard, and feet that indicated his having formerly worn tight shoes. He professed to have travelled in Barbary, to have crossed the Lybian desert between Barbary and Egypt, and, from Cairo, to have gone to Mecca and back. He travelled with Eastern magnificence, but here (Aleppo) he was rather shy of showing himself out of doors: he never walked out but on Friday, to the noon prayers, in the great mosque. One of the before-mentioned dervishes told me that there had been a great deal of talk about this Ali Bey, at Damascus, and Hamar: they suspected him of being a Christian; but his great liberality, and the pressing letters which he brought to all people of consequence, stopped all further inquiry. He was busily employed in arranging and putting in order his journal during the two months of his stay at Aleppo." Badia died in his native country.

BAËRT, John; also Barth; born at Dunkirk, 1651. He was the son of a poor fisherman, but his bravery and talents raised him to the rank of commodore in the reign of Louis XIV, whose navy he greatly improved. The Dutch, English, and Spanish, called him the *French devil*. "I have made you a commodore," was the king's annunciation of his promotion to Jean Baert, at Versailles. "Your majesty has done well," replied the sturdy seaman. The courtiers tittered. "It is the reply," said Louis, "of a man who knows his own worth." He received a patent of nobility for one of his naval exploits, and died in 1702.

BAGDAD; the capital of a Turkish pachalic of the same name, in the southern part of Mesopotamia, now Irak-Arabi—contains about 100,000 inhabitants. It lies on the east bank of the Tigris, over which a bridge is thrown. The city is surrounded by a brick wall; the houses are of brick, and but one story high, and the unpaved streets so narrow, as to admit of two

horsemen abreast with difficulty. The palace of the pacha forms a contrast to the other buildings of the city, being spacious and splendid. European manufactures, as well as the productions of India, Arabia, and Persia, find a sale here, and the thronged bazaars present a brilliant and animated appearance. Bagdad has a cannon foundery. From Bagdad, East Indian goods are supplied to Asia Minor, Syria, and part of Europe. The population consists of Turks, Persians, Armenians, and a small number of Christians and Jews. The ancient city, founded in 672, by the Caliph Abū Giafar Almanzor, once the residence of the Caliphs, and containing 2,000,000 inhabitants, is now in ruins. The prosperity of this city completed the ruin of the neighboring city of Babylon. It was twice taken by the Turks and Tartars, and nearly destroyed. In 1638, it was taken by Amurath IV, after a memorable siege, and the greater part of the inhabitants were butchered in cold blood. In the 18th century, Nadir Shah was defeated in an attempt to take it.

BAHAMAS, or Lucaya Islands, 600 in number, are near the coast of North America, in the Atlantic ocean, lon. 70° to 80° W.; lat. 21° to 28° N. They contain a population of 16,500, including 9,270 slaves, and 2,990 free blacks. The soil of the islands is rich, but thin, and soon exhausted. Cotton is the chief production. The residents are principally loyalists, who emigrated from Carolina and Georgia, when the royal cause was lost in America. The wreckers, a large portion of the population, are hardy mariners, employed in assisting shipwrecked vessels. They display admirable skill and courage in the working of their small flat-bottomed sloops, in which they frequent the most dangerous places, receiving salvage on all rescued property. They are licensed by the governor. These islands were discovered by Columbus, Oct. 12, 1492, Guanahani being the first land he saw. In 1667, Charles II of England granted the Bahamas to the Duke of Albermarle and others. The first settlement was made on New Providence, one of the largest of the group. The settlers suffered severely from the ravages of pirates, and the inroads of the Spaniards. Black Beard, the noted leader of the Buccaneers, was killed off here in 1718. The town of Nassau on New Providence was fortified in 1740. Nassau was taken by the Americans during the revolution, but was abandoned, and afterwards by the Spaniards, but regained by the English. *Bahama*, the chief island of the group, is 63 miles long.

BAHAR, a province of British India; population, 5,800,000. It is bounded north by Nepal and Morung, east by Bengal, south by Orissa, and west by Oude and Allahabad. The soil is very fertile. It was anciently a kingdom of Hindostan, but became part of the British empire in 1765.

BALÆ, a town of Campania, a favorite resort of the ancient Romans, many of whom had country-seats here. Its sheltered bay, breezy hills, and baths gave it a high reputation, but the dissoluteness practised here by visitors, was so notorious and infamous, that Cicero, in his defence of M. Cœlius, thought it necessary to apologise for defending a young man who had lived at Baïæ.

BAJAZET I, sultan of the Turks, son of Amurath, whom he succeeded in 1389. By strangling his brother and rival, Jacob, he established a precedent, which has since been frequently followed by the Turkish court. The rapidity of his conquests gained him the name of *Ilderim*, Lightning. He carried his conquering arms far into Europe and Asia, and on the 28th Sept., 1395, defeated the Christian army of Hungarians, Poles and French, who were headed by Sigismund, king of Hungary. In 1402, he was defeated near Ancyra, in Galatia, by Tamerlane, and was himself taken prisoner, and treated with great courtesy by the conqueror. The story of his being confined and carried about in an iron cage, is unworthy of belief. He died in the camp of Tamerlane in 1403.

BAJAZET II, son of Mohammed II, sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father in 1481. He extended his empire, gained some Grecian towns from the Venetians, and by ravaging Christian states, sought to avenge the expulsion of the Moors by the Spaniards. He finally resigned his throne to his rebellious son Selim, by whose order, it is supposed, he was murdered in 1512.

BALBEC, or Baalbec; anciently *Heliopolis*, or the city of the sun, is in the pachalic of Acre, Syria, 40 miles from Damascus. It is small and ill-built, with 5000 inhabitants, among whom some Jews and Christians are to be met with. The city is governed by an aga, who enjoys the title of *emir*. Heliopolis was a Roman military station in the time of Augustus. Its splendid temple of the sun, of the 54 columns of which there are but six standing, was built either by Antoninus Pius, or Septimius Severus. The pillars remaining, including pedestal and capital, are 74 feet high, and 22 in circumference. Immense stones were employed in the construc-

tion of the temple. During the reign of Constantine, the temple was changed into a Christian church. It fell into decay when the Arabians held the city. Balbec was taken by a general of Omar, and, in 1401, by Tamerlane. An earthquake nearly destroyed it, 1759.

BALBOA, Vasco Nunez de, was born in 1475. He was one of the numerous adventurers, who sought to retrieve their fortunes by following up in the New World, the discoveries which Columbus had commenced. He formed a colony on the isthmus of Darien. An Indian, who was the scornful witness of a dispute between two of Balboa's companions about some gold, agreed to show him a country where the precious metals might be obtained in abundance. He led Balboa to the shores of the Pacific, and pointed the path to Peru. Considering his force of 150 men too feeble to attempt the conquest, Balboa took possession of the vast ocean that rolled before him in the name of the king of Spain, and after an absence of four months, led back his followers to the colony, enriched with gold and pearls. Here he was required to obey a new governor, Pedrarias, who held a royal commission. He was appointed, the ensuing year, viceroy of the South Sea, but seized by Pedrarias, on pretext of neglect of duty, tried, condemned, and beheaded in 1516, at the age of 42.

BALDWIN III, king of Jerusalem from 1143 to 1162, was one of the bravest and most honorable of the crusaders. The Christians possessed territories of vast extent, but the vassals of Baldwin were divided by dissensions among themselves; this was also the case with their adversaries, although the latter warred with more success. The reign of Baldwin was unhappy, and convinced the Christians of the impossibility of establishing Christian chivalry in the east. When Nouredin, his valiant and proud opponent, was counselled to fall upon the Christians during the funeral of their leader, he answered: "No! Let us respect their grief, for they have lost a king whose like is rarely to be met with."

BALIOL, John, king of Scotland, a claimant for the crown on the death of queen Margaret. Edward III, being made arbiter, awarded it to Baliol against Robert Bruce. Baliol took up arms in consequence of the interference of the English king in his government, but was defeated at the battle of Dunbar, and consigned to the tower, whence he was liberated by the intercession of the pope. He died on his estate in France, 1314.

BALK, or Balkan, anciently Hæmus, a chain of rugged mountains, extending from the Black Sea, in European Turkey, to the Adriatic. The summit of Scardus, the highest peak, is 10,000 feet above the surface of the sea.

BALLSTON SPA, a village of New York, noted for its mineral springs, 7 miles S. W. of Saratoga.

BALTIC SEA, a large gulf connected with the North Sea, and washing the shores of Denmark, Germany and Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and other parts of Russia. The Sound, the Great and the Little Belt, are the names of the three passages leading from the Cattegat into the Baltic, at each of which a toll is paid to Denmark, which, as 6000 ships annually enter the Baltic Sea, is no inconsiderable source of revenue.

BALTIMORE, a city and port of entry in Baltimore county, Maryland, is situated on the north side of the Patapsco, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay. The population, in 1830, was 80,625. It is the third city in the United States, and the centre of most of the trade of Maryland, and a portion of that of the Western States and Pennsylvania. It is built around a basin which affords a safe harbor, the narrow entrance of which, being guarded by fort M'Henry, secures the city against a naval enemy. Several of the public buildings are elegant, and imposing in appearance. The Washington monument is a chaste and conspicuous structure of stone. St. Mary's college is a Catholic institution of great repute. The medical college received, with its charter, in 1812, the title of university. During the last war, the city of Baltimore was attacked by the British, and on the 13th of September, the battle at North Point was fought. On the next day, fort M'Henry was bombarded, the enemy beaten off, and general Ross, the English commander, slain. The bravery manifested in defence of Baltimore, will prevent the event from falling into oblivion, but, to commemorate it, an elegant marble monument, 35 feet high, called the *Battle Monument*, has been erected.

BANGOR, a city, the capital of Penobscot county, Maine, situated at the head of tide-water on the Penobscot river. Population, in 1830, 2,867. It is a flourishing and pleasant town, and contains a theological seminary, and some public buildings.

BANK, of England, was established in 1691, and is of historical importance, as the machine by which the British funding system has been

carried on, and those immense sums raised, during the late wars, to subsidize all Europe. The Bank of Venice was established in 1171, for the purpose of rendering assistance to the crusades.

BANNOCKBURN, a village in Stirlingshire, Scotland, celebrated by the Scots, for the signal defeat of the English army, in 1314, by Robert Bruce. The army of Edward II, was superior in every thing but valor, and the battle decided the independence of Scotland. James III, in 1488, lost his life in a battle fought here against his subjects.

BANQUO, or Bancho, thane of Lochaber, from whom the royal house of Stuart was descended. In the reign of Donald VII, he gained some military reputation, but he tarnished his fame by joining Macbeth, by whom he was murdered about 1046.

BAOUR LORMIAN, Louis Pierre Marie François, born at Toulouse, in 1771, was a member of the French academy. His translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, laid the foundation of his poetical fame. In 1814, in conjunction with Etienne, he wrote a drama called the *Oriflamme*, to inspire the French with enthusiasm. In 1824, he published a translation of Dante's *Divina Commedia*. In the early part of his career, attention was excited by his quarrels with the poet Lebrun, the warfare producing the exchange of several epigrams. One of Baour's, was the following:

Lebrun, 'tis said, subsists on fame—
And hence the sparseness of his frame.

The reply was equally witty and severe.
That folly fattens one is sure,
And hence thy *embonpoint*, Baour.

BARATARIA, a bay and island of Louisiana, on the north side of the gulf of Mexico. The bay is 18 miles in length. The island was fortified by the famous pirate Lafitte, whose resort it was in 1811.

BARBADOES, one of the Caribbean islands. It was discovered by the Portuguese, but belongs to the English, who settled it in 1605. Longitude 59° 50' W. lat. 13° 10' N. It is 21 miles long, and 14 broad, containing an area of 106,500 acres. Population, 102,000, including 14,960 whites, 5,150 free colored persons and 81,900 slaves. The island contains 4 towns, viz. Bridgetown, the capital, Speight's T., Austin's T., and Jamestown. The climate is hot, but the air uncommonly salubrious; though hurricanes are unhappily not unfrequent. The soil is various and fertile, and

the gently undulating country is studded with planters' houses, which, amidst the picturesque productions of the soil, add to the beauty of the landscape. Annual value of the exports is £400,000; of imports £500,000. The free people of color are happy, and many of them prosperous. They entertain high-flown notions of their valor, which, however, cannot be denied, since no trial of it has taken place. "A man may have a deal of courage in him without knowing it," but the Barbadians appear to feel the extent of theirs, and to lament it. That the "Badians are almost *too* brave," is said to be no uncommon declaration among these spirited islanders.

BARBAROSSA. This name was borne by two brothers, noted pirates, Horuc, and Hayraddin. (See *Algiers*.)

BARBARY STATES, are Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco, and lie on the northern coast of Africa, extending westerly from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean. A chain of snow-capped mountains, the Atlas range, intersects them almost from east to west, between which and the sea lies a fertile tract of land. The tract south of the mountains extending to the great desert, is sandy and unproductive of any fruit but dates. The climate is salubrious, the sea air tempering the heat, which is, however, of a degree to permit the growth of vegetation in April and May. Barley, wheat, figs, grapes, olives, oranges, pomegranates, melons, cyprus, cedar, and almond trees, spring from the luxuriant soil. The sugar-cane, palm-tree, and lotus are abundant; and, in the early part of the spring, the country is bright and fragrant with roses, from which the purest ottar is obtained. The domestic animals are of the most valuable kind, and wild ones are found in abundance. Among the minerals of the mountains, are silver, copper, iron, lead, and antimony. Salt is abundant. The commerce between these and the European states on the borders of the Mediterranean, is by no means inconsiderable. In antiquity, the countries now composing the Barbary States, were distinguished for the activity of the inhabitants in commercial pursuits. The Carthaginians were the most wealthy and enterprising of the possessors of these places, but the Romans, Vandals, and Arabians, did not permit commerce to be prostrated. Now, a country capable of sixty millions of inhabitants, contains barely ten millions and a half. The patriotism of the Carthaginians induced them to labor for the promotion of the best

interests of their country, but their power could not stand against that of a nation of victorious and hardy warriors. The Romans endeavored to make the most of their conquered provinces, and the vast influx of wealth, which conquest poured in upon them, subdued that stern spirit of temperance which had carried their banners in triumph through the troubled tide of war. Then came the Vandals and Arabians, who endeavored to render the possessions they wrested from the Romans as available as possible.

The present population of the Barbary States, is composed of Moors, Jews, who carry on the greater part of the business done here, Turks, and Bedouin Arabs. The last, the descendants of the Saracenic conquerors of the country, have a fine, manly appearance. Their habits are migratory, and they dwell in tents, 10 or 100 families gathering together, each family being under the government of a sheik. They are generally at war with the Berbers, the descendants of the original inhabitants of the country, who are represented as predatory, treacherous, and cruel. On these, and on the collectors of tribute, the Arabs wage war, and, when their hands are not full of personal quarrels, enter the service of any chieftain who may require them. The Moors are Moslems, indolent, unsociable, luxurious, superstitious, and uncultivated. They treat the Jews, whom they despise and hate, with great harshness. In addition to the races above enumerated, there are many negroes in Barbary.

BARCA, a desert, with a few fertile spots, on the northern coast of Africa, between Tripoli and Egypt; containing 300,000 inhabitants. It is subject to Tripoli.

BARCELONA, capital of Catalonia, and one of the largest cities in Spain, contains 120,000 inhabitants. It is built in the form of a crescent, and stands on the shores of the Mediterranean, long. 2° 10' E.; and lat. 41° 27' N. Linens and laces, guns, pistols, and swords are among its manufactured articles. The harbor is commodious, but rather difficult of access. Wine and brandy are exported in large quantities. The amount of imports and exports is probably 7,000,000 dollars. Its citadel, built in 1714, has a secret connection with the fort of San Carlos; and it may be considered as a strongly-fortified place. Until the twelfth century, Barcelona was under the government of its own counts, and afterwards united with the kingdom of Arragon, but withdrew and united to the French crown in 1640.

In 1652, it again submitted to the Spanish government, but was taken by the French in 1697. Its restoration was made at the peace of Ryswick. It is famous for the resolute, but unavailing defence it made against the troops of Philip V, under the command of the duke of Berwick, in 1714, when the sufferings of the inhabitants were unparalleled. In 1809, it was taken by the French, and remained in their power until 1814. In 1821, the yellow fever committed great ravages in it. The candor of a Barcelona galley-slave, is always brought to remembrance on seeing the name of this city. The duke of Ossuna, as he passed by Barcelona, having obtained leave from the king of Spain to release some slaves, went on board the galley, and, passing through the benches of slaves at the oar, asked several of them what their offences were. Every one excused himself; one saying he was put there out of malice; another by the bribery of the judge; but all of them unjustly. Among the rest was a little sturdy fellow; and the duke asked him what he was there for? "Sir," said he, "I cannot deny that I am justly sent here; for I wanted money, and so I took a purse from the high-way, to keep me from starving." Upon this, the duke struck him gently with a little stick he had in his hand, saying, "You rogue, what do you do among so many honest men? Get you gone out of their company."

BARDS. The Bards, among Celtic nations, in battle, raised the war-cry of their people, and in peace, sang the exploits of their warriors. They appear to have acted, as the heralds, legislators, and priests of the free Celtic tribes of Europe, until the gradual progress of southern despotism and civilization, drove them into the strongholds of the Welsh, Irish, and Scotch mountains, which echoed to the w.'d notes of their harps, and the patriotic songs of the inspired poets. Their music and poetry kept alive the spark of national patriotism and enthusiasm, and inspired a stern resistance to the attacks of despotism. Hence Edward I, of England, caused the Welsh bards to be slain, as the instigators of sedition. The poems of Ossian, a Highland bard, have been preserved, and translated by Macpherson, who was suspected of being their author, but an investigation of the subject by a literary committee, has clearly proved their authenticity. Of these poems, Bonaparte was passionately fond, and the influence they exerted upon his style, may be traced in many of his declamatory harangues.

BARFLEUR, a sea-port in France, 12 miles

east of Cherbourg, which, in 1346, was taken and pillaged by Edward III, of England, who ruined its importance as a sea-port, by destroying its harbor. Here William the conqueror embarked for England.

BARLOW, Joel, an American poet and diplomatist, was born at Reading, Connecticut, about 1755. He was educated at Dartmouth and Yale colleges, where he distinguished himself by his poetical talent. In the college vacations, he served as a volunteer, and was present at the battle of White Plains. His first publication was a collection of minor pieces called *American Poems*. After leaving college, he was licensed to preach as a Congregational minister, and became a chaplain in the American army. His patriotic lays are said to have exerted a happy influence upon his countrymen. His *Vision of Columbus*, which was afterwards expanded into the *Columbiad*, met with a flattering reception, both in America and England. The first edition was printed in 1787. His version of the Psalms was highly successful. To further the sale of his poem, and the psalms, he became a bookseller, at Hartford, but quitted the business as soon as he had effected his object. In Europe, whither he went to effect the sale of some land in Ohio, he made himself conspicuous by the publication of some prose and poetical works of a political nature. He also found time to write a mock heroic poem, in three cantos, called *Hasty Pudding*, and this was doubtless the happiest of his efforts. The commercial speculations in which he engaged, proved highly successful. In 1795, he was appointed American consul at Algiers, concluded a treaty of peace with the dey, and procured the liberation of all the American citizens, who were held as slaves within that territory. By the conclusion of a similar treaty at Tripoli, he was enabled to redeem and send home all the American prisoners found there. In 1797, he returned to Paris, where, by commercial speculations, he amassed a very considerable fortune. In Paris, he lived in sumptuous style, and lost no opportunity of serving his countrymen. When the rupture between America and France took place, on account of the maritime spoliations of the latter, he endeavored to adjust the differences between them. After an absence of nearly 17 years, he returned to his country early in the year 1805. In 1808, appeared his *Columbiad*, a splendid volume, ornamented with engravings, executed by London artists. It was so expensive a work, that but few copies

were sold. In 1811, Barlow was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the French government. In 1812, while repairing to Wilna, in order to have a conference with the emperor Napoleon, he died of an inflammation of the lungs, Oct. 2, at Zarnawica, an obscure Polish village.

BARNEY, Joshua, whose name stands high in the list of our naval heroes, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, July 6th, 1759. He was put into a retail shop at an early age, but manifesting a dislike for that employment, went to sea. At 16 years of age, the illness of the captain and discharge of the mate of a vessel, on board of which he was, put him in command of her,—a station which he retained for eight months. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, he espoused the cause of the colonies, and was made master's-mate on board the *Hornet* sloop-of-war, Capt. William Stone. In 1775, the *Hornet* was concerned with Hopkins's fleet, in the capture of New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands. In 1776, in consequence of his conduct in the engagement between the American schooner *Wasp* and the English brig *Tender*, which was captured under the guns of two hostile vessels, he was presented with a lieutenant's commission, being then not 17 years of age. Soon afterwards, he became lieutenant of the *Sachem*, and assisted in the capture of an English brig, after a severe engagement. Being placed on board of a captured vessel as prize-master, Barney was taken, on his return from the West Indies, by the *Perseus* of 20 guns, but prisoners were exchanged in Charleston, S. C. In 1777, Barney was on board the *Andrew Doria*, and assisted in the defence of the Delaware. Having been ordered to Baltimore, to join the Virginia frigate, Capt. Nicholson, his vessel was run ashore by the pilot, and taken by the British. Barney was exchanged in 1778, but while commanding a small schooner, was again taken, in Chesapeake bay. In November, 1778, he sailed with Capt. Robinson in a ship from Alexandria, with a letter of marque. They arrived at Bordeaux, after a warm action with the *Rosebud*, shipped 18 guns and 70 men, and took on board a cargo of brandy. On their return, they captured a valuable prize. Barney reached Philadelphia in October, 1779. In the following year, he married Miss Bedford, and, a month afterwards, was robbed of his whole fortune, on the road to Baltimore. Saying nothing of his misfortune, he returned to Philadelphia, and served on board the U. S. ship *Saratoga*, 16 guns, Capt. Young. He was taken prisoner

and sent to England, escaped, was retaken, again escaped, and reached Philadelphia, March, 1782.

Soon after, he received from the state of Pennsylvania the command of the *Hyder Aly*, a ship of 16 guns. With a loss of 4 killed and 11 wounded, the *Hyder Aly* captured the ship *General Monk*, 20 guns, after an action of 26 minutes. On board the captured vessel were 30 killed and 53 wounded, 15 out of 16 officers being either killed or wounded. For this exploit he was presented with a sword by the legislature of Pennsylvania. The *General Monk* having been purchased by the United States, Barney was put in command of her, and sailed for France with sealed despatches for Doctor Franklin, in November, 1782. He returned to America, after having been favorably received at the French court, with a large loan from the French King, a passport from the King of England, and assurances that the preliminaries of peace were signed. Barney then served in the French navy from 1795 till 1800, when, resigning the command of a French squadron, he returned to America. In 1812, on the breaking out of the war between England and the United States, he commanded the flotilla designed for the defence of the Chesapeake. He set out for Bladensburg, with a small force of marines and five pieces of artillery, in July, but found the Americans in full retreat. Notwithstanding he made a most gallant opposition to the enemy, he was wounded in the thigh and taken prisoner. He received a sword from the corporation of Washington, and a vote of thanks from the legislature of Georgia for his gallant conduct. In May he was entrusted with a mission to Europe, and returned to Baltimore in October. Commodore Barney died at Pittsburg, in 1818, while on his way to Kentucky, whither he had resolved to emigrate. His personal appearance was prepossessing, and his talents as a naval commander great.

BARRY, John, another distinguished naval officer in the service of the United States, was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, in 1745. His father was a respectable farmer, and made no opposition to his son's wish to lead a seafaring life. Previous to his coming to America, Barry acquired a good practical education, and was between 14 and 15 years of age, when he reached the country of his adoption. The experience which he had gained in the merchant service, and the naval skill which he displayed, procured for him a commission in the continental navy, on the breaking out of hos-

ilities with Great Britain. He was appointed commander of the brig *Lexington*, 16 guns, in February, 1776. After cruising with success he was transferred in the same year, to the frigate *Effingham*, at Philadelphia, but the ice in the Delaware preventing immediate operations, Barry served on shore as *Aid-de-Camp* to General Cadwalader, and was present at the occurrences near Trenton. When the American vessels were lying near Whitehill, he conceived the daring plan of descending the river in boats and capturing the supplies sent to the enemy. He succeeded in taking not only a valuable stock of provisions, but military stores, for which exploit he received the thanks of Washington. After the loss of his frigate, he was appointed to command the *Raleigh* of 32 guns, but ran her on shore on being chased by a large squadron. In February, 1781, he was in command of the *Alliance*, a frigate of 36 guns, and sailed from Boston for L'Orient with Colonel Laurens and suite, on an embassy of importance to the court of Paris. After having taken several prizes, he was severely wounded in the action with the *Atalanta* ship of war, and her consort the brig *Trepasa*, which were taken after an engagement of several hours. Throughout the war, Commodore Barry behaved with gallantry, and on the termination of hostilities was appointed to superintend the building of the frigate *United States*, which he was to command. In the short naval war with France, Barry was of great service to this country, and remained in command of the *United States* till she was laid up in ordinary. He died Sept. 13, 1803, with the reputation of a virtuous, brave, and talented man.

BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY, (St.) a feast of the church, celebrated August 24th. The horrid massacre of Bartholomew's day was perpetrated on the Huguenots, or Protestants of Paris, by the Catholic faction, during the reign of Charles IX, in 1572. The massacre extended throughout the kingdom, and the victims were not fewer than 30,000. At Rome the news was received with every demonstration of joy, salutes of cannon were fired, a procession went by order of the Pope to the church of St. Louis, and the *Te Deum* was chanted.

BARTLETT, Josiah, M. D. Governor of New Hampshire, was born in Amesbury, Mass. in 1729. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of 16, and at the age of 21, the practice of it, in which he was highly successful. In 1754, he was a representative of the town of Kingston in the provincial legislature, where

he took the side of the minority, firmly opposing all violations of right. In 1775 he was deprived by the Governor of his commission in the army, and of that of justice of peace. From the provincial congress, however, he received a regiment, and, as a delegate to the continental congress, was the second signer of the declaration of independence. In 1780 he was appointed judge of the superior court of New Hampshire, and chief justice in 1790. In the same year he became president of New Hampshire, and its governor in 1793. He retired from office in 1794, and died in 1795.

BARTON, Elizabeth, a country-girl of Addington, in Kent, commonly called *the Holy Maid of Kent*. She was an impostor, who appeared in the reign of Henry VIII, with pretensions to miraculous powers; she was executed at Tyburn, April 30, 1534, after a full confession of her imposture. It was at the time that the king was about to be divorced from his first wife, and the English Church separated from Rome, and this girl was employed by priests to warn Henry of the vengeance of heaven if he persisted.

BARTRAM, William, an American naturalist, born at the botanic garden, Kingsessing, Penn., 1739. He accompanied his father on an expedition to explore the natural productions of East Florida, and in 1773 commenced an examination of the natural productions of the Floridas, and the western parts of Carolina and Georgia, at the request of Dr. Fothergill of London. This employment lasted nearly five years. In 1790 he published an account of his travels and discoveries in 1 vol. 8vo. In 1782 he was elected professor of botany in the university of Pennsylvania, and in 1786, member of the American Philosophical Society. He belonged to many other learned societies in Europe and America. He assisted Wilson in the commencement of his *American Ornithology*. On the 22d of July, 1823, being then in his 85th year, a few minutes after writing an article on the natural history of a flower, he ruptured a blood-vessel and died.

BASHKIRS, or **BASHKEERS**, a tribe of Turkish origin, whose country is part of the ancient Bulgaria. In 1770 they consisted of 27,000 families. They are Mohammedans, but little civilized, and live by hunting, raising cattle, and keeping bees. They intoxicate themselves on a beverage made from fermented mare's and camel's milk.

BASIL, St., an Eastern patriarch, called the *Great*, and made bishop of Cæsarea, in Cappa-

docia, in 370. Here he died in 379. The rules for the regulation of the monastic life, which he prepared, are still followed by all the orders in Christendom.

BASLE, BALE, or BASIL, a city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. The inhabitants of the greater and lesser towns have, from time immemorial, been on bad terms with each other, and their animosity is not yet extinct. The university founded here in 1459 has an excellent library. The clocks of Basle in former times were an hour in advance of those of other places. The administration of the city is in the hands of the councils, the smaller of which, consisting of 60 members, is chosen from the large council of 280 members. The principal trade of Basle is in silk ribbons. The treaty of peace concluded here August 28th, 1795, between the French and Spanish, procured for Don Emanuel Godoy, the Spanish prime minister, the title of *Prince of Peace*. The chief object of the ecclesiastical council of Basle, which was convened by Pope Martin V, and Eugenius IV, commencing its sittings, Dec. 14, 1431, was the conversion of the papal monarchy into a hierarchical aristocracy.

BASSOMPIERRE, Francois de, Marshal of France, who enjoyed the favor of Henry IV and Louis XIII, and was one of the most amiable and accomplished men of their courts. He was born in 1579 and died in 1646. He served in a military and civil capacity. Having become enamored of the charms of the daughter of the Constable de Montmorency, he relinquished his hopes when he discovered that he was the rival of Henry IV.

BASSORA, or BASRAH, a city of Irak, situated half way between the junction of the Tigris with the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf, 210 miles S. W. of Ispahan. Its commerce is extensive. It was built by the Caliph Omar, and has been alternately occupied by Turks and Persians.

BASTILE, anciently a castle in Paris, where prisoners were confined by the authority of *Lettres de Cachets*, that is, letters of arrest, written in the king's name, with blanks for the names of individuals, which were to be filled up by the ministers who possessed these letters. Heads of families among the nobility, who wished to confine any unworthy member of the family, claimed the privilege of confinement by a *lettre de cachet*, and this privilege was next claimed by the ministers of government, to be used for the punishment of refractory servants and others. It will easily be conjectured that

it was not long before unprincipled ministers abused this right by imprisoning worthy persons, who, in the actual discharge of their duties, had incurred the displeasure of men of power by thwarting their interests. In fact the use of the *lettres de cachet* was the main-stay of despotism, and used not merely by the throne, but by many of its satellites. Men were imprisoned for offences too trifling to be registered, and remained 30 or 40 years in the Bastile, or even till death, without any examination being instituted into the charges on which they were imprisoned. (See *Iron Mask*). At the commencement of the French Revolution, the attention of the people was called to this enormity. In July, 1789, they assembled in force and attacked the Bastile, which surrendered after a few hours. The Governor was murdered. The prisoners were feasted in Paris, and the building was finally completely demolished. Its building was commenced in 1369 by Charles V, and finished in 1383 by his successor. M. Mercier has given an interesting account of a prisoner who was confined for some expressions of disrespect towards Louis XV. He was set at liberty by the ministers of Louis XVI. He had been in confinement for 47 years, and had borne up against the horrors of his prison-house with a manly spirit. His thin, white, and scattered hairs, had acquired an almost iron rigidity, and his body was firm and compact as the stone which environed him. The day of his liberation, his door was flung wide open, and a strange voice announced to him his freedom. Hardly comprehending the meaning of the words, he rose and tottered through the courts and halls of the prison, which appeared to him interminable. His eyes by degrees became accustomed to the light of day, but the motion of the carriage which was to convey him to his former abode appeared unendurable. At length, supported by a friendly arm, he reached the street in which he had once resided, but on the spot formerly occupied by his house, stood a public building, and nothing remained in that quarter that he recognized. None of the living beings of the vast city knew him; his liberty was a worthless gift, and he wept for the solitude of his dungeon.

Accident brought in his way an old domestic, a superannuated porter, who had barely strength sufficient to discharge the duties of his office. He did not recognize his master, but told him that his wife had died of grief thirty years before, that his children had gone abroad, and that not one of his relations remained. Overcome

by this intelligence, the captive supplicated the minister to take him back to the dungeon from which he had been liberated, and the man of office was moved to tears by his misery. The old porter became his companion, as he was the only person who could converse to him of the friends he had lost, but so wretched was the isolated condition of the victim of the Bastile, that he died not long after his liberation.

BATAVIA, a city and seaport of the island of Java, on the north coast of which it is situated, near the western end. It is the capital of all the Dutch East Indies: lon. $106^{\circ} 54'$ E.; lat. $6^{\circ} 12'$ S. Pop. in 1824, when it was considerably reduced, 53,861. The inhabitants are Chinese, Balinese, natives of Celebes, Javanese, Malays, Europeans, and slaves. The Dutch founded the city in 1619, and after being taken by the British in 1811, it was again restored to the Dutch in 1816. The bay would be good if it were easily accessible. The town is built on a low marshy foundation, at the junction of small rivers, and some of the canals in the streets contain stagnant water. Hence originates the intermittent fever, which is so frequently fatal to strangers. Batavia has an immense trade, and its architectural beauty procured it the name of *Queen of the East*, but recent alterations have much defaced it. The quarter of the native population is exceedingly mean, while the European houses are neat rather than elegant. The stadt-house, and places of public worship are not particularly distinguished by grandeur or beauty.

BATAVIANS, a German tribe, the aboriginal inhabitants of Holland, particularly of the island in the Rhine called Batavia, which was conquered by the Salian Franks towards the end of the third century. The Batavian republic was formed in 1798, by a change in the constitution of the United Provinces, effected by the French. It continued in existence till Louis Bonaparte ascended the throne of Holland, 1806.

BATH. This city of England was anciently called by the Romans *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Calidi*, *Thermæ*, *Bodonia*, and *Bathonia*. The Britons gave it the name of *Caer Badun*, or *Bladon*; the Saxons, *Hat Bathun*, and *Achamannum*. It is in Somersetshire, 107 miles W. of London, and is situated on the river Avon, in a narrow valley. Its hilly environs are pleasant, and it opens on the north-west into beautiful and wide meadow-lands. The population, in 1831, was 50,800. Its baths were highly esteemed by the Romans, and are so at the present day. The

splendid cathedral, which is of Gothic architecture, is the finest specimen of the sort in England. The places for public worship are numerous, and few cities are more prolific in sources of amusement.

BATH, a post-town and port of entry in Lincoln county, Maine. It is situated on the W. side of the Kennebeck, 12 miles from the sea, has great commercial advantages and is engaged in ship-building. The population, in 1830, was 3,773.

BATH, KNIGHTS OF THE, an English military order, the origin of which is uncertain. By the statutes prepared when it was revived by George I, in 1725, the number of knights was fixed at 38—viz. the sovereign and 37 knights-companions.

BAUTZEN, or **BUDESSIN**, capital of Upper Lusatia, situated on a height washed by the Spree. It contains 11,500 inhabitants. The Catholics and Lutherans worship together in the large cathedral, the former possessing the altar and the latter the nave. On the 20th and 21st of May, 1813, Napoleon here defeated the army of Prussians and Russians, whose masterly retreat left him little advantage. In the evening of the 21st the field of battle presented a grand but terrible spectacle, more than 16,000 men being stretched in their last sleep, and the scene illuminated by the red glare of 30 burning villages.

BAVARIA, a kingdom of Germany, a waste in the time of Cæsar, and a Roman province (Vindelicia and Noricum) under Augustus. At the end of the fifth century, a confederacy was formed by several German tribes, under the name of Boiaorians, Ratisbon being their chief seat. Their country was called Noricum, and was never subject to the Ostrogoths. They became subject however to the Franks, when the latter gained possession of Rhætia. Otho the Great, who, after the death of Charlemagne, and the occurrence of convulsions incidental to the division of the empire, gained possession of Bavaria, died in 1183. Louis I, his successor, enlarged his territories, and added the Palatinate of the Rhine. Bavaria was divided into Upper and Lower, in 1255; Maximilian I, a distinguished leader of the league against the Protestants, gained the upper palatinate in 1623. He died in 1651. After the battle of Blenheim, the emperor treated Bavaria as a conquered country. Charles VII, elected Emperor of Germany in 1742, received homage as King of Bavaria, but in 1743 the states of Bavaria were constrained to swear homage to Maria Theresa.

In the war of 1743, Charles' fortunes sank rapidly, and he was forced to abandon Bavaria. His son and successor, Maximilian Joseph III assumed, like his father, the title of archduke of Austria, but making peace with Austria, in 1745, received from Francis all the Bavarian territories which had been conquered by that power. Maximilian Joseph devoted himself to the promotion of the interests of his people, and favored their industry by every means in his power; the foundation of the Academy of Sciences at Munich proves his liberality, and the extension of his views.

By the treaties of the house of Wittelsbach, and the terms of the peace of Westphalia, the right of succession reverted to the palatinate, on the extinction of the Wittelsbach Bavarian line in the person of Maximilian Joseph, who died 30th of December, 1777, but the claims of Austria to Lower Bavaria were enforced by arms, and Charles Theodore, in 1778, was persuaded formally to renounce the Bavarian succession. The Duke of Deux-Ponts, however, the presumptive heir, relying on the encouragement afforded by Frederick II, refused to acknowledge the surrender of the succession. This was the cause of the Bavarian war of succession which was terminated by a treaty of peace, signed May 13th, 1779, in consequence of war being declared against Austria by Russia, when Bavaria was secured to the elector palatine of Bavaria. The Austrians yet coveted the country, and, in 1784, Joseph II proposed to exchange the Austrian Netherlands for Bavaria, with the sum of 3,000,000 florins for the Elector and the Duke of Deux-Ponts, and the title of king of Burgundy. This, however, was formally refused by the duke of Deux-Ponts, who declared he would never barter away the inheritance of his ancestors. Charles Theodore revived the order of Jesuits, and restrained the freedom of the press, and on the breaking out of the French revolution, the elector sent troops to aid the empire. In 1796 Bavaria became the theatre of war. Maximilian Joseph, duke of Deux-Ponts, now came into possession of Bavaria. At the beginning of the war of 1805, the elector joined the French with 30,000 troops, and at the peace of Presburg received a vast addition of territory, and the title of king. A matrimonial alliance connected the interests of Bavaria still more closely with those of France. The king of Bavaria took part against the Prussians and Austrians, in 1806 and 1809. In the war of 1812 between France and Russia, Bavaria brought 30,000 men into the field, and

but a few fragments of her fine army survived the expedition to Moscow. In 1813 the king of Bavaria abandoned the confederation of the Rhine and turned his arms against Napoleon. The kingdom of Bavaria is at present one of the principal of the secondary continental powers. Bavaria, exclusively of the part west of the Rhine, is bounded north by Hesse-Darmstadt, Hesse-Cassel, the Saxon principalities of Meiningen, Hildburghausen, and Coburg, Reuss, and the kingdom of Saxony; east and south by Austria, and west by Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt. The kingdom contains 4,238,000 inhabitants. The people are industrious and education has made much progress. Agriculture is the chief branch of industry. The government is administered to general satisfaction.

BAYARD, Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier de, called *Le Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*, (the knight without fear and without reproach). He was born in castle Bayard, near Grenoble, 1476, of one of the most ancient families in Dauphiny. Educated under the eye of his uncle, the bishop of Grenoble, he early displayed those traits for which he was afterwards so much beloved and celebrated. Modest, pious, affectionate, tender, brave, and honorable, all who beheld him augured well of his future career. Charles VIII, who saw him at Lyons, managing a stately steed with ease and grace, begged him of the duke of Savoy, whose page he then was, and committed him to the care of Paul of Luxemburg, count de Ligny. He won his earliest laurels in tournaments, but he was destined to shine upon redder fields of glory, and at the age of 18 accompanied Charles VIII to Italy, and took a standard in the battle of Verona. When, in the reign of Louis XII, he was taken prisoner by following some flying adversaries into Milan, Ludovico Sforza generously returned him his horse and arms, and dismissed him without ransom. His exploit at the bridge over the Garigliano was worthy of a Roman in Rome's best days, for like Horatius Cocles he gallantly defended the bridge against the victorious Spaniards, until the French army were safe. On account of this action, he had for his coat of arms a porcupine, with the following motto: *Vires agminis unus habet*,—*alone he has an army's strength*. When Julius II declared himself against France, Bayard hastened to the assistance of the duke of Ferrara. Defeated in his attempt to take the Pope prisoner, he yet sternly refused to listen to an offer to betray him. He was wounded in the assault on Brescia, and

carried into the house of a nobleman, who had fled leaving his wife and two daughters exposed to the brutal insults of a licentious soldiery. Bayard protected them faithfully, refusing their offers of reward, and returning, as soon as he was cured, to the French camp, whose stay and hope, Gaston de Foix, had been killed in consequence of neglecting the advice of Bayard. The latter received a second wound in the retreat from Pavia, which it was thought would prove mortal. On learning this, the gallant Chevalier said, in the true spirit of a warrior, "I grieve not to die, but to die in my bed like a woman."

The military misfortunes of the latter part of the reign of Louis XII did not cast a shadow on the glory of Bayard, but his personal bravery was conspicuous even in reverse. He was ever the foremost in the charge, and the last in the retreat. Francis I had no sooner ascended the throne, than he gave proof of the confidence he reposed in Bayard, by sending him into Dauphiny to open a passage for his army over the Alps, and through Piedmont. Bayard captured Prosper Colonna, who lay in wait for him, hoping to surprise him. Elated with this success, in the battle of Marignano to which it was a prelude, he performed prodigies of valor by the side of the king, who emulated the bravery of the gallant chevalier. After this day of glory Francis received knighthood from the sword of Bayard. Bayard defended the town of Meziere, when Charles V invaded Champagne, with such spirit and resolution, that at Paris he was called the *Savior of his Country*. He received from the hands of the king the order of St. Michael, and a company of 100 men to command in his own name, an honor never before conferred but on princes of the blood. Bayard reduced to obedience the revolted Genoa, but the fortunes of the French changed, and they were obliged to retreat. Bonnivet, the commander, his rear-guard beaten, and himself severely wounded, committed the care of the army to the gallant Bayard. Compelled to pass Sesia in the presence of a superior force, Bayard, the last man in the retreat, was combating the Spaniards, when a stone from a blunderbuss shattered his backbone, and he exclaimed, "Jesus Christ, my God, I am a dead man!" He was removed at his request under the shadow of a tree; "from this spot," said he, "I can behold the enemy." He confessed his sins to his squire, and, in default of a crucifix, kissed the hilt of his sword. Bidding a farewell to his friends, his king, and his country, he died, surrounded by

admiring and weeping friends and enemies, April 30th, 1524. His enemies, who retained possession of the body, embalmed it, and restored it to his countrymen, by whom it was consigned to a tomb in a church of the Minorites, near Grenoble. A simple bust, and a Latin inscription, mark the place of his repose.

BAYARD, James A., an eminent American lawyer and politician, born at Philadelphia, in 1767. He was educated at Princeton College. As a representative in Congress, he distinguished himself by his patriotism and ability in debate. He was sent to Europe as one of the commissioners to treat for peace in 1813, but after the treaty of Ghent, the state of his health induced him to return home with all possible speed. He accordingly embarked at Havre, in May, 1815, arrived in the United States, and died in the bosom of his family.

BAYLE, Pierre, a French writer, born at Carlat, in Languedoc, in 1647. He died in 1706, at the age of 59. His *Historical and Critical Dictionary* (*Dictionnaire historique et critique*), is his most important work. This was originally published in 2 vols. fol., and displays the logic and learning for which the author is so celebrated. He modestly called it, "an ill-digested compilation of passages tacked together by the ends." Voltaire calls him "the first of logicians and sceptics," but adds, that his warmest apologists cannot deny, that there is not a page in his controversial writings, which does not lead the reader to doubt, and often to scepticism. He himself says, "my talent consists in raising doubts; but they are only doubts."

BAYONNE, a large city about two miles from the bay of Biscay, at the confluence of the Nive and Adour. It is in the French department of the Lower Pyrenees, and was formerly the capital of a district of Gascony. Population, 14,600. Bayonne has considerable commerce with Spain, and is much engaged in the cod and whale fishery. Its hams, wines, and chocolate, are famous. Here in 1808, Napoleon met the king of Spain, Charles IV, and the prince of the Asturias, when the two last were induced to sign an agreement, by which they and the king's children renounced their rights in the European and Indian territories of Spain, in favor of Bonaparte.

BEATON, David, archbishop of St. Andrew's, and cardinal, born in 1494. On the coronation of the young queen Mary, he renewed his cruel persecutions of the heretics, and, among others, brought George Wishart, the famous Protestant preacher, to the stake. Seated at his

window, he beheld with fiendish joy the cruel sufferings of this estimable man. He was openly licentious, and, although endowed with some good qualities, was disgraced by flagrant vices. He was murdered in his chamber, May 29, 1546.

BEATTIE, James, a miscellaneous writer, and pleasing poet, born at Lawrence-kirk, in Kincardine county, in 1735, died in August, 1803. The poem by which he will be remembered as a follower of the Muses, is the *Minstrel*, the first book of which was published in 1770. He wrote a work on the Evidences of Christianity, and some controversial works, in which, however, he did not shine so much as in his poems.

BEAUFORT, a pleasant sea-port, and post-town of South Carolina, in a district of the same name, situated on Port Royal island, at the mouth of the Coosawhatchie, sixty miles N. E. of Savannah; population about 1000. It contains 3 churches, and a respectable seminary.

BEAUFORT, Henry, cardinal, brother of Henry IV king of England, bishop of Lincoln, afterwards of Winchester, and chancellor of the kingdom. In 1431, he crowned Henry VI, in the great church of Paris. He is strongly suspected of having directed the assassination of Humphrey duke of Gloucester. He died in 1447.

BEAUMARCHAIS, Pierre Augustin Caron de; artist, politician, projector, painter, merchant, and dramatist. He was son of a watch-maker, and born at Paris, in 1732. He was teacher of the harp to the daughters of Louis XV, and by a wealthy marriage, laid the foundation of his immense fortune. His *Eugene*, *Mère Coupable*, *Mariage de Figaro*, and *Barbier de Seville*, keep possession of the stage in several languages. His Memoirs exhibit Beaumarchais in his true character. He increased his fortune by his contract to supply the United States with military stores, during the revolutionary war. He died in 1799.

BEAUMONT, Francis, and FLETCHER, John, two English dramatic writers of great power, who united their interests and wrote conjointly. Beaumont, born in 1585, died in 1616; Fletcher, born in 1576, died in 1625, of the plague, in London. They used to frequent ale-houses, as Shakspeare is said to have done, for the sake of studying human nature, and were once arrested in a very dramatic manner. They were disputing in an ale-house about the fate of a king in one of their plays, one insisting upon his assassination, the other on his preservation. Some of their uninitiated audi-

tors procured their arrest, imagining that a conspiracy against the reigning sovereign was on foot.

BECKET, Thomas, a celebrated Roman Catholic prelate, was born in London, in 1119. He was the son of a merchant by the name of Gilbert, who, while a prisoner in the East, is said to have engaged the affections of a Saracen lady; she followed the merchant to London, where he married her. Becket's advancement was rapid—he was a favorite with Henry II, who made him tutor to his son in 1158, and heaped spiritual and temporal honors upon him. He rivalled royalty in the splendor of his living. On his election to the see of Canterbury, in 1162, he resigned the office of chancellor, and assuming all the arrogance of sovereign pontiff, lent himself to oppose the reformation intended by the king among the clergy. Their enormities had disgusted the whole kingdom; and the archbishop screened the most abandoned, under the pretext that they were not amenable to the civil power. After a series of hostilities between the king and himself, many references to the pope, excommunications and anathemas, reconciliations and fresh quarrels, on the archbishop's refusal to withdraw his excommunication of some bishops, which was felt to lie very hard upon them, the king, in a fit of passion, reproached his courtiers for permitting him to be so long and so ignobly tormented. On this, four knights went down to Canterbury, and killed Becket before the altar as he was at the vesper-service, December 29th, 1170. The perpetrators of this deed were finally admitted to penance, but the king was compelled to expiate his guilt at the tomb of the archbishop, who was canonized two years after his death. He became a popular saint, and miracles were abundant at his tomb, which was much visited by pilgrims till the reformation.

BEDE, or Beda, commonly called the *Venerable Bede*, an English ecclesiastic of the 8th century, was born in the neighborhood of Wearmouth, in the year 672, or 673, and pursued his studies in the monastery of St. Peter, Wearmouth. He died in May, A. D. 735. His English Ecclesiastical History, his greatest and most popular work, was translated by Alfred the Great of England. He was modest and moderate, and, although a monk, wished to have the number of monasteries lessened. Bede led a life of pious and studious retirement, and on the day of his death, he was dictating a translation of the gospel of St. John, to his amanuensis. "Master," said the young man, as he raised his

eyes, "there is but one more sentence wanting." Bede bade him write rapidly, and when the scribe said, "it is done," replied, "It is indeed done," and expired a few minutes afterwards in the act of prayer.

BEDFORD, John, duke of, the third son of Henry IV of England. In 1422, he commanded the English army in France, and the same year was named regent of that kingdom for Henry VI, whom he caused to be crowned at Paris. He defeated the French fleet near Southampton, entered Paris, beat the duke of Alençon, and made himself master of France. The greatest stain upon his character, is his cruelty to the Maid of Orleans, whom he caused to be burnt in the market-place of Rouen. He died at Rouen, in 1435.

BEEJAPoor, (the city of victory) a large province of Deccan, between 15 and 18 degrees of north latitude. The soil is fertile and it is well watered. Four fifths of the country belong to the Mahrattas. Population 7,000,000.

BEERING, Vitus, a captain in the Russian navy, who in the year 1728, explored the coasts of Kamtschatka, and proved that Asia was disjoined from America. He died on a desolate island, during a voyage of discovery, December 8, 1741. The strait between Asia and America, has received the name of *Beering's straits* from him. The uninhabited island on which he died, is called *Beering's Island*.

BEGUINES, females who bound themselves to obey the rules of an ecclesiastical order, forming societies for purposes of devotion and charity, living together in beguinages, without taking the monastic vows. They originated in Germany and the Netherlands, towards the end of the 11th century. They flourished most in the 12th century, and some of their societies still exist in the Netherlands.

BEIRA, a well-watered and fertile province of Portugal, bounded on the north chiefly by the river Douro, on the east by Spain, on the south by the Tagus, and the Portuguese Estremadura, and by the Atlantic on the west. Population 900,000.

BELEM (properly *Bethlehem*), a quarter of Lisbon, formerly a market-town, commanding a fine view of the harbor and sea. It was long the residence of the royal family. The *torre de Belem*, a tall tower, rises out of the river Tago; and no ships are permitted to pass by it unvisited.

BELGIANS, were a collection of German and Celtic tribes. They inhabited the country extending from the Atlantic ocean to the Rhine,

and from the Marne and Seine, to the southern mouth of the Rhine, which is united with the Meuse. Cæsar has borne witness to the bravery of the Belgians, particularly of those who resided on the northern frontiers of Germany, declaring that they were the most valiant of the Gauls.

BELGIUM; the name of that part of the Netherlands which formerly belonged to Austria, and recently made a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands. It is now an independent kingdom, the revolution of the Parisians in 1830, having inspired the Belgians with a similar spirit. The present monarch is Leopold I.

BELGRADE, an important commercial city of Servia, with 30,000 inhabitants, situated at the confluence of the Save with the Danube. It is well fortified, commanding the Danube, and is at present occupied by a Turkish garrison. It has been an object, for the attainment of which the hostile nations have struggled during the various wars between Austria and Turkey. At different times, it has been possessed by Greeks, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Bosnians, Servians, and Austrians. The siege of Belgrade by the Turks, in 1442 and 1456, are noted events in military annals. In 1809, it was taken by the revolutionary Servians, and it is the largest and most important city of the Servian state.

BELGRANO, Manuel, a native of Buenos Ayres, who took an active part in the events which secured the independence of South America. He died, deeply deplored, in 1820.

BELISARIUS, general of the armies of the emperor Justinian. He defeated a superior force of Persians, in the year 530, and in the year after he took Carthage, and made prisoner Gelimer, king of the Vandals. Belisarius entered Constantinople in triumph. He was next sent against the Goths in Italy, and arriving on the coasts of Sicily, took Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and other places. He then proceeded to Naples, which he took, and marched to Rome. After this he conquered Vitiges, king of the Goths, sent him to Constantinople, and refused the crown which was offered him. For his exploits he was regarded as the saviour of the empire, and medals are extant with this inscription, *Belisarius Gloria Romanorum*, (Belisarius, the glory of the Romans). Having fallen under suspicion of Justinian, he was deprived of his property and honors, but there is reason to believe that he was subsequently restored to them. Marmon-
tel, in his romance (Belisarius), adopts a story which is related by no cotemporary historian.

that he was deprived of his eyes by his cruel master, and forced to beg his bread in the streets of Constantinople. Others say that he was imprisoned in a tower, whence he used to let down a bag by a rope, addressing the passengers in the following words:—*Date Belisario obolum, quem virtus exexit, invidia depressit.* (Give an obolus to Belisarius, whom virtue exalted, but envy crushed.) He died in 565.

BELKNAP, Jeremy, an American clergyman, born in June 1744, educated at Harvard college, and ordained pastor of the church in Dover, New Hampshire, 1767. For some years previous to his death, which took place in 1798, he officiated in a church in Boston. He was an easy and correct writer, and his reputation rests on his History of New Hampshire, and two volumes of his unfinished American Biography. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

BELLE-ISLE, or Belle-Isle-en-Mer, anciently *Vindilis*, an island in the bay of Biscay, about nine miles long, 115 miles from the western coast of France. The soil is various. It contains three towns, and several small villages. Palais is the capital. It is famous for a sea-fight fought in 1759, between the English under Hawke, and the French under Conflans, in which the former gained a decisive victory. The island was afterwards taken, but restored at the peace of 1763.

BELLE-ISLE, an island N. E. of the gulf of St. Lawrence, with two small harbors. It is 21 miles in circuit.

BELLE-ISLE, marshal, a celebrated general in the war to maintain the Pragmatic Sanction, who rendered himself famous by a fine retreat from Prague.

BELLONA, the goddess of war. She was also called Duellonia, and was the sister of Mars, whose chariot she drove through battles with a bloody scourge, her hair hanging in wild disorder. At Comana she had 300 priests. The priests used their own blood in their sacrifices to this fierce deity.

BELL-ROCK, or Inch Cape, a dangerous rock of Scotland, nearly opposite the river Tay, the light-house upon which, finished in 1811, is of admirable construction. In former ages, the monks of Aberbrothock, suspended a bell upon this rock, which, being rung by the waves, warned mariners of the danger.

BELUJISTAN, Beluchistan, or Beloochistan; a country of Asia, formerly belonging to Persia, on the northwest of the peninsula of Hindostan; now forming an independent state.

It contains five divisions: 1. Jhalawan and Sarawan, with the district of Kelat; 2. Macran and Lus; 3. Kohistan; 4. the Desert; and 5. Cutch Gundava, and the district of Herrend Dajel. It is a rough region, and some of the mountains are of great height. The heat of summer is intense, and water scarce. The desert is 300 miles long, and 200 broad. Among the minerals of this country, are gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, tin, alum, saltpetre, sulphur, rock salt, &c. Cotton, indigo, grain, assafœtida, and madder, are productions of the soil. The natives are divided into three tribes—the Beluches, the Delhwars, and Brahuis. They are Mohammedans, warlike, half-civilized, and pastoral in their habits.

BELZONI, Giambattista, or John Baptist, was born at Padua, and educated at Rome, being destined for a monastic life. Having a taste, however, for an active life, he served in the French armies, and went to England in 1803. Here his finances were probably at a low ebb, for he was engaged to exhibit postures at Astley's amphitheatre, London, at a salary of £2 per week. From London he afterwards went, with his wife, to Egypt, passing through Portugal, Spain, and Malta. Here, from 1815 to 1819, he lived as a dancer until he had attracted the notice of the pacha, who employed him. He succeeded in opening the pyramid of Cheops, which had defied the ingenuity and efforts of the French, that of Cephrenes, and several catacombs near Thebes, one of which is believed to have been the burial place of Psammis, who died 400, B. C. He exhibited great accuracy and skill in the drawings which he took. In 1816, he accomplished an undertaking of great difficulty—the removal of the bust of Jupiter Memnon, and a sarcophagus of alabaster, from Thebes to Alexandria, whence they were shipped for England. On the 1st of August, 1817, he opened the temple of Ipsambul, near the second cataract of the Nile, discovering a subterranean chapel in its ruins. He discovered the ruins of the ancient Berenice, four days journey from the spot where Cailliaud asserted that he had found it. Belzoni died on his way to Benin, whence he intended to pass to Timbuctoo, December 3, 1823. In person he was tall and well-proportioned, and his gigantic stature protected him from attack, even when alone amidst ferocious barbarians. His wife, who accompanied him to Egypt, displayed great intrepidity amidst the dangers which they encountered.

BEMBO, Pietro; one of the most famous Italian scholars of the 16th century.

BENARES, a town and district of Allahabad, in Bengal, with a population exceeding 3,000,000. In 1813, the gross revenue was £570,338. Mr. Hastings expelled the rajah Chet Singh, in 1781. The town of *Benares* rises, like an amphitheatre on the high bank of the Ganges, on its northern side. It contains more than 600,000 inhabitants, and the dense population at the great Hindoo festivals, presents an extraordinary scene. The natives call Benares *Casi*, or *Cashi*, *the splendid*, and, as it contains 8000 Bramins, it is regarded with peculiar reverence. A college for the instruction of Hindoos, in their own literature was established here by the British government, in 1801. Benares is the grand mart for diamonds and other gems, which are brought principally from the Bundelcund. With the exception of the government officers, there are few English residents here. In 1775, *Casi* was ceded to the East India Company, by the nabob of Oude. The Sanscrit name for Benares, is *Vara Nashi*, from two streams, *Vara* and *Nashi*. A Hindoo imagines that if he dies in Benares, his eternal felicity is certain.

BENAVIDES, an outlaw and pirate, whose singular perseverance and ferocity rendered him for many years the terror of the southern parts of Chili. Under pretext of establishing a navy, he seized upon English and American vessels, that stopped for refreshment near the town of Arauco, the centre of his operations. In 1821, the Chilians fitted out an expedition, and succeeded in breaking up his strong hold, and capturing him. He was condemned and executed, February 23, 1822.

In the early part of his career, he espoused the cause of the Chilians, but soon deserted them, and having been taken prisoner in the battle of Maypu, 1818, he was sentenced to be shot, and actually sustained the fire of a file of soldiery. He was covered with wounds and believed to be dead, but had his senses left when he was dragged to the field where the bodies of criminals were exposed. Here a man who had owed him a grudge, smote the supposed corpse with a sword, and such were the powers of endurance possessed by Benavides, that he did not flinch in the least, or give the slightest sign of vitality, or of the agony he suffered. As soon as it was dark, he crawled away to the house of a friend, and had his wounds dressed. His bravery and fortitude would have honored a better cause.

BENBOW, John, an English admiral, born in 1650. His gallantry in repelling the attack of a corsair, when in the merchant service, pro-

cured him the command of a ship of war, from James II. Being sent by king William, to the West Indies, he relieved the colonies, and in a subsequent engagement with the enemy's fleet, a chain-shot carried off one of his legs. He was carried below, but, as soon as his wound was dressed, brought on deck again, and persisted in continuing the action. He was abandoned at this moment, through the cowardice of several captains under his command, who signed a paper expressing their opinion that nothing more could be done, and the whole fleet of the enemy was suffered to escape. The officers were tried, and two of them sentenced to be shot. Benbow died of his wounds and chagrin, Nov. 4, 1702.

BENDER, in the Moldau language, *Tigino*, chief city of a district in the Russian province of Bessarabia, situated on the Dniester. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, who are engaged in commerce. The city is well fortified, but the streets are narrow and dark. Here Charles XII resided after the battle of Pultowa. In 1771, the Russians took the place by storm, and butchered the inhabitants and troops, to the number of 30,000. It was subsequently restored to Turkey, but again taken by the Russians, and again restored. Since the peace of Bucharest, in 1812, it has remained in the hands of the Russians.

BENEDICT, the name of several Popes. Of these, Benedict XIV (Prosper Lambertini), was the most noted. When, on the death of Clement XII, in 1740, the conclave was divided, and the cardinals could not agree, Lambertini said, in his good-natured way, "If you want a saint, take Gotti; if a politician, Aldobrandi; if a good old man, take me." The humorous manner in which this quaint speech was delivered, operated like magic, and Lambertini became sovereign pontiff. He reformed abuses, introduced good regulations, cultivated letters, encouraged men of learning, and was a patron of the fine arts. He died May 3, 1758.

BENEDICT, St., founded the first religious order of the west. He was born at Norcia, 480. The monastery on Monte Cassino was founded by him. Besides performing religious duties, the monks of his order gave instruction to youth, in reading, writing, cyphering, religion, and manual labors, including all the mechanic arts. Benedict caused the aged monks to copy manuscripts, and thus many literary works of great importance were preserved from ruin. From the 6th to the 10th century, almost all the monks in the west were Benedictines. The rules of the order were severe. At an early period the dress

of the brethren of the different monasteries varied, but after the 6th century, when union was enjoined, the monks of this order all wore black. The Cluniacs were a branch of the Benedictines, proceeding from the convent of Clugny in Burgundy, founded in 910. Their regulations were at first strict, but in the 12th century, when the order had 2000 monasteries, they declined from the excess of their luxury. In Italy and Sicily they still exist, and in Spain, are among the wealthiest orders. In Sicily, their discipline is lax, the monks being generally the younger sons of distinguished families.

BENEVENTO, a dukedom in the Neapolitan province of Principato Oltra, including a city and eight villages, belonging to the papal see. Napoleon presented it, in 1806, to his minister Talleyrand, who thence received the title of *prince of Benevento*. It was restored to the pope in 1815. In 1820, the inhabitants rebelled. The city of Benevento, situated on a hill between the Sabato and Calore, has 13,000 inhabitants. In remote antiquity this region belonged to the Samnites, and came, of course, into the hands of their conquerors, the Romans. In 114, Trajan built in the city a magnificent triumphal arch, which now forms the *golden gate* of the city. Benevento was made a dukedom by the Lombards, in 571. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Saracens and Normans, the latter of whom spared the city, because it had been presented to pope Leo IV by Henry III.

BENEZET, Anthony, a philanthropist, was born at St. Quentin, in France, January, 1713. His parents were opulent, and his descent noble. The confiscation of his father's estates, in consequence of his having joined the Protestants, in 1715, drove the family to England, where Anthony was educated. Of his early life little is known, but he was 14 years of age when he joined the Society of Friends. In 1731 he came to Philadelphia in company with his parents. His first employment was that of instructor in a school at Germantown, in which capacity he was induced to prepare and publish some elementary school books. About 1750, being struck with the enormities of the slave-trade, he determined to employ all his energies in bettering the condition of the blacks. He established an evening school for them in Philadelphia, and taught them gratuitously. On the subject of Negro slavery he published numerous short essays in almanacs and newspapers, which he circulated with unwearied assiduity. He printed and distributed at his own expense, many valuable tracts, among which we may name his

"Historical Account of Guinea, its Situation, Produce, and the general Disposition of its Inhabitants; with an Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave-trade, its Nature and Calamitous Effects." The circulation of these was not confined to America, but in Europe procured Benezet the notice and correspondence of many eminent men. He undoubtedly gave the first impulse to the measures which resulted in the abolition of the slave-trade in the United States. His philanthropy was unbounded, the whole human race being regarded as his brethren. The wrongs inflicted on the aborigines of North America, excited his strong sympathy about the year 1763, and his efforts in their behalf excited the warmest admiration in all high-minded observers of his course. In 1780 he wrote and published a short account of the Religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers; and in 1782, "A Dissertation on the Plainness and Innocent Simplicity of the Christian Religion." He also published and circulated several tracts against the use of ardent spirits. In the spring of 1784, he was taken ill, and after his case was pronounced hopeless, conversed intelligently with hundreds who came to see him. He died on the fifth day of May, at Philadelphia, extensively known and beloved. His personal appearance was prepossessing, although he was not handsome. His naturally strong understanding was improved by extensive reading. His private habits endeared him to his friends, and his small estate was devoted to the furtherance of his benevolent purposes.

BENGAL, an extensive and rich province of Hindostan, situated between the 21st and 27th degrees of north latitude, and the 86th and 92d degrees of east longitude. Its length is 400 miles, its breadth 300. Its northern and eastern extremities, are guarded by lofty and rough mountains, and the sole harbor on its dangerous and inhospitable southern coast, is beset by a vast number of shoals. So fertile is this country that the crops of one year are amply sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants for two. Justly has it been termed the richest jewel in the British crown, since the revenue accruing to the government from the rent of lands, and the monopolies of salt and opium, amounted, in a single year, to £2,790,000. Rice, cotton, silk, indigo, sugar, saltpetre, ivory, and tobacco, are among its exports. The elephants of Bengal are in high repute, a good one commanding £1000. The largest portion of the inhabitants are Hindoos, many of whom are extremely in-

digent. The climate of Bengal is injurious to Europeans. The seasons are three, the hot, rainy, and cool. The early history of Bengal is extremely uncertain. In A. D. 1203, it was conquered by the Afghan Mohammedans, and remained in the power of the emperor of Delhi, until Faker Addeen, confidential servant of the emperor, murdered his master, and took the title of *Sultan Sekunder*, in 1340. In 1538 it was reconquered by Shere Shah, and afterwards was attached to the Mogul empire till 1757, when, by conquest and treaty, it was occupied by the English, and now constitutes the nucleus of their Indian empire. The cities of Gour, Tonda, Rajemahil, Dacca, and Moorshe-dabad, have by turns been the capital, but Calcutta has now become the seat of government.

BENIN, the name of a kingdom of Africa, extending from the eastern limit of the Slave Coast, to the Formosa, a distance of 180 miles. The interior of the country is but little known. The government is despotic. The inhabitants are mild and friendly. The women perform almost all kinds of labor. Benin, the capital, is situated on the Formosa, and is a place of considerable extent, carrying on a brisk trade. The houses, which are large, have a picturesque appearance from the reeds and leaves with which they are covered.

BENJOWSKY, Maurice Augustus, count of, was born in 1741, at Werbowa, in Hungary. His father was a general, and he himself entered the Austrian service, and served as a lieutenant in the seven years' war till 1758. Having joined the Polish confederation against Russia, and served with the rank of colonel, commander of cavalry, and quarter-master general, he was taken by the Russians in 1769, and sent to Kamtschatka. On his voyage thither, he saved the vessel during a storm, and thus, on his arrival, secured a favorable reception from the governor, Niloff, whose family he instructed in the French and German languages. In May, 1771, he left Kamtschatka, accompanied by Aphanasia, the governor's daughter, and ninety-six other persons, sailing for Formosa, whence he departed for Macao. Here he lost many of his companions, and the faithful and unfortunate Aphanasia. Arrived in France, he was commissioned to found a colony in Madagascar, where he arrived in June, 1774. He was not long in gaining the good will of the natives, who appointed him their *ampansacabe*, or king; while the women acknowledged the sovereignty of his wife. He went to Europe to seek a powerful ally, but was forced by the persecution of the

French ministry, to enter the Austrian service. In the battle of Habelschwerdt, 1778, he commanded against the Prussians. In 1784, receiving assistance from private persons in London and America, and leaving his wife in the latter country, he set out for Madagascar, and arrived in 1785. Here he commenced hostilities against the French, and the authorities of the Isle of France sent a force against him; in contending against which he was wounded mortally, May 23, 1786. The fate of Benjowsky's only son was singular—he is said to have been devoured by the rats of Madagascar.

BENNINGTON, a post-town in a county of the same name, Vermont, is 37 miles N. E. of Albany. It is a place of considerable trade, and of some manufacturing importance. Population (1830), 3,419. Here two celebrated battles were fought, Aug. 16, 1777, in which 1600 American militia-men, under general Stark, defeated the British troops.

BENTHAM, Jeremy, an English lawyer, whose political and philosophical writings have acquired a great deal of celebrity, particularly in France; born in 1749, died in 1832.

BENTLEY, Richard, a celebrated English divine and classical scholar, was born in 1662. His father was a blacksmith, and he received his earliest instruction from his mother, a woman of much talent. He entered St. John's college, Cambridge, at the age of 14. Having preached with success, he was appointed keeper of the royal library, at St. James's, in 1693. He was victorious in a controversy with the Hon. Charles Boyle, afterwards the earl of Orrery, relating to the genuineness of the Epistles of Phalaris. Bentley was opposed by the whole host of wits, Pope, Swift, Garth, Atterbury, Conyers Middleton, &c., but he satisfactorily proved that the Epistles were not the production of the tyrant of Agrigentum, who lived more than five centuries B. C.; but of some late sophist, who borrowed the name of *Phalaris*. The tyrant Phalaris had a hollow brazen bull, in which, when hot, he used to place those who were unfortunate enough to displease him, and whose cries were thus made to resemble the roarings of the animal. Conyers Middleton, whose enmity to Bentley arose from the epithet of *fiddling* Conyers, applied to him while an university student, was suspected of being the author of a punning caricature representing Bentley on the point of being thrust into the brazen bull of Phalaris, and exclaiming, "I had rather be roasted than *Boyled*." Bentley was presented by the crown to the mastership of Trinity college, Cam

bridge, worth nearly £1000 a year; and, in 1701, he was called to the arch-deaconry of Ely. Among the accusations brought against him, as head of the college, he was accused of embezzling money, a charge which occasioned a lawsuit that was terminated in the doctor's favor near twenty years afterwards. He was appointed Regius professor of divinity, in 1716. In 1726, he published his edition of Terence and Phædrus, his notes to which brought on a dispute with bishop Hare, on the metres of Terence, when Sir Isaac Newton observed that, "two dignified clergymen, instead of minding their duty, had fallen out about a play-book." Bentley's edition of *Paradise Lost*, with conjectural emendations, his last work, was considered a failure. He died, July 14, 1742, with the reputation of a distinguished scholar and critic.

BERANGER, Pierre Jean de, a lyric poet, of the class which the French call *chansonnier*—song-writer. He was born Aug. 19, 1780. His grandfather, a poor tailor, intended that he should learn the printing business, but he was patronized by Lucien Bonaparte, and proved highly successful as a follower of the muses. A temporary imprisonment served but to increase his reputation. In his least ambitious compositions there are startling flashes of the highest kind of poetry, which appear more brilliant, from the suddenness of their appearance. "Beranger," said Benjamin Constant, "writes sublime odes when he imagines he is only composing simple songs." December 11, 1828, he was sentenced by the court of correctional police, to pay a sum equivalent to about 1800 dollars, and to suffer nine months' imprisonment, for satirising the king and the church in his poems.

BERCHTOLD, Leopold, count, born in 1758. He was a distinguished philanthropist, and spent thirteen years in travelling through Europe, and four in Asia and Africa, to relieve the distresses of humanity. The result of his benevolent inquiries has been given to the public in different works. He died July 26, 1809, on his estate at Buchlan, in Moravia, where he had fitted up an hospital for sick and wounded Austrian soldiers.

BERESFORD, William, baron, duke of Elvas, and Marquis of Campo Mayor, a distinguished British general. In 1810 he defeated Soult at Albufera. In 1812, having a command under Wellington, he shared in the dangers and glory of the battles of Vittoria, Bayonne, and Toulouse. May 13, 1814, he entered Bordeaux with the duke of Angoulême. Having returned from Brazil, whither he was sent in 1815, he was entrusted with an important mission to Rio Ja-

neiro. Being in Portugal, in 1817, he incurred the hatred of the Portuguese military, on account of his rigor in punishing a conspiracy against the British army and the regency. In 1820 he was dismissed by the Cortes. He went to Brazil, and to England, and afterwards again appeared in Lisbon, in 1826, where he was employed to quell a rebellion.

BEREZINA, a river in the Russian province of Minsk, famous for the passage of the French army under Napoleon, Nov. 26 and 27, 1812. The ice with which the morasses on both sides of the river were covered, was not strong enough to bear. The Russian army were threatening the fugitives, whose discipline was lost, and who, despairing of escaping by means of the two crowded bridges, trusted themselves to floating masses of ice, and were lost. 7500 men and five generals, according to the Russian account, were taken.

BERG, a duchy of Germany, containing 983,000 inhabitants, formerly belonging to the elector of Bavaria, but given to the king of Prussia, by the congress of Vienna, in 1815.

BERGHEM, Nicholas, a famous painter born at Harlem, in 1624, died in 1683. His landscapes and representations of animals, are much valued. His name originated in the following manner. Once, when pursued by his father, he fled for safety to the workshop of Van Goyen, who shouted to his pupils, "*Berg hem*" (hide him); and this expression was adopted as his name.

BERKELEY, doctor George, bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, famous for his ideal theory. He maintains that there is nothing material, and that objects which are called *sensible material objects*, are not external but only impressions made upon the mind by an act of God, according to certain *laws of nature*, which are invariable. Lord Byron says:

"When Bishop Berkeley said there was no matter,
And proved it, 'twas no matter what he said."

He was born at Kilcrin, Ireland, 1684, and died in 1753. In furtherance of his project for converting the American savages to Christianity, by the establishment of a college in the Bermuda Islands, he considerably impaired his large fortune, and spent seven years in his efforts to that end. He remained some time in Rhode Island. Berkeley was acquainted with almost every branch of knowledge. His character was much respected, and Pope who was much attached to him, says that he had "every virtue under Heaven." His *Treatise on the Principles of*

Human Knowledge is the most celebrated of his philosophical works.

BERLICHINGEN, Gotz, or Godfrey von, with the iron hand, a brave and honorable German knight of the middle ages, who headed the rebellious peasants (in the *Peasant War*), against their oppressors. Before this time, having lost his right hand, he had substituted one made of iron. He died July 23, 1562. His autobiography has been published at Nuremberg.

BERLIN, this fine city and royal residence, the capital of the Prussian dominions, is situated in the province of Brandenburg, on the Spree, 127 feet above the level of the sea. It is 12 miles in circuit, including 5 towns, and 5 suburbs. In 1832, it contained 258,000 inhabitants, among whom were 5,000 Jews, 4,000 Catholics, and more than 15,000 Calvinists. *Berlin Proper*, was built in 1163, by the margrave Albert the Bear. *Koln* or *Cologne*, on the Spree, was so called from the *Kollnen* (piles), on which the Vandals had built their huts. *Friedrichswerder* was founded by the elector Frederic William the Great. *Neu* or *Dorotheenstadt* was built by the same elector and named in honor of his wife. *Friedrichsstadt*, founded, in 1688, by the elector Frederic III, is the most extensive division of this vast city. The number of its public establishments of various kinds, makes Berlin very interesting. The University of Berlin, founded in 1809, when Prussia was groaning beneath the yoke of the French, is at present one of the first literary institutions of the European continent. Berlin has 22 squares and market-places, 15 gates (that of Brandenburg, modelled on the Propylæum at Athens, but larger, being the most beautiful), 27 parish churches, 37 bridges, &c. In 1817, the public buildings were 174 in number; the manufactories 61. In the great hospital of *La Charité*, there were, in 1816, 5114 patients. The royal hospital admits upwards of 1000 inmates. On the top of the Mountain of the Cross, before the Halle gate, a monument of iron was erected in 1820, in commemoration of the wars against France. Berlin has 100 public, and 50 private elementary schools. In 1831, there were 1937 students in the university of Berlin.

BERMUDAS or Somers' Islands, a cluster of about 400 small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, for the most part barren and insignificant. They were discovered by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, in 1522. In 1609, Sir George Somers, an Englishman, who was wrecked here, founded the first settlement. Many are so unimportant as to have no name, but the

principal islands are St. George, containing Georgetown, St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island, and Nonesuch. The air is healthy and invigorating to invalids, the winter being hardly apparent. The islands, however, are subject to frequent storms. The soil is generally rich and fertile, yielding two harvests of corn annually. Ship-building is the principal occupation of the islanders. The whole shore is surrounded by rocks, dry at low water, but covered at high tide. The Bermudas extend about 45 miles from north to south. They are 230 leagues S. E. of Cape Fear, in North Carolina. Population, 3,900 whites, and 4,600 slaves.

BERN, the largest canton of Switzerland, contains 350,000 inhabitants, with a capital of the same name. The town was founded in the 12th century, by Cuno von Bubenbergh. A great increase of population was manifest in the 13th century. It was, in 1218, declared a free city of the empire by Frederic II, and the charter, confirming its privileges, is still preserved. In 1291, the citizens of Bern, under Ulrich von Bubenbergh, made war against their own nobility. The nobles of Austria, finding that the city formed an asylum for those who were suffering from their oppression, entered into a league to destroy it, but their splendid and powerful army was defeated by the citizens, under the conduct of the gallant Rodolph von Erlach, June 21, 1339. In 1353, Bern entered into the Helvetic league. In 1405, part of the town was destroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt. In 1528, the inhabitants espoused the cause of the reformation, and, in the war with Savoy, conquered the Pays de Vaud. The prosperity of Bern was proverbial, but, on March 5, 1798, 30,000 French troops defeated the army of the Bernese and their confederates, and the gates of Bern, for the first time, opened to an enemy. It was then shorn of half its possessions. At present, the sovereign power is vested in the hands of a bailiff, and the greater and lesser councils of the city and republic of Bern, which consist of 200 members, chosen from the city, and 99 from the towns and country. The northern part of this canton is hilly; the plains and valleys are beautiful, and the whole is in a high state of cultivation. The canton furnishes 5,824 men to the army of the Swiss confederacy. The city has 17,620 inhabitants, and the elevation on which it stands, is washed by the Aar. Some of its public buildings are very elegant. Its university, economical, and historical societies are important, and the public library con-

tains a valuable collection of books, both printed and in manuscript. Trade and commerce are flourishing. Among the manufactures, are woollen cloths, printed linen, silk-stuffs, &c.

BERNARD, of Clairvaux; an influential ecclesiastic, born at Fontaines, in Burgundy, 1091. He was of noble family, and became a monk in 1113, and in 1115, the first abbot of Clairvaux. He was austere, eloquent, and bold, and had the reputation of being a prophet. He was called a *honeyed teacher*. Bernard was the principal promoter of the crusade of 1146. Luther says of him, "if there ever has been a pious monk who feared God, it was St. Bernard; whom I hold in much higher esteem, than I do all other monks and priests throughout the globe." Bernard died in 1153, and was canonized in 1174.

BERNARD, Great St.; a mountain, 11,006 feet high, between the Valais and the valley of Aosta. The two *hospitia* on the Great and Little St. Bernard, were built by Bernard de Menthon, a Savoyard nobleman, in 962. They are under the care of the canons of the Augustine order, who are indefatigable in the discharge of their duties. Upwards of 9000 persons annually pass over the mountain, all of whom receive refreshments in the *hospitia*. The monks are assisted in their search for travellers, by their great dogs, whose lives are shortened by their painful labors. Owing to the severity of the weather, the dead bodies in the vault decay so slowly, that their features are frequently recognized by friends, after the lapse of years. In the church of the Great St. Bernard, is the monument of General Desaix, who fell at Marengo. He was embalmed by order of the first consul. The sculptor has represented this warrior wounded, and sinking from his horse into the arms of his aid. On the stairs of the convent stands the statue of Desaix in marble.

BERNINI, Giovanni Lorenzo, born at Naples, in 1598. He has been called the Michael Angelo of modern times, on account of his success as a painter, statuary, and architect. He was patronized by several popes, and, although he went to Paris on the invitation of Louis XIV, he returned to Rome, and died, exhausted by his labors, November 28, 1680, at the age of 82. He left a fortune of about 3,300,000 francs to his children. So early did his talents shine forth, that at the age of 8 years, he executed the head of a child in marble, which was thought a fine production. He was not 18 years old when he completed his *Apollo and Daphne*, a

work which he examined at the close of life, and declared that he had made little progress since that time. So true it is that genuine enthusiasm often supplies the place of experience. Among his numerous works, are the palace Barberini; the belfry of St. Peter, and the monument of Urban VIII. The tomb of Alexander VII, one of his most masterly works, he executed in his 70th year.

BERRI, or Berry, Charles Ferdinand, duke of, second son of the count d'Artois, late Charles X, of France, born at Versailles, Jan. 24th, 1778. He fled from the revolutionary tempest, but was actively engaged in the scenes at Paris, in 1814, on the return of the Bourbons, and vainly endeavored to secure the fidelity of the troops in and about Paris, when Napoleon returned from Elba. He was assassinated in 1820, by Louvel, who had long sought to extirpate the house of Bourbon, and met his death with great firmness. The opera house, near which the crime was committed, was pulled down, and a column erected on the spot.

BERSERKER, in Scandinavian mythology, a descendant of the eight-handed Starkader, and the beautiful Alfhilde. Disdaining the protection of mail in battle, he obtained his name, which signifies, the *armorless*. In battle, his rage was ungovernable. He married the daughter of king Swafurlam, whom he had slain, and had 12 sons who equalled him in fierceness.

BERTHIER, Alexander, prince of Neuchatel and Wagram, marshal, vice-constable of France, &c., born at Paris, 1753. At an early age, he served under La Fayette, in America. He was a great favorite of Napoleon, under whom he acted as chief of his staff, assisting in those great victories which made France master of Italy, Germany, and Prussia. On the return of the Bourbons, he retired to Germany, where he put an end to his existence, by throwing himself from a window.

BERTRAND, Henri Gratien, count, general of division, aid-de-camp of Napoleon, grand marshal of the palace, &c. He early distinguished himself in the engineer corps, and in 1804, gave Napoleon evidence of his ability. From that time he served near the person of Napoleon, particularly at Austerlitz, where he was the emperor's aid-de-camp. He and his family shared the last residence of Napoleon, after his fall.

BERWICK, James Fitz-James, duke of, was born in 1670. He distinguished himself

as a general in the Bourbon cause in Spain, where he won the battle of Almansa, and captured Barcelona, after a resistance, by the citizens, of fifteen months.

BESSARABIA, a Russian province, situated on the Black Sea, between the northern arm of the Danube, the Pruth, and the Dniester, fertile and extensive. It contains 800,000 inhabitants.

BETHANIA, or Bethany, a village at the foot of Mount Olivet, about 2 miles east of Jerusalem, where Lazarus was raised from the dead, and where the ascension of Jesus Christ took place. The house and grave of Lazarus, as well as the dwelling of Mary Magdalene, are pointed out to travellers.

BETHESDA, a pool in Judea, in the vicinity of which the sick lay, waiting to be cured on the moving of the waters. The Jews had an idea that an angel descended at times into it, and stirred up the waves, after which the first who entered was cured. The name signifies *house of mercy*. There were porticoes or halls on its borders. The pool appears to have been composed of red-colored mineral water, which received its healing properties from the red earth at the bottom.

BETHLEHEM, a village of Palestine, a part of Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus, five miles from Jerusalem, where our Savior was born. Here also David first saw light. It is at the foot of a hill covered with olive trees and vines. The church of the empress Helena, a splendid edifice, is built over the spot where Christ is said to have been born. The manger is shown under the choir of a convent church.

BEZA, or de Beze, Theodore, after Calvin, the most distinguished among the Calvinistic preachers of the 16th century, born 1519. At the age of 20, he published his Latin poems, collected under the title of *Juvenilia*, a work of which he was afterwards ashamed. At an early age he was dissipated, but reformed by marriage, and a dangerous illness. He distinguished himself in the service of the reformed church, and, in 1564, became Calvin's successor. Vain were the efforts of his adversaries to gain an advantage over him. His truth and wit were a splendid defence, and at the age of 78 years, his intellectual faculties appeared as clear as ever. The pope made him brilliant offers, but he nobly rejected them. He died Oct. 13, 1605, of old age. He was the author of many works, among which his History of Calvinism in France, from 1521 to 1563, is still read with satisfaction.

BIDASSOA, a boundary river between Spain and France, containing the isle of Pheasants, where the peace of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

BIEVRE, Marquis de, marshal, born in 1747, died in 1789. He served in the life-guard of the king of France, and was much celebrated for his wit, which he displayed in ready repartees and puns. When presented to Louis XV, the following dialogue took place. *Louis*. Give me a specimen of your wit. *B*. Give me a subject, sire. *Louis*. Take me. *B*. Sire, the king is no subject.

BILLINGTON, Elizabeth, Mrs. a celebrated English singer, born in 1770, died in 1817. She appeared in public at the age of 14, and was received with great applause.

BINGEN; a town on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Rudesheim; population 3,300. In its vicinity is the famous Mouse Tower, connected with which is the following tale. In a time of great famine, bishop Hatto played the usurer, to the distress and ruin of many poor people. For this he is said to have met a most dreadful punishment. Thousands on thousands of mice pouring into his dwelling, compelled him to seek refuge in his tower on the Rhine. But here he enjoyed but a brief interval of rest. The army of mice swam the river, scaled the rocky precipice, and leaped into the tower, at every cranny, grate, and loop-hole. The bishop attempted to pray, but his utterance failed—he listened to the noise of the mice as they swiftly approached his turret-chamber. At length they gained an entrance, and devoured the prelate, tearing the flesh from his bones, and leaving him a mere skeleton.

BIRCH, Thomas, a historian and biographer of the 18th century, born in London, in 1705. His father, a quaker, designed his son for his own profession, that of a coffee-mill maker. Young Birch, however, preferring a literary life, adopted it, took orders in 1730, and obtained a living in Essex, in 1732. He was assisted by some coadjutors in preparing the General Historical and Critical Dictionary, completed in 10 vols. folio, in 1741. His life was laborious, and in the course of it, he published many historical and biographical works. He was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1765.

BIREN, Ernst John von, duke of Courland, born 1687, died 1772. He is said to have been the son of Buhren, a peasant of Courland. He gained the favor of Anna, duchess of Courland, afterwards empress of Russia, by his beauty and accomplishments, and when his mistress

was raised to the throne, was not forgotten by her. While in power, he was fierce, resentful, and ambitious, and caused the death of 11,000 persons. After the death of Anna, a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was banished to Siberia. But he was recalled on the accession of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, to the throne. After another exile, of 22 years, he was again recalled by Peter III, and, during the reign of Catherine II, continued to enjoy the royal favor until his death.

BIRMAN EMPIRE. The Birman Empire is a powerful state of Further India, having an area of 200,000 square miles, with a population of about 4,000,000. It contains many conquered provinces, and includes the kingdoms of Ava, Pegu, part of Laos, and some other adjacent states in the north. On the north it is bounded by Thibet, Assam, and China; on the west a chain of lofty mountains separates it from the British possessions. The Birmans of Ava, made themselves independent of Pegu, in the 16th century, but were reconquered in the 18th. The spirit of independence, however, was abroad, and Alompra, one of the leaders of the Birmans, kindled anew the flame of revolt in 1753, and conquered the city of Ava. Various fortunes followed, till Alompra finally made himself master of the city of Pegu. This monarch, whose abilities were all devoted to the good of his subjects, died in 1760, at the age of 50 years, leaving his throne to his son Namdogee, who inherited his father's spirit and talent, and died in 1764. Shambuan, the regent, usurped the throne in 1771, and was victorious in a war with China, during which Siam, which he had previously conquered, regained its independence. In 1776, this prince left his empire, greatly extended, to his son Chengenza, who, in consequence of excessive debauchery, was dethroned and put to death in 1782. Shembuan Menderagan, the 4th son of Alompra, was placed by the revolution on the throne. In 1783, he subdued Arracan. A war with Siam, in which he next engaged, resulted, in 1793, in the submission of that kingdom upon certain terms. The refusal on the East India Company to deliver up some Birman refugees, who were robbers, brought on a war with Shembuan, which was soon amicably concluded. Shembuan's grandson ascended the throne in 1816. In 1826, a war which had broken out between the Birmese and English, ended in a treaty, by which the king of the white elephant and the golden feet (titles of the monarch of Birmah), ceded to the British

East India Company large tracts on the western coast of his empire, including Arracan, Merguy, Tavay, and Yea. Assam became independent, and Rangoon was declared a free port. The latter has a population of 30,000. The Birmans are gay, irritable, active, and fond of show. No man is permitted to have more than one wife, and capital punishment is extended to confirmed opium eaters, and drunkards in general. The bodies of the dead are burned. The commerce of the Birmese is extensive, and the merchants make use of bars of silver and lead in the place of coin. The people are fond of amusements, particularly dramatic spectacles. Education is not wholly neglected among them, every one learning arithmetic, reading, and writing. The clergy are literary men, famous for temperance, and the renunciation of all indulgences. The civil and criminal code is very judicious. The standing army is small. The empire is divided into 7 provinces.

BIRMINGHAM, a great manufacturing town of Warwickshire, England, on the river Rea, 109 miles N. N. W. of London. Population in 1831, 146,986. The upper part of the town is well built, and pleasant, while the lower is crowded with workshops, warehouses, and old buildings.

BIRON, Charles de Gontaut, duke of; an intriguing nobleman in the reign of Henry IV, of France, tried on a charge of treason, and beheaded July 31st, 1602.

BITHYNIA, an ancient country of Asia Minor, also called *Bebrycia*. It lay on the Pontus Euxinus, the Thracian Bosphorus, and the Propontis, and was bounded on the south by Phrygia. After the death of Prusias I, it was invaded by Cræsus, subjugated by the Persians, and conquered by Alexander the Great, 334 years B. C. It afforded for some time an asylum to Hannibal, who was at last delivered up. Nicomedes, the last king, bequeathed the kingdom to the Romans, B. C. 75. In 1298, the Ottoman Turks founded an empire here; previous to which, the Seljuks had conquered it in the 11th century.

BLACKLOCK, Thomas, a poet and clergyman, born at Annan, in Dumfries county, in 1721. Although deprived of sight, he became famous for his acquirements, and took a high station among the literati of Scotland. He died July 1791, at the age of 70.

BLACKSTONE, Sir William, knight, and L. L. D., an English lawyer of great celebrity, and a writer on the British constitution, was

born in London, in 1723. He was the son of Mr. Charles Blackstone, a silk-mercator, but being left an orphan, was brought up and educated by Mr. Thomas Bigg, his uncle, a surgeon. He left Pembroke college, Oxford, with a high reputation, and, in 1746, after faithful preparatory study, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice. His progress was slow, owing to his deficiency in elocution; and he accordingly determined to forsake the practice of the law, and retire to his fellowship at Oxford. His lectures, in which he called attention to the want of provision for instruction in the laws and constitution of the country, were delivered with effect, and continued for a series of years. In 1759, when several of his legal works had attracted the attention of the public, he resumed the practice of the law, and found that honors and emoluments poured in upon him. In 1761, he was chosen member of parliament from Hindon, made king's counsel, and solicitor-general to the queen; about this time, also, he married. In 1765, the first volume of his Commentaries on the Laws of England appeared, and was pronounced superior to any work upon the same subject which had before been published. In 1770 he was made one of the justices of common pleas, and he died in his 57th year, 1780. In private life this distinguished lawyer was affable and benevolent, greatly devoted to business, in which he displayed activity and intelligence.

BLAIR, Hugh, an eloquent divine and successful author, was born at Edinburgh in 1718, and made preacher of the high church in that city in 1758. Having acquired a high reputation by his lectures on composition, he was made professor of rhetoric and belles-letters in 1762. In private life, he was a kind father, friend, and husband, and, living temperately, enjoyed happiness till his death which took place in 1800.

BLAIR, Robert, a Scotch clergyman, author of "*The Grave*." Born at Edinburgh in 1699; he died in 1746.

BLAKE, Robert, an English admiral in the time of the Commonwealth, born at Bridgewater in 1599, died in 1657. He defended Taunton against Goring, blocked up Prince Rupert in Kinsale harbor, pursued him to Lisbon, engaged him at Malaga, and destroyed nearly his whole fleet. He afterwards reduced the Scilly isles and Guernsey, defeated Van Tromp in two engagements, demolished the castle of Tunis, and burned the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santa Cruz. The terror of his name was so

great, that it was used by the Dutch and Spaniards to quell their children.

BLAKELEY, Johnston, born in Ireland in 1781, was a distinguished naval officer in the service of the United States. His father came to America, and settled in Wilmington, North Carolina. Blakeley entered the university of North Carolina, but, the death of his father having deprived him of support, was forced to leave it before he had completed his course. In 1800 he received a midshipman's warrant, and in 1813 was appointed to the command of the Wasp. In an action with His Britannic Majesty's ship Reindeer, he took her in 19 minutes, but was forced to abandon her, as she was so completely cut up. The loss of the Americans in killed and wounded was 21; that of the enemy, 67. After an engagement with the brig Avon, which was forced to strike, although three other English vessels were in sight, the Wasp was spoken by a vessel off the Western Isles, since which time she has not been heard of. Blakeley left an only daughter, who was educated by the state of North Carolina.

BLANCHARD, François, one of the earliest aeronauts, born at Andelys, France, in 1738. He showed an early fondness for mechanics, and in his 16th year, invented a self-moving carriage, which carried him 18 miles. In his 19th year he invented a hydraulic machine, and soon afterwards, a sort of flying-ship. When the Montgolfiers made their discoveries, Blanchard eagerly made use of them. In 1785 he crossed the channel from Dover to Calais, with doctor Jeffries, a gentleman of Boston in the United States. At one time the balloon sank so rapidly, that although the Aeronauts had lightened the car by throwing over all superfluous articles, even their clothes, they were in danger of losing their lives. However, the voyage was finally accomplished in safety, and Blanchard was presented by the king of France with 12,000 francs, and a pension of 1200. In the same year he made use of a parachute in London. His 46th ascent was made in the city of New York, 1796. In 1798, he went up from Rouen in a large balloon with 16 persons. He died in 1809, after having made more than 66 aeronautic voyages. Madame Blanchard, after his death, continued to make voyages in the air. In June, 1819, she ascended from Paris, and was thought to be in safety, when her balloon took fire from some fireworks which she carried with her; she fell from an immense height, and was dashed to pieces in the Rue de Provence.

BLLENHEIM or Blindheim, a village in the circle of Upper Danube, in Bavaria, on the Danube. It is celebrated for the important victory obtained there by the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, over the French, commanded by marshals Tallard and Marsin, and the elector of Bavaria.

In the war of the Spanish succession, Louis XIV, with the elector of Bavaria for his only ally, was forced to contend against the strength of Holland, England, Austria, Savoy, Portugal, and the German empire. At the battle of Blenheim, which was fought August 13, 1704, the allied forces amounted to about 52,000, and the French to 56,000, with great advantage of situation; the latter, however, were completely beaten, and 11,000 corpses left upon the field of battle. Among other ensigns of victory were 100 pieces of cannon, 24 mortars, 129 colors, 171 standards, 17 pair of kettle-drums, 3600 tents, 34 coaches, 300 mules laden with the rich equipage and plate, the military chest, the dispensatory, &c.; 25 brass pontoons, and a number of carriages laden with provisions and ammunition.

BLONDEL, the servant, friend, and musical instructor of the lion-hearted Richard I, of England. Richard having been confined in the castle of Lowenstein, by the duke of Austria, Blondel wandered through Palestine and Germany in search of his royal master. He finally discovered the place of his confinement, by placing himself beneath the grated window of his tower, and singing one of the lays which he had formerly taught the king. He had completed the first stanza, when, to his great delight, he heard the voice of Richard, replying in the same strain. He delivered the king from bondage, and received the title of the *faithful Blondel*.

BLOOD, Thomas, commonly called *colonel Blood*, a disbanded officer of Oliver Cromwell; notorious for his attempt to steal the crown and regalia from the tower. He was almost successful. Charles II pardoned him, and even bestowed an estate of £500 per annum on him, while poor Edwards, keeper of the regalia, who was severely wounded in defending them, was passed by unnoticed.

BLOOMFIELD, Robert, an English poet, born at Honington, in 1766. He was the son of a tailor, and, in 1781, he was sent to London, with his brother, to learn the shoe-making trade; he visited various places of public worship, the theatre, and a debating society, and found his faculties developed in a striking manner. His brother, hearing him one day repeat a song

which he had composed, induced him to offer it to the editor of the London Magazine, by whom it was accepted and published. His poem of the "Farmer's Boy," composed during a brief residence in the country, was published by Capel Lofft, to whom it was first shown. The versification in this, as well as in the other poems of Bloomfield, is easy and correct. He was made, by the duke of Grafton, under-sealer for the Seal Office, but ill-health compelled him to relinquish this situation. He afterwards worked at his trade, and engaged in the book-trade, but became bankrupt. He died in Aug. 1823.

BLUCHER, Marshal, a celebrated Prussian general, who distinguished himself in the wars with France, particularly in 1813, 1814, and 1815, and who by his timely arrival on the field of Waterloo, with a large body of cavalry, decided the victory. The Russians, in allusion to his promptitude in attack, called him *general Forward*, a name which is always applied to him by his admirers. He died Sept. 12, 1819.

BOADICEA, or Bonduca, a British heroine, queen of the Iceni. Her husband, for the security of his family, had made the Roman emperor co-heir with his daughters. But the Roman officers took possession of her palace, exposed the princesses to the brutality of the soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Boadicea, urged to revenge by this usage, assembled her countrymen, and, in a masculine harangue, roused them to madness, by describing her own, her daughters' and her country's injuries, stormed London, and put to the sword 70,000 strangers. Suetonius Paulinus defeated the Britons, and Boadicea poisoned herself in despair, A. D. 60.

BOCCACCIO, Giovanni, a famous Italian author, born at Paris, 1313. His *Decameron* fixed his reputation, and the name of Boccaccio, according to Mazzuchelli, is equivalent to a thousand encomiums. The death of his friend and instructor, Petrarch, was a severe shock to him, and he died not more than a year after, at Certaldo, Dec. 21, 1375.

BOCHICA, founder of the Indian empire of Cundinamarca, the Manco Capac of the Muisca Indians. He introduced the worship of the sun, and persuaded the inhabitants of the Valley of Bogotá to cultivate the soil.

BODLEY, Sir Thomas; founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford, born at Exeter in 1544, died in 1612, at London.

BOERHAVE, Hermann, one of the most famous physicians of the 18th century, born at Woorhout, near Leyden, Dec. 1668, died in 1738. People came to him from all parts of

Europe for advice, and a Chinese mandarin wrote to him with the address, "to Boerhave, the celebrated physician of Europe." His property amounted, at his death, to 2,000,000 florins.

BOETHIUS, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a man whose services, rewards, virtues, and unhappy end have made him famous, was born at Rome or Milan, about 470, A. D. Having received an admirable education and improved himself by travel, he was taken into favor by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, and rapidly raised to the highest offices of the empire. His strict justice and uncompromising integrity having acquired for him the hatred of the rapacious and unprincipled Goths, the king became prejudiced against him, and had him arrested, imprisoned, and executed, A. D. 526 or 527. His most celebrated work on the Consolations of Philosophy, consisting of prose and verse, was composed by him in prison. Alfred the Great, of England, translated it for the benefit of his people.

BOGOTÁ, at the time the Spaniards conquered South America, was one of the most civilized states of the country, and inhabited by the Muisca Indians. The valley of Bogotá, famous for its fertility, was filled with Indians, who rivalled in civilization the inhabitants of Cuzco. They traced their prosperity to the instructions of Bochica. Gonzalo Ximenes di Quesada effected their conquest.

BOGOTÁ, or Santa Fé de Bogotá; a city of South America, formerly capital of the viceroyalty of New Grenada, but now capital of the republic of that name. Long. 74° 15' W.; lat. 4° 36' N. The population has been variously estimated from 30 to 60,000. It lies on an elevated plain to the east of the Andes, and contains, besides a superb cathedral, many fine buildings. The lands in the environs of Bogotá yield two harvests annually.

BOHEMIA, Bøheim, Bojenheim, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the north by Lusatia and Misnia, on the east by Moravia and Silesia, on the south by Austria and Bavaria, and on the west by Bavaria. It contains above 3,880,000 inhabitants, of whom a large portion are Jews. Bohemia is surrounded by mountains and covered with forests. All kinds of grain and fruits are exported. The mines yield silver, copper, tin, garnets, and other precious stones, iron, arsenic, alum, antimony, sulphur, &c. Manufactories are established in various parts of the country. Bohemia contains 16 circles, besides the city of Prague, governed by officers who are appointed yearly. In 1826 a rail-road was laid

between the Danube and the Moldau. The Bohemians are highly patriotic and public spirited. In 1822 they had 2996 public establishments for instruction. The kingdom derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic nation, who settled there about 600 B. C. About the middle of the 4th century it was inhabited by Germans, who were governed by their own dukes. Charlemagne made Bohemia tributary, but it did not long remain so. The first king received his title from the emperor Henry IV, and in 1310 the house of Luxemburg succeeded to the throne. In 1526, Bohemia reverted to the house of Austria, by whom it has been ever since held. Bohemia produced the first reformers, among whom were John Huss, and Jerome of Prague.

BOHEMIA, dynasties of.

DUKES.	A.D.
Czechus or Zecko (a Sclavonian conqueror),.....	550
Cracus I.....	565
Cracus II.....	618
Libussa (princess),.....	632
Premislaus (her husband, a peasant),.....	
Nezamistus.....	676
Wnislau.....	689
Cizezomislaus.....	715
Necklan.....	757
Hostwit or Milchost.....	809
Borziwoi I.....	890
Stugmir.....	901
Spitigneus I.....	902
Wratislaus I.....	920
Wenceslaus I.....	926
Boleslaus I.....	938
Boleslaus II.....	967
Boleslaus III.....	999
Jaromir.....	1002
Udalric.....	1012
Bretislaus I.....	1037
Spitigneus II.....	1055
Wratislaus II.....	1061
Conrad I.....	1092
Bretislaus II.....	1093
Wladislaus I.....	1100
Borziwoi II.....	1101
Suatopluc.....	1107
Borziwoi II (restored),.....	1109
Wladislaus II.....	1124
Sobieslaus I.....	1125
Wladislaus III.....	1140
Sobieslaus II.....	1174
Frederick.....	1178
Conrad II.....	1190
Wenceslaus II.....	1191
Henry Bretislaus.....	1193
Wladislaus IV.....	1196

KINGS.	
Premislaus Ottocar I.....	1197
Wenceslaus III.....	1230
Premislaus Ottocar II.....	1253
Interregnum.....	1278
Wenceslaus IV.....	1284
Wenceslaus V.....	1305
Henry of Carinthia.....	1306
John of Luxemburg.....	1310

Charles IV, Emperor of Germany.....A. D.	1346
Wenceslaus VI.....	1378
Sigismund.....	1419
Albert of Austria.....	1437
Wladislaus V.....	1446
George Podiebrad.....	1458
Wladislaus VI.....	1471
Louis.....	1516
Ferdinand I of Austria, emperor.....	1526

BOILEAU, Despréaux Nicholas, born at Crosne, near Paris, in 1636. After having studied at the colleges of Harcourt and Beauvais, he entered upon the career of law which he soon relinquished for the more congenial pursuit of belles-lettres. His satire, *Les Adieux à Paris*, first displayed his talents. He published many works, his *Art Poétique*, being the most popular. He was opposed by many writers, to confound whom he wrote his unrivalled mock-heroic poem, the *Lutrin*. He died of the dropsy in 1711.

BOIS-LE-DUC, the French name for the Dutch *Hertogenbosh*, a fortified city of the Netherlands, with 17,300 inhabitants, at the confluence of the Dommel and the Aa. It has many manufactories, a lyceum, and 15 churches. It was founded in 1184. In the religious wars of the 16th century it suffered much. The Dutch gained possession of it in 1629. Near Bois-le-Duc, in 1794, the British army was defeated by the French. In the same year it surrendered to Pichegru, and was taken by Bulow, the Prussian General, in January, 1814.

BOJACA, BATTLE OF, was fought near the bridge of Bojaca, a South American town not far from the city of Tunja. The Spaniards under Barreyro were defeated by the united forces of Venezuela and New Granada, commanded by Bolivar. It took place Aug. 7th, 1819, and decided the independence of New Granada.

BOLEYN, or **BOLEN**, Anne, second wife of Henry VIII of England. She was probably born about 1500. She was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn. Her early years were spent in attendance on the wife of Louis XII of France, on whose death she became maid of honor to queen Catherine. Henry, having procured a divorce from his wife, married her privately, and when she became a mother publicly acknowledged her as queen. Her child was the famous Elizabeth. The tyrant conceiving a passion for Jane Seymour, caused Anne to be tried for high treason and infidelity. She suffered on the scaffold, May 19th, 1536, Henry considering it an act of great clemency to save her from the stake. She was beautiful, gay, and

witty, and in her last moments, self-possessed. "She sent her last message to the king," says Hume, "and acknowledged the obligations which she owed him in uniformly continuing her advancement. From a private gentlewoman, you have made me, first, a marchioness, then a queen; and, as you can raise me no higher in this world, you are now sending me to be a saint in heaven."

BOLINGBROKE, Henry St. John, viscount, born at Battersea, in 1672, of an ancient and distinguished family. His brilliant talents, elegant manners, and personal attractions, secured him a warm welcome in society; but, unhappily, until his 23d year his career was stained with those vices which spring from the impetuous temper of youth. His marriage with a beautiful heiress did not produce the happiness which his parents had looked for, and the young couple separated forever after a short connexion. The moment he obtained a seat in the house of commons he distinguished himself by industry, activity, eloquence, and strong judgment. In 1704 he was made secretary at war, but when the whigs came into place, he sent in his resignation. The whig party being prostrated, Bolingbroke received the department of foreign affairs, and concluded the peace of Utrecht. During the height of party contention between the whigs and tories, immediately after the conclusion of peace, a quarrel occurred between Bolingbroke and the Earl of Oxford, then lord high treasurer, and Queen Anne, provoked with the latter, dismissed him, four days before her death, and made Bolingbroke prime minister. The scene was speedily reversed by the death of Anne.—George I ascended the throne, the whigs triumphed, and Bolingbroke, learning that his enemies intended to bring him to the scaffold, fled to France. Bolingbroke went to Lorraine, and was made Secretary of State by the Pretender (James III), who, however, becoming displeased with him, deprived him of his dignity and conferred it on the duke of Ormond.

He returned to England in 1723, opposed the ministry for eight years, and again went to France. In France, in 1735, he published his *Letters upon History*, which, however admirable, were blamed for attacking revealed religion. In 1738, he returned to his country, where he died of a lingering and painful disease in 1751, in his 80th year.

BOLIVAR, Simon, the most prominent actor in the events which produced the independence of a large portion of South America. He was

born in the city of Caraccas, July 24th, 1783, of a distinguished and noble Venezuelan family. After acquiring the elements of a liberal education in South America, he visited Spain, and spent some time in travelling in Europe, chiefly in the south of France. Returning for a while to Madrid, he married, and carried his wife to his native land, where he thought to enjoy in peace the comforts of domestic life. The death of his wife put an end to his blissful visions, and he again went to Europe, partly to dissipate his grief. On his return, he travelled through the United States, where his love of liberty settled into an indelible passion, and we find him actively engaged in promoting the early movement in Caraccas (April, 1810) and receiving a colonel's commission from the supreme junta then established. He sided with the patriots of Venezuela, and, after the declaration of independence, July 5, 1811, served under General Miranda, against a party in Valencia, who declared against the principles and measures of the revolutionists.

After some ill success in Venezuela, which is attributable to treachery rather than want of talent on his part, Bolivar obtained a passport and escaped to Curacao. He could not, however, content himself with being a calm, cold, and invulnerable spectator of events in which the lives and fortunes of his countrymen were risked, and accordingly he came to Carthagena in 1812, and entered into the service of the patriots of New Grenada. His expedition against Teneriffe, on the river Magdalena, was successful, he drove the Spaniards before him in his triumphant advance, and entered the city of Ocana in triumph, thus inspiring general confidence in the patriot cause, and attracting the attention of all to it and to himself. He next expelled the Spanish forces from Cucuta, and conceived the plan of freeing Venezuela from the Spaniards, a task which he accomplished by the 4th of August, 1813. At the assembly of Caraccas, Jan. 2, 1814, the power, which was vested in the hands of Bolivar as commander of the liberating army, was confirmed. If we carefully trace the military career of Bolivar, we shall find him alternately meeting with success, and struggling with reverse; displaying, both in triumph and defeat, the noble daring of a gallant warrior, the rare talents of a military chieftain, and the unyielding perseverance of a true patriot. At length he had the satisfaction of beholding the arms of the patriots triumphant in every quarter, their banners moving onward in pride and splendor, and the

phalanx of opposition becoming daily more and more feeble.

In May, 1826, Bolivar presented to the congress of Upper Peru, which had formed the independent state of *Bolivia*, the constitution which, at their request, he had prepared. Meanwhile a rebellion had broken out in Venezuela, headed by Paez, who considered himself aggrieved, and the fair fruits of liberty, won with many a day of bloody toil, appeared in danger of being lost. It was Bolivar alone who could and did quell this insurrection. The Bolivian code, which, among its prominent features, provided that the executive authority should be vested in the hands of the president for life, was adopted as the constitution of Bolivia, Dec. 9, 1826, and Bolivar, then absent, was declared its president. If the provisions of the Bolivian code had alarmed the friends of liberty, what was their terror when they beheld Bolivar, whom they suspected of ambitious designs, placed for life at the head of the government. The Colombian auxiliary army, then in Peru, rapidly revolutionized the government, and induced the Peruvians to renounce the Bolivian code. Strenuous opposition to Bolivar was made in Colombia by the republicans who imagined that he was ready to emulate the career of Napoleon, although he had repeatedly expressed a wish to retire from the presidency. However, in 1828, a decree, dated Bogota, Aug. 27, gave him the supreme power in Colombia. The authority reposed in him gave the republicans no little alarm, but Bolivar did not live long to exercise it. Looking back upon his career, we can now dispassionately estimate his character, and, if there appear occasionally a desire to exalt himself above his fellows, we must grant him that rare union of civil and military abilities, that courage in adversity and moderation in prosperity, which was alone capable of achieving the regeneration of his country.

BOLIVIA, a country of South America, bounded northwest by Peru, east by Brazil, south by Buenos Ayres or the United Provinces of South America, and west by the Pacific ocean and Peru. It is mountainous, and contains rich silver mines. Chuquisaca, or La Plata, is the capital. The population is about 1,200,000. The battle of Ayacucho, fought Dec. 9th, 1824, in which the Viceroy La Serna was defeated by General Antonio José de Sucre, achieved the independence of Bolivia. The powers of government are distributed into four sections—the electoral, legislative, executive, and judicial.

BOLOGNA is one of the largest, oldest, and richest cities in Italy. It was anciently called *Bononia Felsinia*, and is surnamed *la Grassa* (the fat). It is situated at the foot of the Apennines between the Reno and Savena, containing about 71,300 inhabitants and many manufactories. It is the capital of a delegation of the same name, and the secular concerns are administered by a cardinal legate, while the spiritual are in the care of an archbishop. A *gonfaloniere* chosen every two months, with a council of fifty senators and eight citizens, forming a republican government, manages the city affairs. The inhabitants of Bologna submitted to the Pope in 1538, being worn and harassed by the incessant contentions of the nobility. A Bolognese ambassador resides at Rome, for the purpose of preventing the sovereign pontiff from passing beyond the limits which the constitution permits. The Pope can impose no tax on the inhabitants of Bologna, and is only entitled to the excise on wine. At the same time the Bolognese elect a judge to the high court of appeals at Rome. On the whole, the city can boast with truth of the proud word *Libertas*, which encircles her armorial bearings. The renowned university of Bologna, which once contained 10,000 students, has at present but 300. Among the buildings which ornament the chief place of the city is the senate hall, which contains a number of works of art, and 200 folio volumes in manuscript written by Ulysses Aldovrandus, as materials for future works. Its market is famous for the sculpture of its fountain, and the flavor of its sausages, presenting equal attractions to the artist and the epicure. Besides the cathedral of St. Petronio, there are 73 other churches.

BOMBAY, a presidency, island, and city in British India on the western coast of Hindostan. The population of the city is 161,550. The city is surrounded with fortifications, and stands upon a narrow neck of land, a mile in length. The trade of this place is very considerable. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, had, in 1828, four missionaries and a printing press here, with 16 schools for boys, and 10 for girls, containing in all 2626 pupils. Bombay was obtained by the Portuguese in 1530, and ceded to the English in 1661, under whom it has become a strong and flourishing place.

BONAPARTE. (See Napoleon.)

BONIFACE, the name of several popes. Boniface I succeeded Zozimus in 418, and was maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor

Honorius against his rival Eulalius. He died in 422. Boniface II succeeded Felix IV in 530. He was born at Rome, but his father was a Goth. He compelled the bishops in a council to allow him to nominate his successor, and accordingly he selected Vigil; but a second council disavowed the proceedings of the first. Boniface VI came to the chair 896, and died of the gout a fortnight after. Boniface VII assumed the chair after having murdered Benedict VI and John XIV. He was acknowledged sovereign pontiff in 984, and died a few months after. Boniface VIII, after the resignation of Celestine, was elected 1294. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predecessor, and laying Denmark under an interdict. He also excommunicated the Colonnas as heretics, and preached a Crusade against them. He excited the princes of Germany to revolt against Albert, and laid France under an interdict. Philip appealed to a general council, and sent his army into Italy, and took the Pope prisoner. He died at Rome a few months afterwards.

BONIFACE, St., first spread Christianity and civilization among the Germans. His original name was Winifred, and he was born in England in 680. In 732 he was made archbishop and primate of all Germany. He was killed by barbarians at Dockum, in West Friesland, in 755, in his 75th year.

BONN, the capital of the Prussian government of Cologne, on the left bank of the Rhine. The university, in 1829, contained 1000 students.

BONNER, Edmund, an English prelate, who received several clerical preferments from Cardinal Wolsey. Henry VIII made him one of his chaplains, and sent him to Rome to obtain from the Pope a divorce from queen Catharine. There he was so insolent that the pontiff threatened to throw him into a cauldron of boiling lead, and thus compelled him to quit Rome. He persecuted the Protestants with great cruelty, and Elizabeth imprisoned him in the Marshalsea, where he died in 1569.

BONNEVAL, Claude Alexander, count de, known also by the name of *Achmet Pasha*, was born in 1672. He was descended from an illustrious family in France, and married the daughter of the Marshal de Biron. He was disgraced, however, by his incessant pursuit of sensual pleasure. He quitted the French army to serve under Prince Eugene; but, having quarrelled with that general, he entered the service of the Turks, among whom he obtained a military command, with a high salary, and the rank of pacha with three tails. He won a great victory

over the imperial army on the banks of the Danube. He died in 1747.

BONPLAND, Aimé, a French naturalist, who accompanied Humboldt to America in 1799, and discovered 6000 new species of plants. He returned to France, and thence went again to South America in 1818. In 1820, he founded a colony of Indians, at Santa Anna, on the east bank of the Parana, and succeeded in planting the Paraguay tea, which drew upon him the notice of doctor Francia, dictator of Paraguay, 200 of whose soldiers surprised and seized the naturalist. He was held captive, and made to serve as physician to the garrison of a fort; but was released in 1831.

BOONE, Daniel, a native of Virginia, was one of the first to penetrate the savage wilds of Kentucky, on an expedition to explore which, he departed with five companions, May 1, 1769. Boone, with John Stewart, was captured by the Indians, not long after their arrival in Kentucky, but soon managed to escape. Their companions had returned home, whither they would have followed them, but for the timely arrival of Squire Boone, Daniel's brother, with refreshments. Stewart being soon after slain, the two Boones remained, the only white men in the wilderness. In 1773, Boone with his own, and five other families, and a body of 40 men, took up the march of emigration from Virginia to Kentucky; but in consequence of the hostility of the Indians, they returned to the settlements on Clinch River. In 1775 Boone built a fort at Salt Spring, on the southern bank of the Kentucky, on the site of Boonesborough. After sustaining several sieges, he was taken by the savages, Feb. 7, 1778, while hunting with some of his men. The Indians soon learned to respect and value Boone, who was adopted by one of the chiefs of Chillicothe, but the thoughts of his wife and children induced our adventurer to attempt an escape. After travelling for four days, taking but one meal, he arrived at Boonesborough, which was 160 miles distant from the place of his captivity. On the 8th of August an attack on the fort was commenced by a body of Indians and Canadian French, which continued till the 20th, when the siege was abandoned. This was the last attempt made upon Boonesborough.

From 1782 till 1798, Boone lived alternately in Kentucky and Virginia. In 1798, having obtained from the Spanish government a grant of land in Upper Louisiana, he removed thither with his children and friends, who were also presented with land. He settled on the Mis-

souri, beyond the limits of other settlements, and employed himself in the wild life of the forest, hunting and trapping, until Sept. 1822, when he expired, in his 85th year. He had for a long time been sensible of the approach of death, and had a coffin made out of a favorite cherry-tree, which he brought to a high degree of polish by continual rubbing.

BORA, Catherine von, a nun, who married Luther about 1524, when he had laid aside the cowl, and she the veil.

BORDENTOWN, a pleasant town of New Jersey, on the east side of the Delaware, 26 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, the residence of Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survilliers.

BORGHESE, princess, originally Marie Pauline Bonaparte, the favorite sister of Napoleon, born at Ajaccio, Oct. 20, 1782. After becoming the widow of General Leclerc, she married prince Camillo Borghese, with whom she did not live on good terms. She died 1825. Her whole property amounted to 2,000,000 francs. She was uncommonly beautiful, and Canova represented her as the goddess of beauty, a Venus which almost rivalled the antique.

BORGIA, Cæsar, son of pope Alexander VI, an infamous character. On his father's accession to the papacy in 1492, he was invested with the purple. Being jealous of his brother Francis, he contrived to have him drowned. Having renounced the cardinalship, he was made duke of Romagna in 1501, and leagued with Louis XII of France. On the death of his father, he was sent prisoner to Spain, but made his escape, and died fighting under the walls of Bianco, in 1507.

BORNEO, next to New Holland, the largest island in the world, is about 800 miles long, and 700 broad. The population has been estimated at from 3 to 5 millions. Lon. 109° to 119° E.; lat. 7° N. to 4° 20' S. The insalubrity of the climate has restrained Europeans from exploring it, and consequently not much information has been collected with regard to it. The chain of mountains contains numerous crystals, and is thence called *Crystal Mountain*. Earthquakes and volcanoes are frequent in the island. The mountain breezes and the rains moderate the heat, which is by no means excessive. Gold, diamonds, pearl, iron, copper, tin, and other minerals are found here. The fruits are fine and abundant. The inhabitants are Malays, Javanese, Bujis or natives of Celebes, and descendants of Arabs, governed by despotic chiefs called *Sultans*. They are said to be intelligent, but treacherous. The Dutch have succeeded

in forming permanent establishments on the island, and derive their chief profit from pepper and diamonds. The town of Borneo, on the northwest part of the island, 10 miles from the sea, contains 3000 houses, and is the residence of a Sultan, formerly the sovereign of the entire island.

BORNOU, a kingdom of Central Africa, bounded N. by Kanem and the desert, east by lake Tchad, south by Mandara, and west by Soudan. The seasons are divided into dry and rainy. The heat is occasionally excessive. The country contains 13 large and well-built towns. The Shouaas are Arabians, arrogant, and deceitful; the Bornou people have negro features, and are timorous and addicted to pilfering. The government is in the hands of the powerful sheikh of the Koran. The domestic and wild animals are numerous. The minerals are unimportant. Strips of cotton pass current in the country instead of coin.

BORROMEI ISLANDS (*Isole dei Conigli* or *Rabbit Isles*) are four small islands in Lake Maggiore in Upper Italy. The lake is 30 miles long, and 7 or 8 broad. The islands are loaded with artificial ornaments, and luxurious groves. In 1671 Viteliano Borromeo caused garden-soil to be spread over the naked rocks, and terraces to be walled up. Isola Bella is near the shore, and contains a splendid palace, the occasional dwelling-place of Count Borromei.

BOSCAWEN, Edward, a British admiral. He particularly distinguished himself, at the taking of Porto Bello, and the siege of Carthage. He also signalized himself under Anson, off Cape Finisterre; and at the taking of Madras, Cape Breton, and Louisburg. He died in 1761, having received in succession all the honors of his profession.

BOSNIA, a Turkish province, with the title of kingdom, which is bounded north by Slavonia, east by Servia, south by Dalmatia and the Adriatic Sea, and west by Croatia. It contains 85,000 inhabitants, two thirds Christians, and one third Turks, besides Jews and Gipsies. The soil is fertile, the cattle fine, and the iron of the mountains extensively used in the manufacture of guns and sword blades. In the 12th and 13th centuries, Bosnia belonged to Hungary. In 1339, Stephen, king of Servia, took it. It gained its independence, but in 1401, became tributary to the Turks, and in 1463, was conquered by Mohammed V, who caused its last king, Stephen I, to be flayed alive. It has since remained part of the Turkish dominions.

BOSPHORUS, an ancient kingdom, called

from the straits on both sides of which it was situated.

BOSSUET, Jacques Benigne, bishop of Meaux, born at Dijon, 1627, became one of the most celebrated ecclesiastics of the 18th century. He was pious, severe in doctrine and practice, eloquent, and learned. He died in 1704.

BOSTON, the capital of Massachusetts, and largest city of the New-England States. It is situated at the bottom of Massachusetts bay, at the mouth of Charles river; lon. $71^{\circ} 4' W.$; lat. $42^{\circ} 22' N.$ Population (in 1830) 61,392. Its extent, inclusive of the peninsula of South Boston, is nearly three square miles. The harbor is capacious and gemmed with many islands, some of which are fortified. The bridges, with a single exception, are of wood; the dam leading from the western part of the city to Roxbury, being of stone and earth. Two of the bridges are free, and the rest are supported by tolls. The streets are quite narrow and irregular, although improvements are rapidly making in their condition wherever practicable. Many of the houses are built of brick, some wholly of hammered granite, and some of both these materials. Few recent buildings are of wood. The state-house, on a hill which commands a view of the city and its environs, is a large building of brick, and contains a fine marble statue of Washington, executed by Chantry. Other public buildings are the county Court-House built of stone, Faneuil Hall, called "the Cradle of Liberty," from the public meetings held there previous to the revolution; the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Faneuil Hall Market, various churches and school-houses, a house of industry, a house of correction, a county jail, and three theatres. Tremont Hotel is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the city.

The city is divided into twelve wards; the municipal government is vested in a mayor, eight aldermen, and a common council of forty-eight members. Measures of a legislative character are adopted by a concurrent act of the board of aldermen and common council, while the executive functions are exercised by the mayor and aldermen. These officers are chosen annually by the citizens voting in their wards. The city charter is of recent origin, bearing the date of 1821. There is a police court of three justices, before whom minor offences are tried, while a single judge holds the municipal court, which has jurisdiction over all criminal cases, tried by jury, which are not

capital. The annual expenses amount to about 300,000 dollars. The public schools are under the care of a school committee, consisting of the mayor and aldermen and twelve members, annually chosen by the citizens. The library of the Boston Athenæum contains about 30,000 volumes. Boston contains numerous literary, scientific, and charitable societies. It is the second commercial city of the United States. The goods imported annually amount to about \$13,000,000, and the exports to about \$9,000,000. The common is the principal public square. It is surrounded by the mall, a handsome gravelled walk, fenced in, and shaded with fine elm trees, and contains about fifty acres. The periodicals of Boston have attained a high reputation, and are worthy of the literary character of the city. The North American Review, a quarterly publication, is distinguished for the candor and talent of its criticisms, and the ability with which it defends our institutions and country, against the assaults which are occasionally made by prejudiced foreigners.

Boston was founded in 1630. William Blackstone was the first settler. It was called by the Indians Shawmut, and by the early colonists Tri-mountain, from its three prominent hills. The first church was built in 1632. The Middlesex canal, leading from Charles river to the Merrimack, and thus forming a navigable channel to Concord in New Hampshire, was, until recently, the only means of transportation to and from the interior, with the exception of the common roads. There have now been commenced and partly finished, a rail-road from Boston to Lowell, one to Worcester, and one to Providence, in the state of Rhode Island. From the year 1783, the population has doubled once in about 23 years. In the reign of Charles II, the charter of Massachusetts was declared forfeited by a decree of the Court of Chancery, and Sir Edmund Andros was appointed the first royal governor. In April, 1689, the Bostonians seized upon the governor and imprisoned him, having first taken possession of the fort, and castle in the harbour. In a little more than a month afterwards, the news of the revolution in England, was welcomed in Boston with general exultation. In 1765, when the obnoxious stamp act passed, the person appointed to distribute the stamps, was compelled to decline the office, and the house of the lieutenant-governor was destroyed by the mob. On the breaking out of these tumults, which appeared to threaten the downfall of authority, Boston was forced to receive a large military and naval force, which it was

thought would quell the spirit of insubordination.

The citizens regarded the soldiers with little favor, and they only wanted a pretext to show their hostility openly. March 5th, 1770, a sergeant's guard in King (now State) street, being pressed upon and pelted by the mob, fired and killed five men. After the tax had been imposed on tea, the Americans resolved, if possible, to prevent the landing and sale of it. When three of the tea ships arrived, December 16, 1773, a party of men disguised as Indians, went on board and threw all the tea overboard. In the following spring, the port of Boston was closed by act of Parliament, and the importation and exportation of goods prohibited. The general court held its sittings in Salem, and more troops together with a military governor, were sent to Boston. In 1775, after the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, British troops, to the number of 10,000 men, were besieged in Boston, until the March following. During this siege the inhabitants suffered greatly, for many who wished to leave the town were not permitted to do so, but forced to stay against their will, and treated as tories by the American army on their entrance. The British officers amused themselves by acting plays in Faneuil Hall, the "cradle of liberty," being fitted up tastefully on the occasion. General Burgoyne wrote a farce called the *Boston Blockade*, in which the *yankees* were severely satirized, and a happy triumph of the royal arms predicted. The sarcasms on the weakness of the Americans with which this piece was interspersed, received a curious commentary in the frequent explosions of the shells which were thrown into the town by the besiegers. A cannon ball entered the tower of Brattle street church, where it is still preserved. Boston was distinguished for its early adherence to the cause of liberty, and was the birth-place of several of the most talented and uncompromising enemies of despotism.

BOSWELL, James, the friend and biographer of Johnson, was a native of Scotland, and studied at the universities of Glasgow and Utrecht. He was born at Edinburgh, in 1740, and died in 1795. He was acquainted with many eminent literary men, and his introduction to Johnson he calls the most important event of his life. His life of Johnson is accurate and minute, abounding with literary anecdote and personal detail. It was first published in 1790, and has since been repeatedly re-printed. The late edition, edited by Croker, is the most valuable.

BOSWORTH, a small town of Leicester county, England, in the vicinity of which is Bosworth field, memorable for the battle fought here in 1458, between Richard III and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, in which the latter was victorious, and Richard, after having performed prodigies of valour, and cloven from helm to heel two of Richmond's standard-bearers, thus disproving the tale of his withered arm, was finally slain. The brows of Richmond were encircled on the field of battle with the diadem which was stricken from the casque of Richard. This battle ended the bloody contentions of the rival roses, the red and white badges of York and Lancaster.

BOTHNIA, East and West, provinces belonging, the former to Russia, and the latter to Sweden. East Bothnia contains 70,000 inhabitants, and previous to 1809, belonged to Sweden. West Bothnia contains 56,000 inhabitants, is tolerably fertile, but subject to sudden frosts.

BOTHWELL, James Hepburn, earl of, remarkable in the history of Scotland, for his connexion with queen Mary, and his supposed share, at least, in the murder of Henry Darnley, her husband. When that unfortunate prince was blown up in the house where he slept, suspicion fell strongly on Bothwell and the queen. Bothwell was tried, but nothing could be fixed on him, and he was acquitted. After this he seized Mary near Edinburgh, and carried her prisoner to Dunbar castle, where they were married. During these iniquitous proceedings, Bothwell procured a divorce from his wife. Mary soon after created him earl of Orkney. But a confederacy among the lords being formed against him, he retired to the Orkneys, and from thence to Denmark, where he died in 1577, confessing it is said his own guilt, and the queen's innocence of Darnley's murder.

BOUDINOT, Elias, was born at Philadelphia, May 2d, 1740. He became eminent at the bar, was chosen member of Congress in 1777, and its president in 1782. For six years he was in the house of representatives, and for a few years director of the U. S. mint. He made munificent donations to the American Bible Society, of which he became president. He died at the age of eighty-two, in 1821.

BOUFFLERS, Marshal de, was born in 1644, and died in 1711. His defence of Namur, in 1695, cost the allies 20,000 men. Louis XIV sent him an order commanding him to surrender, but he concealed it till he had no longer the means of defence.

BOUILLE, François Claude Amour, Marquis de, a French loyalist general, who, among other services, suppressed a dangerous insurrection at Metz, and assisted Louis XVI in his attempt to escape from France. For his avowal of this transaction, a price was set upon his head, whereupon he took a commission in the Swedish service. He died in 1800.

BOURBON, the royal house of the kings of France, who obtained the throne in the person of Henry IV, in 1590. The kings of this house were Henry IV, Louis XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, and Charles X. The Bourbon family obtained the kingdom of Spain, in the person of Philip V (of Anjou), and maintained themselves in possession after a long and bloody war, called the war for the Spanish succession.

BOURBON, Charles, duke of, or Constable of Bourbon, son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier, and Clara of Gonzaga, born in 1489. At the age of twenty-six, he received the sword of Constable from Francis I, and distinguished himself at Marignano, but soon after fell into disgrace. On this, he associated with Charles V, and the king of England, against his sovereign. The plot being discovered, he fled into Italy, and was beyond the territories of France, when Francis sent to demand the sword which he wore as constable, and the badge of his order. In the words of his reply, we may trace the deep anguish of his heart—"The king deprived me of my sword at Valenciennes when he gave the command of the vanguard to d'Alençon: the badge of my order I left under my pillow at Chantelles." He became commander-in-chief of the imperial troops in Italy, but was killed in the successful assault on Rome, May 2d, 1527. He fell, it is said, by a shot fired by Benvenuto Cellini. He died excommunicated, in the 38th year of his age.

BOURBON, isle of, an island in the Indian ocean, about 400 miles east of Madagascar. It contains 17,000 whites, 6,000 free negroes, and 60,000 slaves. It is productive, but suffers from the want of good harbours. Its origin is supposed to be volcanic. *Le Piton de Neige*, or the Snowy Spike, is a mountain which rises to the height of about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The isle of Bourbon, which is 48 miles long, and 36 broad, was discovered by Mascarenhas, a Portuguese, in 1545, and called after his name; but the French, who gained possession of it in 1649, gave it its present name. After remaining for a time in the hands of the English, it was restored to the French in 1815.

BOURBONNAIS, a former province of

France, lying between the Nivernais, Berry, and Burgundy, forming the present department of Allier.

BOURDEAUX, the chief city in the French department of the Gironde, lying on the left bank of the Garonne, and containing 100,000 inhabitants. It is a city of great antiquity, and distinguished for its gloomy splendor. It has nineteen gates, and some magnificent cathedrals. It annually exports 100,000 hogsheads of wine, and 20,000 of French brandy. With the exception of Nantes, it has the greatest share in the American and French trade of any other city. Its academy of sciences has a library of 55,000 volumes. The Romans called this place *Burdigala*. In the 5th century it was in the hands of the Goths, and pillaged and burned by the Normans. When Louis VII married Eleanor, daughter of the last duke of Guienne, it fell into the hands of the French. When the princess was repudiated, it came into the hands of the duke of Normandy, afterwards king of England, her second husband. It was restored to France under Charles VII, in 1451. During the revolution it was devastated by the terrorists, as being the seat of the Girondists. Bonaparte's continental system bore heavily upon the trade of the inhabitants of Bourdeaux, and accordingly they willingly declared themselves in favor of the Bourbons, March 12th, 1814.

BOWDOIN, James, governor of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, in 1727, graduated at Cambridge, 1745, elected member of the general court in 1753, and a member of the council in 1756. In 1778, he was chosen president of the convention which framed the Massachusetts constitution. In 1785, being chosen governor of Massachusetts, he quelled an insurrection without a blow. He died at Boston, in 1790. Such was his reputation for learning, that he was honored with the degree of L. L. D. by the university of Edinburgh, and admitted member of the royal societies of Dublin, London, and other places.

BOYER, Jean Pierre, a mulatto, president of the island of Hayti, was born in Port au Prince, about 1780. After the death of Leclerc, he joined the party of Petion, and was finally named by him his successor in the presidency. When the revolution broke out in 1820, in the northern part of the island, he was invited to command the insurgents, and upon the union of the northern and southern parts of the island on the death of Christophe, and the revolution in the eastern part, he became master of the whole island.

BOYLE, Robert, a celebrated natural philosopher, born at Lismore, in Ireland, 1627, was seventh son of Richard, the great earl of Cork. He was one of the first members of a learned society, formed in 1645, under the name of the *Philosophical College*, and afterwards continued under the name of the *Royal Society*. He made numerous chemical experiments, which led to some important results. But it is chiefly as a pious and benevolent man that he is interesting to us. Having conceived doubts of the authenticity of revealed religion, he devoted himself to a severe course of study, until he was fully convinced of its truth. He instituted public lectures for the defence of Christianity, supported the cause of the mission in India, and, at his own expense, printed Irish and Gaelic translations of the Bible. He died in London, in 1691.

BOYNE, battle of the, was fought on the 1st of July, 1690, between William III, at the head of a Protestant army, and James II at the head of a Catholic and French force. The latter were totally defeated; marshal Schomberg was killed. After this battle James re-embarked for France, and William completed the reduction of Ireland, by the capture of Limerick, after a protracted siege. The impetuous imbecility of the unfortunate bigot James II, served only to hasten the ruin, which public opinion had so deservedly prepared for himself and his family. It was the Irish, who, during the dark fortunes of this last of the Stuarts, clung to him, when all else deserted him. They manned his navy, recruited his army, replenished his coffers, and took their stand around his person on their native soil; and when they saw him the first to fly, they still erected his torn standard, and rallied in his cause, paying the penalty of their generous but misapplied devotion to a bigot and a tyrant, by utter ruin, and eternal exile.

When James, after his flight from the battle of the Boyne, arrived in Dublin, he had the ingratitude and ungraciousness to reflect upon the cowardice of the Irish. He reached the castle late at night, and was met at its gates by the lady lieutenant, the beautiful duchess of Tirconnel, "La Belle Jennings," of Grammont's Memoirs. In return for the sympathizing respects which marked her reception, the king is said to have sarcastically complimented her upon the "alertness of her husband's countrymen." The high-spirited beauty replied, "In that, however, your majesty has had the advantage of them all." The king, in fact, was

among the first to arrive in the capital with the news of his own defeat.

BRABANT, provinces of; North Brabant, in the kingdom of the Netherlands, contains 352,000 inhabitants, and South Brabant, in Belgium, 500,000. Brabant formed a duchy in the 7th century. For some ages it belonged to the Frankish monarchy, and then was a German fief. In 1005, the last duke dying, the duchy devolved on his brother-in-law, Lambert I, count of Louvain. From him it came to Philip II, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to the emperor Charles V. In the 17th century, the republic of Holland took possession of the northern part which was thence called *Dutch Brabant*. The other part, belonging to Austria, was seized upon by France in 1746. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle restored it, but, after falling again into the hands of the French, it was ceded to France by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, in 1791 and 1801.

BRADDOCK, Edward, major-general and commander in the British army, who, in 1755 marched against Fort du Quesne on the Ohio, fell into an Indian ambuscade, was defeated and slain. Washington, who had cautioned him in vain, conducted the retreat in a masterly manner.

BRAGANZA, a town of Portugal, made a duchy in 1442. It gives its name to the royal house of Portugal, of whom the first was John IV, who conspired, as duke of Braganza, with the Portuguese people in rendering them independent of Spain, in 1640.

BRAMA, the first person in the Trinity, or Trimurti, of the Hindoos. Brama is the *creator*, Vishnu, the *preserver*, or *redeemer*, and Siva, the *destroyer*. In the figures of this divinity, he is represented with four heads and four arms. He is gifted with great power, but is himself created by the Eternal One. Some believe that he dies annually, and rises again. He is considered as the lawgiver and teacher of India.

BRANDENBURGH, mark, or marquisate of, one of the most extensive districts of Upper Saxony. The sandy soil is best adapted to grain. It is rich in many natural productions. It includes Berlin (the capital), Potsdam, and Frankfort, containing 15,800 square miles, 1,535,160 inhabitants, and 150 towns. The Suevi, first, and then the Slavonians inhabited it. The latter were barbarians, but, in the 10th century, were conquered by Henry I, and converted to Christianity. The margraves of Brandenburg raised themselves to be dukes of

Prussia. The mark passed through various hands, till in the fifteenth century it came into those of the ancestors of the present royal family of Prussia. The elector, Frederick William, enlarged it by the annexation of several towns and districts. The old Mark, having been ceded to Napoleon, in 1807, formed a part of the kingdom of Westphalia, until 1814, when it was restored to Prussia. Potsdam, the capital of the province, contains 30,000 inhabitants.

BRANDYWINE, a small river, taking its rise in Pennsylvania, which, after a course of forty-five miles, flowing through the state of Delaware, joins the Christiana, two miles below Wilmington. The Brandywine mills are noted. But the river is known in history, for a battle fought in its vicinity, September 11, 1777, between the British and Americans, in which the latter sustained a defeat with a loss of 900 in killed and wounded.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a flourishing post-town in Windham county, Vermont, on the Connecticut, 41 miles north of Northampton. Population, in 1830, 2,241. It contains two parishes, each having a pleasant village. There are here an academy, a large printing establishment, various manufactories, and a flourishing trade. Here the Americans established fort Dummer, in 1724, which was the first settlement made by them in Vermont.

BRAZIL, an extensive and rich country of South America, bounded on the north by Venezuela, Guiana, and the Atlantic Ocean; east and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, and west by Buenos Ayres, or the United Provinces of La Plata, Bolivia, and Peru. Its extent, from north to south, is about 2,300 miles, and from east to west, nearly 2,000 miles. With a territory somewhat larger than the whole of the United States, possessing extraordinary wealth and fertility, it is inhabited by but five millions of people, exclusive of the Indians, concerning whom little information has been acquired. The different provinces are thus named: Pernambuco, Bahia, Minas Geraes, Rio Janeiro, St. Paul, Rio Grande, Maranhão, Pará, Matto Grosso, and Goyas.

Such was the division of Brazil in 1817 and 1818, but, in 1826, it was divided into eighteen different provinces. Brazil contains some of the largest rivers in the world; the Amazon, Tocantins, and San Francisco being the most prominent. There is much variety of climate, but generally it is healthy; and the salubrity of the vast elevated plains is unequalled by that

of any other region on the face of the globe. The richness of its wood and water, the profusion of its diamonds and gold, and its general healthiness, make it the El Dorado of the imagination. In the beds of the rivers are found topazes, chrysoberyls, other precious stones, and gold. The trees are of every description, adapted to cabinet-work, ship-building, and dyeing; while coffee, oranges, sugar, tobacco, indigo, and rice, are raised in abundance.

Brazil was discovered, April 24, 1500, by Pedro Alvarez de Cabral, who at first named it *Santa Cruz* (the Holy Cross), but king Emanuel, the Portuguese sovereign, called it *Brazil*, from the quantity of red wood which it produced. The Portuguese at first undervalued this country, and sent thither only criminals, and the refuse of their population, but the Jews, who had been banished to Brazil in 1548, having successfully introduced the culture of the sugar-cane, Thomas de Souza was sent over by the court of Lisbon, and began to find some good points about the country, although it had not yielded the desired gold. After temporary misfortunes, the colonists prospered, but the Portuguese had to contend against nations (France, Spain, and the United Provinces), whose jealousy was aroused by the accounts they heard of the richness and fertility of the Portuguese possessions. The Dutch met with great success in Brazil, but became the friends of the Portuguese, when the latter shook off the Spanish yoke and gained their independence. They still retained the seven provinces they had conquered, and hence arose the division of the country into the *Brazils*; but a pecuniary compensation induced them to resign their claims to the Portuguese. The diamond mines were not discovered till 1782. The prosperity of Brazil has not been what it might be made under an enlightened government. The conflicting interests of various bodies of its inhabitants; the unequal pressure of state burthens, and other causes, have tended to weaken and distract it. In 1806, the court of Portugal removed here, but in 1821, the king returned to Lisbon. Don Pedro, son of the king of Portugal, then governed Brazil under the title of emperor. But having abdicated in favor of his infant son, Pedro II, he is now in Europe, and the Brazilian government is conducted, during the minority of the prince, by a council of regency. The army of Brazil was composed, in 1824, of 30,000 regular troops, and 50,000 militia, in addition to a regiment of negroes. The navy, two years later, consisted of 96 ships.

The revenue has been recently estimated at \$16,000,000. A large part of the population—2,000,000—are negro slaves, and many slaves are yet constantly imported into this country. The most cultivated part of the population are the merchants of the maritime ports, the Europeans and Creoles, forming the true aristocracy of the country. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, with the exception of the independent native tribes, in the vast regions of the interior.

BREDA, a fortress in Dutch Brabant, formerly of immense importance. It has sustained several memorable sieges. In 1590, it was taken by Maurice, prince of Orange, and retaken by the Spaniards, under Spinola, in 1625, after a siege of 10 months. The French, during the revolution, gained possession of it, but it was abandoned by them in 1813.

BREMEN, a free city on the Weser, conspicuous in the Hanseatic league. The inhabitants embraced Calvinism in 1562. It is pleasant and prosperous, with a population of 38,000.

BRENNER, a high mountain of the Tyrol, over which runs the road to Italy. In 1809, the Tyrolese gallantly defended their rough precipices against the French, and severely harassed their march.

BRENNUS. Several chieftains of ancient Gaul bore this name, which is said to have been a title of dignity and honor. One, having ravaged Lombardy and Tuscany, marched to Rome, which he surrendered to plunder. The garrison held out in the citadel, which would have been taken at midnight by the foe, but for the noise made by the sacred geese of Juno, that were watchful even while the dogs slept. Brennus was then offered a thousand pounds weight of gold to spare the capital, and quit the territories of the republic. He threw into the scale which held the weights, his sword and helmet, haughtily exclaiming, "Wo to the vanquished." The treaty was ended by the timely arrival of the exiled Camillus, who refused the payment of even a pound of gold as ransom. "Rome," said he proudly, "is to liberate herself with iron and not with gold." He gave battle to the Gauls, and routed them, about 390 B. C.

BRESCIA, a city of Lombardy, containing 31,000 inhabitants. Its manufactures are, and have long been extensive, and its soil is remarkable for fertility. From the hands of the Venetians, it fell into those of the French, and finally the Austrians. Under the sway of the Venetian republic, the inhabitants were unruly, although particularly favored by government. In 1796,

as Bonaparte was quitting Brescia, the municipal officers, who accompanied him to the gate of the city, said that the Brescians loved liberty more than the rest of the Italians. "Yes," said the general, sarcastically, "they love to talk of it to their women."

BRESLAU, capital of Silesia, is situated on the Ohlaw; population, 83,860. More than four thousand Jews reside here. The architectural beauty of the city has been celebrated. It contains 20 catholic churches, and 84 literary institutions. Its commerce is considerable. Here the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians in 1757.

BREST, anciently *Brivates Portus*, and *Gesobrivates*, a French seaport in the department of Finisterre, with a fine harbor constructed by Cardinal Richelieu, in 1631. It is well fortified, and its dock-yards and magazines command admiration. It contains 25,865 inhabitants. It was attacked in 1694 by a British fleet and army, which were repulsed with a loss of 1300 men and their commander.

BRIAREUS, a fabled giant, son of Uranus and Terra, with 100 arms and 50 heads.

BRIENNE, a town in the department of the Aube, at the academy of which Napoleon learned the first principles of the military art. Here it was that his power was maintained the longest, and only fell with a convulsive struggle.

BRIGALIER, Abbé, lived during the reign of Louis XIII. The superstitions of his time are displayed by some passages in his life. He was almoner to Mademoiselle de Montauban, and spent 30,000 crowns to become an adept in the magic art, without accomplishing his end. Being with the court at Compiègne, a lady who had purchased a piece of red silk, instead of green, begged the Abbé to change it to the color she wished. Rather than lose his reputation as a magician, Brigalier bought a piece of green silk and gave it to the lady, who was astonished at his success, and forthwith circulated the tale. By various tricks of legerdemain, he maintained his credit as a sorcerer, so that the archbishop of Paris gravely commanded him to desist from his unhallowed occupations.

BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, Jean Pierre, a prominent character in the history of the French revolution, whose writings tended greatly to bring monarchical power into disrepute. He was the son of a pastry-cook, and was born in 1754. At the age of 30, he was imprisoned in the Bastille, for a work which treated of prohibited subjects. After numerous changes of action and residence, which the nature of his works, and

the fluctuating state of his popularity rendered necessary, having been engaged some time in England, some time with the duke of Orleans, and some time in America, he was at last guillotined with his friends, by the faction of Robespierre, in 1793.

BRISTOL, an important commercial city of England, on the river Avon, with (in 1831) 103,889 inhabitants. Its distance west from London is 117 miles. It is of great antiquity, and was called by the ancient Britons *Caer Brito*. The cathedral is part of a monastery, founded by Stephen, in 1146.

BRISTOL, R. I., is a pleasant and flourishing sea-port town, capital of a county of the same name, 15 miles south of Providence. It is a place of considerable trade, with a population, in 1830, of 3,054. It contains an academy, public library, and 4 houses of public worship. The Indians called it *Pocanocket* and *Sowam*.

BRITAIN (so called because the inhabitants adorned their bodies with *brit*, paint), was little known until the invasion of Julius Cæsar, who conducted his army into this country, on the pretext of punishing the Britons for the aid which they had given to the Gauls, in 55 B. C. The inhabitants were then ferocious and warlike, clad in skins, and armed with clubs, and even the iron-breasted Roman legions quailed at first before the horrid front which the infuriated natives presented to their invaders. The Romans kept possession of Britain 500 years, during which many improvements were introduced, and the manners of the people became assimilated to those of their conquerors. This, however, was not effected without much bloodshed. The Romans having, in the fifth century, quitted Britain, to defend their other territories, invaded by the Goths and Vandals, the Britons were attacked by the Scots, and sought the assistance of the Saxons and Angles. These defeated the Scots, but made themselves masters also of the kingdom, and gave it the name of Anglia, or England. England was divided, by the Saxons, into seven distinct kingdoms, called the Saxon Heptarchy, some of which were established in the fifth, and others in the sixth century; most of them continued till 800, when Egbert reigned alone.

The states generally acknowledged the superiority of one monarch, called the king of Britain. The kingdom of *Kent* contained only that county: it began in 455, and ended in 827. *South Saxony* contained Sussex and Surrey: began 491, ended about 600. *West Saxony* contained Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Wilt-

shire, Hampshire, and Berkshire: began 519, ended 1060. *East Saxony* contained Essex, Middlesex, and part of Hertfordshire: began 527, ended 747. *Northumberland* contained Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and part of Scotland, as far as Edinburgh Frith: began 547, ended about 729. *East Anglia*, contained Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire: began 575, ended 973. *Mercia*, or, the Middle kingdom, contained Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, and part of Hertfordshire: began 582, ended 827. These several kingdoms, at the dates specified, were merged in those of their more powerful neighbors.

England, from 653, suffered many invasions from the Danes, who several times made themselves masters of it. They were finally expelled (1041), and the Saxon government restored in the person of Edward the Confessor. During this time flourished Canute, Harold, and Hardicanute. In 1066, the Normans, under William the Conqueror, obtained possession of the kingdom, having defeated the English under Harold, in the battle of Hastings. By this circumstance, the whole moral and political constitution of England underwent an important change. The Norman principle of lordship and vassalage was introduced and enforced, and it was not until after some generations, that the barons themselves, feeling the chain of passive submission too galling, gave the first impulse to that spirit, which burst the fetters of feudalism. To the time of king John, the history of England is little else than an account of the acts of the kings done with a direct view to acquire and sustain this unnatural authority. The first William did almost nothing else. His brother perished while hunting in the New Forest, which his father had depopulated for that amusement. Henry relaxed a little, as well as Stephen, to support his usurpation. Henry II employed his power advantageously in his conquest of Ireland. King John, after many feeble attempts at continued despotism, was compelled, by the exasperated barons, to sign what was afterwards called the Magna Charta (Great Charter); which renounced some of the most odious prerogatives of royalty, and extended a moderate share of liberty to the barons of the realm. John, however, involved the nation, with himself, in odious submissions

to the pope, the influence of which it cost England and her succeeding kings many struggles to counteract. Civil liberty increased under his successor, a weak and contemptible prince, and the first traces of a house of commons may be perceived in this reign.

By the military ardor of Robert, duke of Normandy, the crown had been given up to the second brother, in consideration of money advanced on his expedition to Palestine. On Robert's attempt to recover it in the succeeding reign, he was taken and confined for the remainder of his life in Cardiff Castle. With this exception, the history of England presents little of importance in connection with its foreign policy, till Henry II provoked a war with Scotland, in which their king, William, was taken prisoner, and only re-obtained his crown by doing homage for it as a vassal. This reign was also distinguished by two great acquisitions of territory; Ireland by arbitrary conquest, and Guienne and Poitou by marriage. During this period, however, the power of the church of Rome had so increased as to overshadow the crown; Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, evincing its arrogance and determination to dictate in matters temporal as well as spiritual. Some of the finest counties in the north of England, were actually held by the Scotch, by the empty ceremony of vassalage. By the treachery of John, Normandy was lost to the English crown, the pope was constituted the virtual lord of his dominions, and Lewis, prince of France, was actually encouraged to assume the title.

The reign of Henry III was occupied in the monarch's disputes with his barons, and extortions from the Jews. The dependency of Scotland was confirmed by the violent imposition of Baliol upon the throne, his subsequent confinement, and the decided overthrow of the Scotch forces that opposed the English. All, however, was recovered by the gallantry of Robert Bruce. Edward III, by his successes at Cressy and Poitiers, and that at Durham, obtained for England much glory at much expense, and two royal captives, but little solid advantage, while the campaign in Spain occasioned the death of the Black Prince, and ultimately that of his father in 1377. In this reign, and in one private individual, we find the first dawn of the reformation. Wickliff, under the protection of John of Gaunt, the king's brother, began those denunciations of the papal abuses, which, in the end, overthrew that corrupt and foreign dominion in England. It was

during the absence of Richard II, in quelling a disturbance in Ireland, that the people, vexed with continual exaction, and offended at the injustice of the king to his cousin, the duke of Lancaster, invited the latter from banishment, to control the operations of the king and his advisers. He landed, usurped the crown, murdered the king, quelled the insurrections consequent, and captured the heir to the Scottish throne.

The feats of his successor, Henry V, in gaining the crown of France, and the reverses of his son, who lost it, form the principal features of their respective reigns; except that to the latter are to be added the civil contentions with the deposed line for the possession of the throne, their success, and the old king's murder. Richard III, who followed Edward IV and Edward V of the house of York, was himself succeeded by Henry VII, of the other line, who, by marrying the daughter of Edward IV, united the two houses. Henry VIII, though perhaps the greatest tyrant that ever filled the English throne, made a new era in the history of the country, in its total emancipation from papal authority. The power, however, of which he had deprived the pope, he seized for himself, and was, at least, as vigorous in its exercise. The next reign ratified and enlarged his acts in favor of the protestant religion; and, although the bigot Mary for a time rebound the chains, and rekindled the fires of persecution, the reformation was too firmly established to be overthrown, and her successor, Elizabeth, settled it upon a foundation, which will endure as long as the conviction of its necessity exists.

During all this time, from the death of Edward III, the foreign relations of England, though continually fluctuating, were never considerably changed. Henry VIII, in league with the pope and the emperor, made some conquests in France, and his generals defeated and slew James IV, of Scotland, at Flodden-field; and, in his successor's reign, an expedition into that country was executed at the desire of the late king, on a fruitless expedition to induce the Scots to marry the princess Mary to Edward V. In the reign of Mary, Calais was lost by treachery. Elizabeth intrigued with Scotland, but fought with Spain. Her defence of her kingdom against the celebrated Armada, in 1588, would of itself, stamp her reign with glory. The attack on Cadiz by the earl of Essex, was eminently successful, and the other enterprises of her admirals were very considerable. She also supported the protestants of

Germany against Austria, and the Dutch against the Spaniards.

On Elizabeth's death, the English and Scottish crowns became united in the person of James I, a vain and pedantic prince. The imprudence of his son and successor, Charles I, brought him to the scaffold in 1648, and a republican form of government was established under the protector, Oliver Cromwell. During this period, however, England maintained a high rank in the scale of nations, and Cromwell showed himself as well qualified to govern as to gain. The usurpation was perhaps a harsh medicine to the constitution, but its operation was short, and its effects even salutary. Charles II was restored in 1660. The people of England by this time understood the rights of the subject, as well as the duties of the monarch, and when James II attempted to rule absolutely, and to overthrow the religion of the country, a bloodless revolution forced him to abdicate the throne, and set upon it his son-in-law, William, an avowed Protestant. The liberties of the people took deeper root by his confirmation of their bill of rights. In this reign an expedition, headed by the king, was sent out to reduce Ireland, and a war waged with France, not generally successful, but in which there appeared some brilliant sparks of enterprise, and one or two fair incidents of good fortune. It was in the reign of his successor, Anne, that the age of English chivalry seemed to revive, and the military mania of the two rival nations to be renewed. The valor and skill of Marlborough triumphed over the most splendid arrays of military might under Louis XIV. Germany was saved, Gibraltar taken, and Dunkirk ceded, in a course of victories as brilliant as any which the pen of the historian records. It was also in this memorable reign that the union of Scotland with England took place.

The succession of the house of Hanover now took place. The short reign of George I was principally noted for its domestic and foreign inquietude. The reign of George II was distinguished by the battle of Dettingen, fought by the king in person; the defeat of the pretender; the military contests with France; the naval triumphs over that kingdom and Spain; the capture of Goree in Africa, and the conquest of French America. The most important feature of the reign of George III, was the loss of America, produced by the odious tyranny of England. After a struggle of eight years, in which she saw her vast armies and fleets defeated by the bravery of a nation of patriots, Great Britain was compelled to relinquish her



Edward III., and his
 Great Council, 1328.

Guinevere and her
 in 15th Century.



Norman.

Henry XI. and his
 Council.

Medley of 14th Century.



Briton Romanized

Early Britons.



Saxons.

Druid.



Edward III.,
from an old MSS.

Women Servants
of 17th Century.

Gentlemen and Ladies of Rank,
in 15th Century.



Norman.

Henry XI. and Becket.

Soldiers of 14th Century.



Englishmen and Ladies of Rank,
in 17th Century.

Edward III.,
of 17th Century.
from an old MS.



Soldiers of 17th Century.

Henry VI and Richard.

Norman.

colonies, and acknowledge their independence. The peace of Europe, which had been settled at Aix-la-Chapelle, was now broken by the different powers siding with the combatants, and thus England was at once involved in war with France, Spain, and Holland, while the dissensions of party at home increased to an alarming height. The war was, however, concluded by a treaty with those powers in 1763. The war of the French revolution forms actually a second period of this reign. The first direct interference on the part of the British, was in two unsuccessful expeditions under the duke of York and Sir S. Hood, and in the capture of some French West India islands, and of Pondicherry in India. In the latter country very great advantages were acquired over the natives; Tip-poo Sultan was entirely defeated and killed, and Seringapatam captured.

France, having disposed of her continental enemies, began to act on the offensive, and undertook an invasion of Ireland, seven ships of the line having, with that intent, anchored in Bantry Bay. The war in the mean time had divided the sentiments of the people, and strong dissatisfaction was manifested by the revolutionary party. The ministers were firm in their measures, and the king's life was put in danger on his going to parliament. Two attempts at negotiation failed, and the internal difficulties were increased by the stoppage of the bank, the mutiny of the fleet, and the menace of rebellion in Ireland. The first evil was palliated, but the two last were not suppressed without much bloodshed. The intentions of the French were, however, defeated; 1800 men who had landed in Ireland, surrendered, and the English fleet recovered its reputation by a victory over the Spaniards, and by the celebrated battle of the Nile, in 1798. These events having raised the spirits of the continental powers, Austria, Russia, and Turkey joined England against France, while Ireland was pacified by a show of much promise which was to be effected by an union. The allies were defeated at Marengo, with great slaughter, and the English, at the request of the grand Signior, agreed to evacuate Egypt, and made an unsuccessful attempt upon the Boulogne flotilla. Such was the state of things, when, in 1801, both countries found it convenient to conclude peace.

The war recommenced in 1803, by the loss on the English side of Hanover, and the seizure of the British in France, which was retaliated by the seizure of French vessels and seamen. To oppose the increasing power of

the new French emperor, Mr. Pitt was chosen minister. In the mean time the most advantageous treaties had been concluded with the native states of India, and the French defeated by lord Nelson in the great and decisive naval engagement of Trafalgar, in 1805. Nelson, who fell in the engagement, was honored with a magnificent public funeral. This was the last trophy of those great preparations, which Mr. Pitt had made to support his system by the overthrow of that of the French, an object which in the sequel, they certainly accomplished. Pitt died in 1806, and Mr. Fox, his great political opponent and successor, in the same year. During this period, the successes in other parts had been partial; but, at home, a triumph over injustice and inhumanity was obtained in the abolition of the slave-trade. The new ministry persisting in pressing the Catholic claims, received his majesty's intimation to resign. It was at this juncture, in 1808, that Britain made herself a party to reinstate the imbecile Bourbon of Spain. The campaign was commenced by Sir Arthur Wellesley (now lord Wellington), with the repulse of Junot at Vimeira; but the defeat and death of Sir John Moore, at Corunna, followed. Though the English under Sir Arthur Wellesley were still in force in Portugal, and had obtained some advantages, they had to contend equally with the weakness of the Spaniards and the power of the French. They therefore entrenched themselves behind their lines at Torres Vedras.

Two expeditions of different fortune took place at this time; one to the south of Italy, and the other to the island of Walcheren. Several valuable captures in other parts were made. At this period (1810), the insanity of the king incapacitated him from governing, and his son, the dissipated prince of Wales, was appointed regent. The war in Spain was still carried on with determination, but with partial success. The reorganization of the Spanish and Portuguese armies, and the reviving spirit of the Cortes, changed the aspect of affairs. Meanwhile, Russia, Prussia, and Sweden had entered into alliance with England, who supplied them with vast subsidies to support their armies. Holland, also, by the assistance of England, had risen on its masters, and Napoleon, pressed by the allies, and having suffered immense losses in Russia, was obliged to give way, and armies entered France on two sides. Lord Wellington, proceeding through Spain, passed the Pyrenees through almost unremitted conflict, invested Bayonne, occupied Bourdeaux, defeated Soult

before Toulouse, and there received the news of the capture of Paris, and the cessation of hostilities. Meanwhile England had been also engaged in a war with America, which was prosecuted on the plea of her assumed right to search our vessels for deserters. The treaty of peace was signed at Ghent in 1814.

The next year Great Britain was again called into active co-operation with the other confederates, to depose Napoleon, who had returned in triumph from Elba, and resumed the throne of France without opposition. After the victory at Waterloo, the allies entered Paris, and reinstated Louis XVIII on the throne, while Napoleon surrendered himself to an English ship, and was sent to St. Helena, where he was detained until his death, in 1820. The accession of George IV, January 29, 1820, the trial and death of queen Caroline, and the disturbances at her funeral; the scarcity and distress in Ireland and England, are facts of equal interest and notoriety. George IV died in 1830, and was succeeded by his brother, William IV, who, as duke of Clarence, had served for a long time in the navy. The accession of the "sailor-king," as he is popularly termed, was hailed with joy by the friends of liberal principles, and the progress of parliamentary and popular reform, is rapid. "The American mind," says an intelligent writer, "appears to have already achieved an entire victory over that of England, even on English ground. The whole British community,—the living, thinking, feeling, moving, acting mass denominated *the Public*, is thoroughly penetrated, imbued, *saturated*,—if we may use the expression,—with American principles. They have already swept down the Test and Corporation acts;—the restraints on the Catholics; the bloodstained criminal code; colonial slavery; the Chinese monopoly, and above all, the old constitution of the House of Commons. They are now fast undermining the bank;—the national debt;—the church;—the peerage and the throne. They already carry all before them in the House of Commons, the real seat of the government,—occupy the ministerial benches, and thence issue their decrees, in the name of the king. The great modern engine for maintaining political influence, which has been well described as a *Fourth Estate*, more important and powerful than the other three put together,—the press,—is almost wholly with them. The adversary still presents a feeble show of resistance in the House of Lords, and a few journals hang out here and there the grand hailing sign of distress. It is even rumored

that the conqueror of Waterloo is buckling on his rusty armor, and dreaming of a new career of domestic conquest. But what can a few gouty old gentlemen effect against the will of the people? Even Wellington, though backed by the redoubtable Christopher North, would find himself as powerless, in such a contest, as the renowned knight of La Mancha and his squire, in their encounter with the windmills."

England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, with the adjacent islands, form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The colonial dependencies of Great Britain are of immense importance, and found in every quarter of the globe. The government is a limited monarchy, the king being an hereditary sovereign. The parliament, the legislative branch of government, consists of the House of Lords, composed of hereditary peers, and a House of Commons, which is elective. The navy of England consists of nearly six hundred ships. The fleet furnished by British ports with which Edward III besieged Calais, was composed of 748 vessels, manned by 14,956 sailors. The fleet of Henry V, designed to invade France (1415), consisted of 1500 vessels. The national debt of England amounts to 780 millions sterling. The climate of England is moist, but the soil generally fertile, and the agricultural and mineral productions of the greatest importance. Among the last are coal, copper, tin, and iron.

BRITAIN, dynasties of.

The following is the succession of sovereigns under the Heptarchy and United Kingdom.

The kingdom of KENT contained only the county of Kent; its kings were—

1. Hengist, who began.....	A. D. 454
2. Eske	488
3. Octa.....	512
4. Ymbric.....	534
5. Ethelbert	568
6. Edbald	616
7. Ercombert.....	640
8. Egbert.....	664
9. Lothaire	673
10. Edrick.....	684
11. Withred.....	685
12. { Eodbert and }	725
{ Ethelbert }	
13. Ethelbert alone.....	743
14. Aldric.....	760
15. Elkebert Pren.....	794
16. Cudred	799
17. Baldred	805

It ended in 823, and its first Christian king was Ethelbert.

The kingdom of SOUTH SAXONY contained the counties of Sussex and Surrey.

1. Ella began to reign.....	A. D. 491
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2. Cissa.....	A. D. 514
3. Chevelin.....	590
4. Ceolwic.....	592
5. Ceoluph.....	597
6. { Cinigsil }	611
7. { Quicelm }	643
7. Canowalch.....	643
8. Adelwach.....	648

It ended in 685, and its first Christian king was Adelwach.

The kingdom of EAST SAXONY contained the counties of Essex and Middlesex.

1. Erchenwin began to reign.....	A. D. 527
2. Sleda.....	587
3. Sebert.....	598
4. { Lexred }	616
4. { Seward }	616
4. { Sigebert }	616
5. Sigebert the Little.....	623
6. Sigebert the Good.....	653
7. Swithelme.....	655
8. Sighere and Sebbi.....	665
9. Sebbi.....	683
10. { Sigherd and }	694
10. { Leofrid }	694
11. Offa.....	700
12. Ceolfred.....	709
13. Suithred.....	746
14. Sigered.....	799

It ended in 827, and its first Christian king was Sebert.

The kingdom of NORTHUMBERLAND contained Yorkshire, Durham, Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland; its kings were—

1. Ella, or Ida, whose reign commenced.....	A. D. 547
2. Adda.....	559
3. Clappea.....	566
4. Theodwald.....	572
5. Fridulph.....	573
6. Theodorick.....	579
7. Athelrick.....	586
8. Athelfrid.....	593
9. Edwin.....	617
10. Osric.....	633
11. Oswald.....	634
12. Oswy.....	643
13. Ethelward.....	653
14. Egfrid.....	670
15. Alkfrid.....	685
16. Osred I.....	705
17. Cewred.....	716
18. Osrick.....	718
19. Ceoluphe.....	730
20. Egbert.....	737
21. Osswulph.....	758
22. Edilwald.....	759
23. Alured.....	765
24. Ethelred.....	774
25. Alswald I.....	779
26. Osred II.....	789
27. Ethelred restored.....	790
28. Osbald.....	796
29. Ardulph.....	797
30. Alfwald II.....	807
31. Andred.....	810

It ended in 827, and its first Christian king was Edwin.

The kingdom of MERCA contained the counties of Huntingdon, Rutland, Lincoln, Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Oxford, Chester, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, Stafford, Warwick, Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford.

1. Creda began to reign.....	A. D. 585
2. Wibba.....	595
3. Cheorlas.....	616
4. Peuda.....	625
5. Peada.....	656
6. Wolfhere.....	659
7. Ethelred.....	675
8. Keured.....	694
9. Ceolred.....	709
10. Ethelbald.....	716
11. Offa.....	757
12. Egfrid.....	794
13. Cenolf.....	795
14. Rerelme.....	819
15. Ceolwolf.....	819
16. Burnulf.....	821
17. Ludecan.....	823
18. Whiglafe.....	825

It ended in 827, and its first Christian king was Peada.

The kingdom of EAST ANGLIA contained the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and the isle of Ely: its kings were—

1. Uffa who began to reign.....	A. D. 575
2. Titillus.....	578
3. Redwald.....	599
4. Erpenwald.....	624
5. Sigebert.....	636
6. { Egrik }	644
6. { Annas }	644
7. Ethelhere.....	654
8. Ethwald.....	656
9. Adwulf.....	664
10. Alswald.....	683
11. Beorna and Ethelbert.....	749
12. Beorna alone.....	758
13. Ethelred.....	761
14. Ethelbert.....	790

It ended in 792, and its first Christian king was Redwald.

The kingdom of WEST SAXONY contained the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Hants, and Berks.

1. Cedric began to reign.....	A. D. 519
2. Kenrick.....	534
3. Cheroline.....	560
4. Ceolric.....	592
5. Ceoluph.....	598
6. Kingills and Quinthelin.....	611
7. Ceonowalch.....	643
8. Adelwalch.....	648
9. Sexburga.....	672
10. Censua, Eswin, and Centwin.....	674
11. Ceadwald.....	686
12. Ina.....	688
13. Adelard.....	726
14. Cudred.....	740

15. Sigebert and Cenulph.....A. D. 754
 16. Brithick.....784
 17. Egbert.....800

It ended in 828, and its first Christian king was Kingills.

THE HEPTARCHY UNITED.

Egbert.....A. D. 827
Ethelwolf.....837
Ethelbald.....857
Ethelbert II.....860
Ethelred.....866
Alfred.....872
Edward the Elder.....901
Athelstan.....929
Edmund.....940
Edred.....947
Edwy.....955
Edgar.....972
Edward the Martyr.....975
Ethelred II.....979
Sweyn.....1013
Canute.....1014
Edmund Ironside.....1016
Harold.....1036
Hardicanute.....1041
Edward the Confessor.....1842
Harold II.....1065

SINCE THE CONQUEST.

William the Conqueror.....1066
William Rufus.....1087
Henry I.....1100
Stephen.....1135
Henry II.....1154
Richard I.....1189
John.....1199
Henry III.....1216
Edward I.....1272
Edward II.....1307
Edward III.....1327
Richard II.....1377
Henry IV.....1399
Henry V.....1413
Henry VI.....1422
Edward IV.....1461
Edward V.....1483
Richard III.....1483
Henry VII.....1485
Henry VIII.....1509
Edward VI.....1547
Mary I.....1553
Elizabeth.....1558
James I.....1603
Charles I.....1625
Charles II.....1649
James II.....1685
Mary II.....1689
William III.....1689
Anne.....1702
George I.....1714
George II.....1727
George III.....1760
George IV.....1820
William IV.....1830

BRITAIN, New; a cluster of islands separated by Dampier's strait from New Guinea.

BRITANNICUS Cæsar, Tiberius Claudius Germanicus, called after the return of his father,

the emperor Claudius, from Britain, *Britannicus*. His mother was the infamous Messalina. By the intrigues of Agrippina, the second wife of Claudius, he was poisoned, after having been excluded from the succession.

BROOKLYN, a city of the state of New York, in King's county, Long Island, separated from the city of New York by the East River. The population of Brooklyn is rapidly increasing with its manufactures and trade. In 1830 it contained 12,043 inhabitants. At the commencement of the present year Brooklyn received a city charter. The houses of recent date are spacious and elegant, and the heights which overhang the river and command a view of New York, are studded with neat and pretty dwellings, embowered in shrubbery and flowers. The healthiness of Brooklyn, and its contiguity to New York, have tended to increase its population largely within a few years. Between this place and Flatbush, the Americans sustained a disastrous defeat during the war of the revolution.

BROOKS, John, a revolutionary officer and eminent physician, born in Medford, Mass. 1752. His father was a farmer. After completing his professional studies, he joined with ardor the army, and was among the first to fight for the freedom of America. On the retreat of the British from Lexington, the company which he commanded had no small share in contributing to the annoyances of that humiliating flight. Brooks enjoyed the confidence and esteem of General Washington, and had a colonel's commission, when the army was disbanded, and he retired to the practice of his profession. The rank of major-general of militia was conferred upon him, and he showed, in the insurrection of 1786, that he had forgotten none of his former vigor and address. He was chosen to succeed Governor Strong, and died, highly respected and esteemed, in the 73d year of his age, March, 1825.

BROWN, Charles Brockden, a distinguished novelist, born in Philadelphia, in 1771. He was originally destined for the law, but the delicacy of his constitution and his natural timidity prevented his pursuing a legal career. He was the author of several novels, which possess a fascinating power, although their scenes are generally painful and unnatural. Arthur Mervyn and Edgar Huntly are, perhaps, the best. Brown edited several periodicals, and his literary labors greatly impaired his health, and hastened the progress of the consumption of which he died in 1809, at the age of 38.

BROWN, William, a native of Ireland, who

came to the United States at the age of 14, in 1793, and was for a long time engaged at sea in the merchant service. After being captured by the English, he found himself, in 1814, at Buenos Ayres, in the command of a British merchant ship. He immediately joined the republican navy, and gained great fame by his various daring exploits.

BROWNE, Maximilian Ulysses, count, a soldier of the imperial army, finally field-marshal of Austria. Between 1745 and 1757 he ran a career of glory. He died of wounds received at the battle of Prague, 1757.

BRUCE, James, a native of Scotland, born 1730, distinguished himself by his travels in Africa. He died in 1794. He claims the honor of having been the first European who beheld the sources of the Nile. His veracity has been often doubted, but his accounts have been confirmed by more recent travellers.

BRUCE, Robert, the competitor of Baliol for the crown of Scotland. He regarded Wallace, the celebrated Scottish warrior and patriot, as an ambitious man, whose acts were only dictated by self-interest. He accordingly fought beneath the banners of England, on the field of Falkirk. After that eventful battle, Wallace had a meeting with him on the banks of Carron, and convinced him of the elevation of his views. Bruce, softened even to weeping, swore to espouse the cause of his country.

BRUCE, Robert, son of the preceding, was one of the Scotch nobles in the train of Edward I, when he returned to London in 1305, exulting in his successes over the Scotch. A conspiracy was formed to place Bruce on the throne, and, through imminent danger, he escaped to Scotland, and raised the standard of his country. Defeated, his wife a prisoner, his three brothers hanged, it was thought that he himself had yielded up his life. But he had only retired for a season, and, reappearing, he put himself at the head of a brave army, and was completely victorious at Bannockburn, June 24, 1314. This victory decided the independence of his country. After his claim had been again disputed by the English, Edward III confirmed the independence of the Scottish crown, by renouncing all claims to it in 1329. The haughty spirit of the Scottish nobles is well illustrated in the following anecdote. When, in consequence of their encroachments on the lands of the king and commons, they were required by Bruce to show their titles to their possessions, they drew their swords, and cried; "We purchased them, not with gold, but iron;

and these are the instruments by which we hold them."

BRUNN, capital of Moravia, and of the circle of Brunn, a manufacturing place, with a population of 33,000.

BRUNSWICK, Frederick William, duke of, born in 1771. He joined the war against France in 1806, and continued, throughout his life, the determined enemy of Napoleon. His black Brunswickers, so called from their dress and equipments being entirely black, held out upon the continent as long as resistance was of any avail, and finally their duke retired to England. In 1815, he again appeared in arms, and fell at Quatre-bras, on the 16th of June. His death was atoned for by the bravery of his black huzzars.

BRUSSELS, the capital of the kingdom of Belgium, with a population of 106,000. It is a pleasant city, and was held by the French from 1794 to 1814. It is distinguished for its buildings, its canals, its fountains, and its manufactories. The carpets made here are highly valued.

BRUTUS, Lucius Junius, a celebrated Roman. He was the son of Marcus Junius by a daughter of Tarquin the Elder. When his father and brothers were beheaded by Tarquin, Brutus saved himself by feigning idiocy, whence his surname, signifying *the Brute*, was given him. He continued this appearance until Lucretia killed herself in consequence of the violence of Sextus Tarquin. This was the time for Brutus to rouse the Roman people to action, and display the energy of his mind. By his exertions the Tarquins were expelled and the monarchy changed for a republic. The consulship was then instituted, and Brutus and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were chosen the first to hold that dignity. When his sons joined in the conspiracy to restore the Tarquins, Brutus, convinced of their guilt, ordered their execution, that this example might confirm the liberty of Rome. The same year he was slain at the head of his troops, fighting against Aruns, the son of Tarquin, who also fell in the encounter. This took place, B. C. 509. Brutus was mourned by the whole Roman people.

BRUTUS, Marcus Junius, lineally descended from the above, whose republican principles he seemed to inherit. In the civil wars he joined Pompey, although the latter was his father's murderer, only because he looked upon him as just and patriotic in his claims. After the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared Brutus, but made him one of his friends. He,

however, forgot the favor when Cæsar displayed his ambition and tyranny, and conspired with many of the citizens of Rome, to stab Cæsar in the senate-house. Brutus was forced to retire into Greece by the excitement created by Antony. Here he gained many friends, but was soon pursued by Antony, accompanied by the young Octavius. A battle was fought at Philippi. Brutus, who commanded the right wing of the republican army, defeated the enemy; but Cassius, on the left, was overpowered, and Brutus found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He, however, made his escape, and soon after fell upon his sword, B. C. 42. It is said that, previous to this battle, a spectral figure twice the size of life, appeared to Brutus, and warned him of his fate.

BUCCANEERS. The French and English freebooters of America acquired so great notoriety, that an historical work would be incomplete without a mention of them. After the assassination of Henry IV of France, many Frenchmen settled in St. Christopher, an island of the group of Antilles. Being driven from this place in 1630, they sought refuge on the western coast of St. Domingo, and the neighboring island of Tortugas. Their wild and solitary life possessed a certain charm, which induced many Englishmen to join them, and their numbers at length became considerable. They were hardy and enterprising, and, deprived of the softening influence of female society, nourished a spirit of reckless ferocity. They did not, however, display at first those stern features which afterwards characterized them, but were comparatively peaceful and industrious. Those who were settled at St. Domingo, used to hunt the wild cattle of the island, whose *hides* they sold to the crews that landed on their coast. They were accustomed to *boucaner*, that is, to roast the flesh of these animals before large fires, and thence received the name of *boucaners*, or *buccaneers*. Increasing in strength and spirit, they defied the attempts of the Spaniards to subdue them, and soon made themselves formidable by their predatory excursions.

The Spaniards resolved to extirpate the wild cattle, and thus induce the buccaneers to become farmers for support, or else to join their more lawless comrades on the island of Tortugas. The buccaneers nourished a deep-seated hatred of the Spaniards, and it was their vessels which were most frequently attacked by the pirates. Sailing from the American ports, laden with the most precious productions of the New

World, the size and strength of the galleons formed no adequate protection against the numbers and intrepidity of the buccaneers, who attacked them in boats, ill equipped, it is true, but manned by crews of iron nerve, and unquailing resolution. The spirits of the Spaniards became crushed by the repeated successes of the buccanners, and before long they did not even attempt to defend themselves. Thus when Laurent, a famous buccaneer, found himself in a small vessel, with a few guns, and two Spanish 60 gun-ships along-side, the desperation and fury of his resistance so overawed the Spanish officers, that they permitted him to escape, although they had him completely in their power.

The leaders of the buccaneers were chosen for superior daring, but enjoyed but few privileges save that of being foremost in danger. In dividing their spoils, all had an equal share, or, if any exception was made, it was in favor of those who had received very severe wounds in combat. The captain had no larger share than any of his followers, unless he happened to have displayed extraordinary skill and valor. Previous to dividing the booty, each was obliged to swear that he had kept back no part of the prize, and a perjury, which was of rare occurrence, was punished by the exile of the offender to a desert island. The share of those who had fallen was appropriated to relieve the necessities of their relations, or as gifts to the church, in case there were no surviving friends or relatives. The buccaneers were scrupulous in observing the outward rites of religion, and offered up prayers for the success of each enterprise before embarking in it. So formidable were the operations of the buccaneers, that they greatly diminished the trade between Spain and America. The baleful effects of the climate, and the nature of their occupation gradually diminished their numbers, and they were at length extirpated by the French and English governments. From them originated the French settlements on the western part of St. Domingo, although their piracies were ended in the commencement of the 18th century.

Several of their leaders acquired a reputation for daring and enterprise, which has preserved their names from oblivion. One of the most noted of these was Montbar, the son of a gentleman of Languedoc, who early imbibed a hatred for the Spaniards. While at school, performing the part of a Frenchman in a drama, in his combat with a fellow student, who represented a Spaniard, he so far forgot the reality of his situation, in the illusion of the mo-

ment, that he would have slain his antagonist but for the intervention of the more cool-headed spectators. At an early age Montbar embarked for America, and was highly delighted when, one day, a Spanish galleon hove in sight. Long before the vessels met, Montbar had completed his preparations for the combat, and, with an unsheathed sword beneath his arm, was pacing the deck, in all the hot hurry of untried valor. The moment the vessels closed, calling to the boarders, he sprang on the deck of the galleon, and carried all before him by the impetuosity of his attack. While his comrades were busy in estimating and dividing the booty, he was sternly gazing on the stiffened bodies of the first victims of his hatred, like an eagle hovering over the slain. Arrived at St. Domingo, the buccaneers who came on board to trade, complained that the Spaniards, during their absence in the chase, destroyed their settlements. "Make me your leader," cried Montbar, "and I will teach these spoilers that there exists a power greater than theirs. I seek for no emoluments, the joys of battle are enough for me." Struck with his appearance and impetuosity, they chose him their leader, and had no reason to repent having done so, for he unweariedly pursued the Spaniards with invariable success, and succeeded in inducing the Indians to forsake the Spaniards and league against them with the buccaneers.

BUCHAREST, the chief city of Walachia, with 80,000 inhabitants, has a considerable trade in wine, and other productions. Peace was concluded here between Russia and Turkey, May 28, 1812.

BUCHARIA, Great; a country in the interior of Asia, including Bucharua Proper, Samarcand, and Balkh, the Sogdiana and Bactriana of antiquity. It is the southeastern part of Independent Tartary. The Bucharians, original inhabitants, of Persian descent, are frugal and industrious. The natural productions of the country are various and valuable. The city of Bucharua contains a population of about 100,000 souls. The province of Balkh now forms an independent state. The government is despotic, and the religion Mohammedan. The trade is important.

BUCHARIA, Little, lying to the east of the preceding, is not well known. Its situation is elevated, and the climate accordingly very severe. In 1683, this country was conquered by the Calmucks, who were in turn subdued by the Chinese, in 1759.

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, duke of,

born in 1592, was the favourite of James I, and Charles I, of England. He abused his power in the most shameless manner, and disgraced the high dignities which were conferred upon him, displaying in all his acts, ambition, avarice, and caprice. In the reign of Charles I, he fermented discords between the king and people, and was hated by all those who had acquired an insight into his character. He was killed at Portsmouth, August, 1628, by a subaltern officer.

BUCKINGHAM, George Villiers, duke of, son of the preceding, was born January 30, 1627. After completing his course at the university, and travelling for some time on the continent, he returned, and, on the breaking out of the civil war, served in the royal army. In 1648, after an absence of some time he fought under the banners of Charles II, and fled with him to Flanders. After the restoration he was high in favor with the king, and became one of his ministers. The treason of which he was afterwards guilty, was pardoned, but he continued his plots, and died, despised by all, at Kirkby Moorside, in Yorkshire, April 16, 1688. His private life was profligate. His talents were brilliant, and he did much to improve the literary taste of his age.

BUENOS AYRES, a country of South America, is bounded north by Bolivia, east by Brazil, southeast by the Atlantic ocean, south by Patagonia, and west by Chili and the Pacific ocean. In 1816, it declared its independence, previous to which, it was a Spanish vice-royalty, called the "Vice-royalty of Rio de la Plata," or simply, "la Plata." The western and northern parts of the country are rough, but large portions are extremely level; in the south, for instance, the *pampas* (immense plains) are more than 1200 miles long, and 500 broad, filled with wild cattle, and the abode of Indians hardly less wild. The fertility of a large proportion of the soil is surprising, although agriculture is strangely neglected. Among the mineral productions are gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. Hides, tallow, beef, and the precious metals, are exported in great quantities. The capital city, called Buenos Ayres, or Nuestra Senora de Buenos Ayres, was built in 1535, and contains a population which has been variously stated at from 50,000, to 100,000, composed of whites, negroes, indians, and mixed races. A few of the public buildings may well be called magnificent, but, generally, architecture is in a low state in Buenos Ayres, chiefly from the scarcity of a good building material,—chalk

and brick, forming but a very inferior substitute. In 1826, it was made the seat of government of the *United Provinces of la Plata*. In 1806, it was captured by the English, who were shortly afterwards attacked by surprise, and suffered great loss. The reinforcements which came over the following year, were received into the city with apparent submission, but then attacked with vigor, and compelled to conclude a truce, after suffering immense loss. The trade of the city is very considerable.

BUFFALO; a town of New-York, at the east end of lake Erie, 296 miles west of Albany. Its population, in 1830, was 12,000. Its trade is very extensive and lucrative. In 1813, when it contained but one hundred houses, it was burned by the British.

BUFFON, George Louis Leclerc, count de, a famous French naturalist, born at Montbard, in Burgundy, in 1707, and died at Paris, April 16, 1788, at the age of eighty-one. His natural history continues to be read with pleasure, and at the time of its appearance, differed from all previous works, which were merely masses of technical description, with no interesting general views and details. His *History of Quadrupeds* is regarded as his best work.

BULGARIA, European or Little, a Turkish province, which before its conquest by the Bulgarians, was the *Mæsia Inferior* of antiquity. It fell into the hands of the Turks in 1392, and forms part of the pachalic of Romelia. It is bounded north by the Danube, east by the Black Sea, and south and west by the Balkan. It contains 1,800,000 inhabitants, who are industrious, and, for the most part, Christians. The Bulgarians, or *Voulgarians*, were an ancient Tartar nation, whose kingdom included no small portion of the ancient Sarmatia. They spread their ravages far and wide, and penetrated into Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly. In 1010, their sway in Macedonia, Servia, and Albania, was destroyed by the emperor Basil II, and they sought refuge in Turkey, where their new kingdom was finally destroyed by the Ottomans in the 14th century.

BUNYAN, John, the son of a tinker, born at Elston, in 1628. At an early age he was dissipated, and served as a soldier in the parliamentary army. Reflection and reformation, however, brought out the bright points of his character. He became a member of a society of anabaptists, and finally their teacher. As a dissenter he was imprisoned twelve years, and the occupation of his mind during his long confinement, was the composition of his unrivalled *Pil-*

grim's Progress, a religious allegory, bearing the impress of a strong mind, and an ardent imagination. Bunyan died in 1688.

BURCKHARD, John Louis, famous for his travels in Africa, born in Bale in 1784. His country being oppressed by France, he went to London in 1806, and was engaged by the African Association to explore Africa from the north. To facilitate his progress in Nubia and other parts of the country, he assumed the character of a Syrian Turk, and so thoroughly acquainted with the manners and religion of the East was he, that he underwent an examination by two learned Jurists, and was pronounced by them a learned and true Mussulman. He died at Cairo, April 15, 1817, and was buried with great splendor. He was the first modern traveller who reached Shendy in Soudan, the *Meroe* of the ancients. His travels were published in 1819.

BURGOS, in Spain, the capital city of Old Castile, and once a royal residence, on the bank of the Arlanzon, containing 10,000 inhabitants. Its superb Gothic cathedral is of so great size, that service can be performed in its eight chapels, at the same time. It was captured by the British troops in the campaign of 1813.

BURGOYNE, John, the natural son of lord Bingley, a general in the English army, and an agreeable dramatist. He entered the army at an early age, and, in 1762, had the command of a body of troops sent to Portugal for the defence of that kingdom against the Spaniards. He distinguished himself in the American war by the taking of Ticonderoga, but after two severe engagements, was forced to surrender, with his whole army, to General Gates, in 1777.

BURGUNDIANS, a tribe of Germans, a branch of the Vandals, who occupied a part of France, in the 5th century, which has since been called Burgundy. It was long an independent state, but was attached to France in the latter part of the 15th century, on the death of Charles the Bold. The independent dukes of Burgundy rendered their name illustrious, and many of them were distinguished for the possession of bravery and other high qualities.

BURKE, Edmund, a statesman and great political writer, was born at Dublin, January 1, 1730. He was contemporary with Pitt and Fox, whose political principles he alternately avowed. After finishing his education at Trinity college, he entered his name at the Temple as a law student, but devoted himself to literature. His political career commenced by his accompanying Hamilton secretary of the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, to Dublin, and on his return he was

made private secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham. On the fall of the Rockingham ministry, he wrote a pamphlet on the subject, and became an active member of the opposition, being chosen for Bristol, in 1774, without expense. His speeches in the senate had now eclipsed even the reputation of his writings, and were delivered with a vehemence which it was difficult to resist. On the return of the Rockingham administration, Mr. Burke for a short time filled the office of paymaster-general, but he resigned the post, upon the succession of Lord Shelburne to the premiership. The leading features of his subsequent political life, in which he held no office, are his impeachment of Warren Hastings; his opposition to the limited regency in 1788; his prediction of the effects of the French revolution; and his separation from Mr. Fox upon those sentiments. This was his last great political act, all his subsequent ones being to establish and defend it. On this subject he published several pamphlets, the merit of which obtained him a pension, and many severe reflections from his opponents, to which he replied in "a letter to a Noble Lord," replete with sarcastic irony. He died July 8th, 1797, having previously vacated his seat for Malton. Mr. Burke had a most commanding oratory, to enhance which, he spared no incidental act of gesticulation and manner. On one occasion, he is said to have drawn forth and brandished a dagger, to give a greater effect to his words.

BURLINGTON, a town in Vermont, situated on Burlington bay, at the entrance of Onion river into lake Champlain. In 1830, it contained 3,525 inhabitants. Its commerce is very extensive. It is a pleasant place, has several public buildings, and a university, the reputation of which is established. It is the capital of Chittenden county.

BURNS, Robert, one of the most popular of Scottish bards. He was the son of a gardener, and was born near the town of Ayr, January 25, 1759. He had some instruction and was fond of reading. His poetical talent was first displayed in some amatory verses, and his conversational talents caused him to be sought for by convivial parties, which tended to fix his habits of dissipation. The publication of his poems procured him a sum of money larger than he anticipated, and a high literary reputation. He was enabled to take a farm near Dumfries, and at the same time procured the office of exciseman. He married the early object of his affections, the "bonnie Jean," of whom he has written so tenderly in the most musical of his

verses. She survived the poet who immortalized her name, and died within the year 1834. Burns might have prospered and enjoyed a long life, had he but listened to the advice and remonstrances of his friends, and forsaken those ruinous indulgences which produced, or at least hastened his death, which took place July 21, 1796. His fate was that which usually awaits the intemperate. Burns was emphatically the poet of truth and of nature. It was a court bard (Cowley), who declared to Charles II that poets succeed best in fiction, and however true the assertion might be with regard to his own writings, it is disproved by those of Burns. His most beautiful poems were composed in the spirit of truth, and glow with the fire of real feeling and passion. Full of affectionate and sad remembrances, he composed the verses "to Mary in Heaven," commencing;

"My Mary, dear, departed shade,
Where is thy blissful place of rest?
Seest thou thy lover lowly laid,
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?"

In this he celebrates their last meeting. The Mary of Burns was a peasant-girl, whose acquirements merely enabled her to read her Bible and psalm-book, and who walked bare-footed to their trysting-place, and yet she inspired the most enthusiastic attachment in a man whose intellect cast a glory upon the hills, and woods, and streams of his native land, and a halo round the objects of his love, which will endure as long as the human breast is warmed with the glow of social and patriotic feeling.

BUSACO, a convent in Portugal, celebrated for the repulse of the French under Massena, by the English under Lord Wellington, in 1810.

BUTLER, Samuel, an English poet, the son of a farmer, born in Strensham, Worcestershire, in 1612. His poem of Hudibras, in which the weak points of the Puritans are happily exposed brought the author into notice, but did not better his circumstances, and he died poor in 1680.

BYLES, doctor Mather, a clergyman of Boston, born in 1706. He was for sometime pastor of Hollis street church, but was removed from his pulpit, in consequence of his Tory principles. His political opinions subjected him to a temporary imprisonment on board a guardship. He was however released, but a guard put over him in his own house. The guard was removed, and then replaced in consequence of further complaint against him. Finally, the presence

of the sentinel was dispensed with. It was on this occasion, that the doctor happily remarked that he had been "guarded, regarded, and disregarded." When two selectmen stuck fast in the slough opposite his house, he said to them; "Gentlemen, I have several times complained of this nuisance, and am therefore pleased to see you stirring in the matter." Byles corresponded with Pope, Lansdowne, and Watts, and possessed some poetical talents. His essays and poems were collected, and published in a volume. He died July 5, 1788.

BYNG, George, an English admiral, born in 1663. He became rear-admiral in 1703. In 1706, he relieved Barcelona, besieged by the duke of Anjou; and in 1708, frustrated the efforts of the French to assist the Pretender by an invasion. In 1718, he defeated the Spanish fleet off Sicily. For these, and other services, he received many offices and honors, and was made Viscount Torrington. He died in 1733.

BYNG, John, an English admiral, son of the preceding, served under his father in many expeditions, and, although esteemed an able seaman and a brave man, was ruined by popular animosity. Failing in his attempts to relieve Minorca, in 1755, he was tried by a court-martial, and, although recommended to mercy, shot in 1757. After party fury had subsided, and his conduct had been dispassionately examined, his intentions were allowed to have been good, his courage indisputable, and his death the consequence of rancorous misrepresentation from personal dislike. His conduct in his last moments confirmed no part of the evidence against him; it was cool, determined, dignified, and resigned. Immediate posterity honored him as a British admiral, his connexions, as a man of honor, and it was obtained from among the secrets of ministerial intrigue, that he was the victim of ministerial cowardice, undeserving of the disgrace of an execution, and obedient to orders which the men in office had not the courage to avow. Byng showed, in his last moments, the fearlessness of his disposition, and the elevation of a mind that dreaded only disgrace.

BYRON, George Gordon, lord, one of the most celebrated English poets of modern days, was born in London, January 22, 1788. His mother was a Scotch heiress, only daughter of George Gordon, Esq. of Gight, and his father was Captain Byron, or, as he was popularly termed, for his reckless profligacy, *Mad Jack Byron of the Guards*. The parents of the poet lived unhappily together, and the heartless liber-

tine who transmitted so many failings to his son, squandered the property of the woman he had married for her wealth, and reduced her to comparative poverty. Economy induced Mrs. Byron to take up her residence at Aberdeen in 1790, where her son was placed at school. Her management of young Byron was any thing but judicious, and in her fits of passion, she even reproached him with the lameness of one of his feet, a deformity, which, although trifling, was severely felt by the sensitive poet, and even engendered many of his misanthropic views. It was rarely that he alluded to it in a jesting way. In his youth, however, he was acquainted with a child who had a similar defect, and used to say to his nurse, in the Scotch dialect which he had acquired: "see the twa laddies wi' the twa club feet ganging up the high street." His rambles among the Highlands of Scotland had a strong effect upon his imagination, and probably kindled the spark, which afterwards brightened to a flame. In one of his poems, he says:

"Long have I roamed through lands which are not
Adored the Alps, and loved the Appenine, [mine,
Revered Parnassus, and beheld the steep
Jove's Ida and Olympus crown the deep;
But 't was not all long ages' lore, nor all
Their nature held me in their thrilling thrall;
The infant rapture still survived the boy,
And Loch-na-gar with Ida looked o'er Troy,
Mixed Celtic memories with the Phrygian mount,
And Highland linns with Castalie's clear fount.
Forgive me, Homer's universal shade!
Forgive me, Phœbus! that my fancy strayed;
The North and nature taught me to adore
Your scenes sublime, from those beloved before."

To this passage the following note is appended by the author: "When very young, about eight years of age, after an attack of the scarlet fever at Aberdeen, I was removed by medical advice, into the Highlands. Here I passed occasionally some summers, and from this period I date my love of mountainous countries. I can never forget the effect, a few years afterwards in England, of the only thing I had long seen, even in miniature, of a mountain, in the Malvern Hills. After I returned to Cheltenham, I used to watch them every afternoon at sunset, with a sensation which I cannot describe. This was boyish enough; but I was then only thirteen years of age, and it was in the holidays."

In the year 1798, on the death of his grand uncle, he became a chancery ward under the guardianship of the earl of Carlisle, against whom he soon conceived a dislike. Placed at Harrow, he had to encounter all the temptations and annoyances inseparable from public education. School-boys are not famous for feeling,

and the lameness of Byron was perpetually called to mind by the rudest practical sarcasms. He would often wake, and find his lame foot plunged in a pail of water. Through Harrow, he fairly "fought his way." "I had," said he, in one of his conversations with captain Medwin, "a spirit that ill brooked the restraints of school discipline; for I had been encouraged by servants in all my violence of temper, and was used to command. Every thing like a task was repugnant to my nature, and I came away a very indifferent classic, and read in nothing that was useful. That subordination, which is the soul of all discipline, I submitted to with difficulty; yet I did submit to it; and I have always retained a sense of Drury's kindness, which enabled me to bear it and fagging too. The duke of Dorset was my fag. I was not a very hard task-master. There were times at which, if I had not considered it as a school, I should have been happy at Harrow. There is one spot I should like to see again: I was particularly delighted with the view from the churchyard, and used to sit for hours on the stile leading into the fields;—even then I formed a wish to be buried there." "There were two things that strike me at this moment, that I did at Harrow. I fought lord Calthorpe for writing *Atheist!* under my name; and prevented the school-room from being burnt during a rebellion, by pointing out to the boys the names of their fathers and grand-fathers on the walls."

In October, 1805, the young lord entered Cambridge university, where he was little distinguished for application, and showed no great respect for academic honors. He even evinced his contempt for them by keeping a young bear in his room, which he said he was training for a fellowship. In his 20th year he took up his abode at Newstead Abbey, a fine old building which he proceeded immediately to repair. His "*Hours of Idleness*," now appeared, a collection of poems written during his minority, which was attacked by the *Edinburgh Review*, with a degree of malignity and violence, that provoked the youthful bard to vindicate his reputation in a satire entitled "*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*." This severe and sweeping philippic appeared a few days after he had taken his seat in the House of Lords, and gained the favor of the public in a short time. He soon after went abroad, travelling through Portugal, Spain, and Greece. The scenes through which he passed are finely described in "*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*." In the east he swam from Sestos

to Abydos, and prided himself greatly on this daring feat. He returned to England in 1811, after an absence of two years.

He hastened to Newstead, but arrived too late to close the eyes of his mother. About this period, the acquaintance between himself and the poet Thomas Moore commenced—an acquaintance which afterwards ripened into the warmest friendship. On the 29th of February, 1812, appeared the two first cantos of "*Childe Harold*," and the success and sale of the work was instantaneous. The hero, a proud but melancholy wanderer, satiated with sensual pleasure, was at once recognised as a delineation of the noble author, notwithstanding his decisive denial. The *Giaour*, the *Bride of Abydos*, and the *Corsair*, poems, in all of which the author displayed his unrivalled talents, and accurate knowledge of eastern customs and manners, followed at short intervals. Of one of these 20,000 copies were sold in one day. On the 2d of January, 1815, Byron married Miss Milbanke, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke. The marriage was unhappy, and after various quarrels, and much distress, the parties separated. Ada, the daughter of unhappy parents, was taken from Byron, who, in 1816, left England forever. He gave in conversation the following melancholy account of his situation immediately before leaving England: "In addition to all my other mortifications, my affairs were irretrievably involved, and almost so as to make me what they wished. I was compelled to part with Newstead, which I never could have ventured to sell in my mother's lifetime. As it is, I shall never forgive myself for having done so; though I am told that the estate would not now bring half so much as I got for it. This does not at all reconcile me to having parted from the old Abbey. I did not make up my mind to this step but from the last necessity. I had my wife's portion to repay, and was determined to add £10,000 more of my own to it, which I did. I always hated being in debt, and do not owe a guinea. The moment I put my affairs in train, and in little more than eighteen months after my marriage, I left England, an involuntary exile, intending it should be forever."

After a residence in Italy, where his dramas, and many poems were written, and where he was alternately dissolute and temperate, the revolution in Greece engaged his attention, and he determined to embark his person and fortune in the cause of liberty. He was received in Greece with enthusiasm, and proceeded to Missolonghi, where his reception was most gratify

ing to his feelings. He immediately formed a brigade of 500 Suliotes. He was aware of the dissensions existing among the Greeks, but was confident of their ultimate success. He was urged to go to Zante, on account of the unhealthiness of Missolonghi. "I cannot quit Greece," he wrote to a friend, "while there is a chance of my being even of (supposed) utility. There is a stake worth millions such as I am, and while I can stand at all, I must stand by the cause. While I say this, I am aware of the difficulties, dissensions, and defects of the Greeks themselves; but allowance must be made for them by all reasonable people."

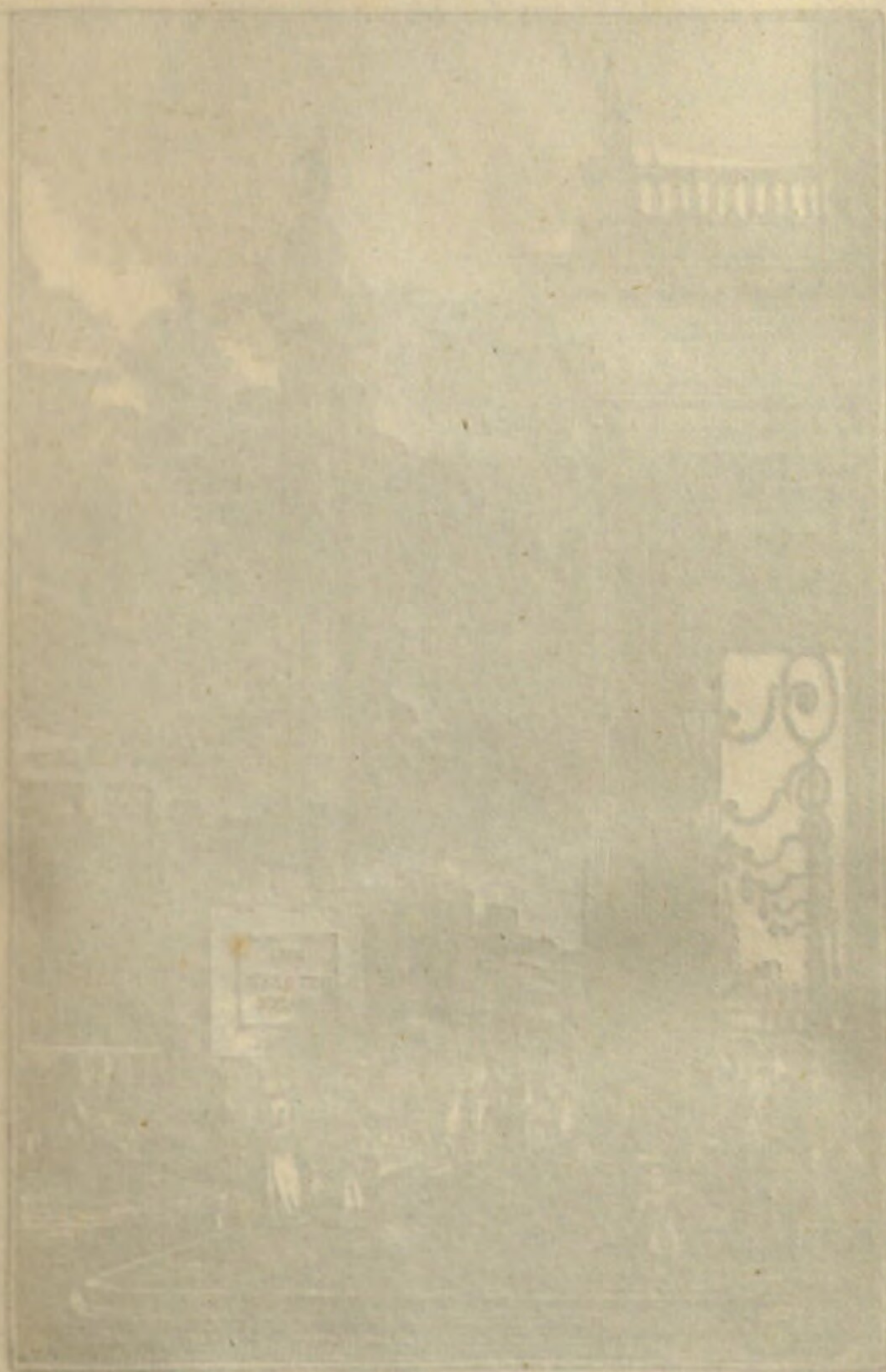
On the 9th of April, while riding on horseback, he was overtaken by a rainstorm, and the feverish cold he took was the precursor of a fatal malady. He died April 19th, 1824; his last thoughts, as his words indicated, were with his wife and child. His funeral was solemnized in Missolonghi, and his death publicly mourned in Greece. His body was conveyed to England, and interred at Hucknall church, near Newstead Abbey. The exterior of the coffin bore the following inscription:

GEORGE GORDON NOEL BYRON,
LORD BYRON
OF ROCHDALE;
BORN IN LONDON,
JAN. 22, 1788.
DIED AT MISSOLOGHI,
IN WESTERN GREECE,
APRIL 19, 1824.

Most of Lord Byron's vices sprang from his freedom from all control at an age, when he most stood in need of friendly advice and friendly restraint, to guard him from those evils which beset young men, and particularly, young men of rank, in the outset of their career. Yet his reckless gallantry, and laxity of morals, did not efface fine traits of feeling, benevolence, and a respect for virtue. His attachment to his daughter Ada was sincere and lasting; and he often spoke of his wife with affection and respect. Medwin says that his absent daughter occupied much of his thoughts. "He opened his writing desk, and showed me some hair, which he told me was his child's. During our ride and drive this evening, he declined our usual amusement of pistol-firing, without assigning a cause. He hardly spoke a word during the first half-hour, and it was evident that something weighed heavily on his mind. There was a sacredness in his melancholy that I dared not

interrupt. At length he said: "This is Ada's birth-day, and might have been the happiest day of my life; as it is —!" He stopped, seemingly ashamed of having betrayed his feelings. He tried in vain to rally his spirits by turning the conversation; but he created a laugh in which he could not join, and soon relapsed into his former reverie. It lasted till we came within a mile of the Argive gate. There our silence was all at once interrupted by shrieks that seemed to proceed from a cottage by the side of the road. We pulled up our horses, to inquire of a *contadino* standing at the little garden-wicket. He told us that a widow had just lost her only child, and that the sounds proceeded from the wailings of some women over the corpse. Lord Byron was much affected, and his superstition, acted upon by a sadness that seemed to be presentiment, led him to augur some disaster. "I shall not be happy," said he, "till I hear that my daughter is well. I have a great horror of anniversaries; people only laugh at it, who have never kept a register of them. I always write to my sister on Ada's birth-day. I did so last year; and, what was very remarkable, my letter reached her on my wedding-day, and her answer reached me at Ravenna on my birth-day. Several extraordinary things have happened to me on my birth-day; so they did to Napoleon; and a more wonderful circumstance still occurred to Marie Antoinette." That Lord Byron should have joined to his religious scepticism some superstitious weaknesses, will surprise many; yet it should seem no incompatibility. There is little or no connection between reason and sentiment, and all imaginative persons are liable to this disease: for superstition is the malady of man himself, only as he is an imaginative animal. Byron once consulted a conjuror, more out of sport than curiosity. He was told that two years would be fatal to him, his twenty-seventh, and his thirty-seventh. In the first he married, in the second he died.

BYZANTIUM, named from Byzas, its founder, was situated on the Thracian Bosphorus, near the small bay of Keras, with three harbors, on the site of the present city of Constantinople. The Thracians, Bithynians, and Gauls, attacked this flourishing place, but, after its sufferings in the Peloponnesian war, its prospects brightened, and during the reign of Constantine the Great, it was made the capital of the empire of Rome. The Byzantine empire is a name given to the Eastern Roman empire.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



Dublin — Nelson's Pillar.



Burns — Birth-place of.



C

CABOT, George, a native of Massachusetts, born at Salem in 1752, whose patriotism and perseverance have gained him a high rank in the list of Americans, who have distinguished themselves in the legislative halls of our emancipated states. His views of political economy were clear and enlightened. He died at Boston, highly respected, April 18th, 1823.

CABOT, or Gabotto, Sebastian, a celebrated navigator, son of John Cabot, was born at Bristol, in 1467. He was the discoverer of Florida. He visited the eastern side of the island of Newfoundland. John Cabot and his son, Sebastian, discovered, on the 24th of June, 1497, the shores of Newfoundland. The neighboring island received the name of St. John, because it was discovered upon the festival of that saint. After having sailed in the English service, Sebastian went to Spain in 1526, where he was furnished with vessels with which he ascended the river la Plata. He made other voyages also in Spanish vessels. He returned to England, however, and was graced with various dignities, and entrusted with the direction of the merchant's company formed for the purpose of making discoveries. He superintended Willoughby's expedition in 1553, and an act of Edward VI, dated 1549, grants him a pension of £166, a considerable sum if we consider the value of money at that period. He is supposed to have died in 1557.

CABUL, capital of Afghanistan, a city of great antiquity, but meanly built. The inhabitants are Usbecks, Afghans, and Hindoos. The surrounding country is rich in fruits and flowers. In 1739 it was taken by Nadir Shah, and plundered by his troops. In 1774 it fell into the hands of Ahmed Shah Abdally, whose son Timour Shah made it the capital of Afghanistan. Population 80,000.

CABULISTAN. (See *Afghanistan*.)

CACHET, Lettres de. (See *Bastile*.)

CADE, John, a native of Ireland, who, having been compelled to fly to France, returned to England in 1450, assumed the popular name of John Mortimer, and raised a formidable force at the head of which he placed himself. He promised to lay down his arms, if the grievances of which he complained were redressed; but losing his authority over his followers they committed various outrages which were resented by the well-disposed part of the community. The rebels were defeated, a price was set on Cade's head, and he was killed by

one Iden, a gentleman of Sussex. Many of his followers were brought to punishment.

CADMUS. This name belongs to several characters of Mythology and history. One, a Phœnician, brought a colony of his countrymen to Greece, and introduced letters there, B. C. 1550.

CADWALADER, John, a distinguished military officer born in Philadelphia. He commanded the Pennsylvania troops in the winter of 1777, and enjoyed the confidence of General Washington. At the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, he served as a volunteer or acted in his command, and died in 1786.

CAEN, a French city with 39,140 inhabitants, important as the centre of considerable trade and manufactures, and containing several literary, scientific and charitable institutions. It is 132 miles N. W. of Paris. Caen was anciently the capital of Lower Normandy, and the favorite residence of William the Conqueror, who was buried in the *Abbaye-aux-hommes*, which he built. Caen was taken by Edward III of England, who met with a desperate resistance. In 1448 it passed from the hands of the English into those of Charles VII of France. In 1562 Admiral de Coligni took it for the Protestants, and in 1715 it was occupied by the Prussians for a brief space.

CÆSAR, Caius Julius, descended from the illustrious family of Julia, which traced its origin to Æneas and Venus, was born 100 B. C. In his infancy he witnessed the civil wars of Sylla and his maternal uncle, Marius. When Cæsar had arrived at man's estate, Sylla, then at the height of power, could not excuse his crime in being the nephew of Marius, and the relation of Cinna. He was proscribed and his sentence revoked only by means of the earnest solicitations of the vestals, and the credit of his family. Sylla is said to have declared, in yielding to their urgency, that they would one day repent having saved the life of a young man, in whom he beheld the spirit of more than one Marius. Young Cæsar commenced his military career in Asia. Returning to Rome after the death of Sylla, he gained applause and popularity by his eloquence, an art in which Appollonius of Rhodes was his instructor. While absent from Rome, pursuing his studies, he learned that Mithridates had attacked the provinces of the allies of Rome, and accordingly, leaving Rhodes for the continent, he assembled troops and led them against the king of Pontus, whom he vanquished.

On his return to Rome, finding Pompey at the head of the senate and the republic, and fearing that his connexion with the partisans of Marius might prove disadvantageous to him, he joined the Pompēian party. The office of military tribune, and afterwards that of questor, were conferred upon Cæsar. Upon pronouncing the funeral eulogium on his aunt Julia, while enjoying the latter dignity, he produced the images of Marius, which had not seen the light since the dictatorship of Sylla. When promoted to the dignity of edile, he caused the statues and trophies of Marius to be replaced. At this period he was accused of aiming at the supreme power, but the people, whose tastes he flattered, vaunted his devotion and courage, and the zeal with which he had discharged his official duties, and the multitude did not forget the magnificent spectacles for which they were indebted to him, and the ample arrangements which he had made for the accommodation of the spectators at the public shows. When the conspiracy of Cataline was discovered, Cæsar had the hardihood to recommend the conspirators to mercy, and sustained his opinion with a warmth which gave rise to a suspicion that he was not altogether a stranger to the plot. So strongly did the tide of indignation set against him, that the knights who composed the guard on that day, waited only for a sign from Cicero to kill him; but the latter, fearing that it would be impossible to substantiate his guilt, saved him from their fury. Cæsar, while engaged in ambitious schemes, mingled in the dissipation of the day, and concealed under the exterior of a man of pleasure the traits of a determined foe to liberty.

On the death of Metellus, Cæsar obtained the office of high priest, although two powerful men were his competitors. On the day of the election, seeing his mother in tears, he embraced her, and said; "Today you will see me a high priest, or an exile." Shortly after this, Clodius having been accused of attempting to corrupt the fidelity of Cæsar's wife, he divorced her, and said, "The wife of Cæsar must not even be suspected." He was then pretor, afterwards the government of Spain fell to his lot. A saying of his at this time proved that he then entertained the most ambitious ideas. At a poor village in the Alps, some of his friends asked if, in that miserable place, power and rank occasioned discussion. "I had rather," said he to them, "be the first even in this place, than the second in Rome." He was by no means idle in his government, but made

many conquests while he did not neglect his private interests, for he extorted money enough to pay his enormous debts, and enable him to purchase a vast number of creatures.

To obtain the consulate, he reconciled Crassus and Pompey, and made use of both. Although he had a colleague, he governed with absolute authority. Bibulus who was associated with him, and vainly opposed his wishes, wittily declared "that the Romans were not under the consulate of Cæsar and Bibulus, but under the consulate of Julius and Cæsar." Cæsar gained popularity by procuring the distribution of the lands of Campania.

Shortly after the union of Pompey with Julia, the daughter of Cæsar, the latter obtained the government of the Gauls and Illyria, with the command of four legions. He triumphed over the Gauls, the Helvetians, the brave Belgians, and others, carried his arms beyond the Rhine, and raised the Roman eagles in the hitherto unconquered Britain. During the ten years of the Gallic war, Cæsar is said to have possessed himself of 800 towns, and to have triumphed in arms over 3,000,000 men.

In the midst of his victories, he was ever mindful of his own interests, and robbed even altars and temples to increase his wealth. He is said to have quoted with approbation this sentence of Euripides; "violate justice only for the sake of ruling." The soldiers were gained by the most liberal presents, and it seemed as if the army was the depositary of the immense wealth which Cæsar was accumulating. Thus the troops were the soldiers of Cæsar, and not of the republic. Rome had become venal—every thing was for sale, and Cæsar was the purchaser of every thing. He had come to Ravenna with a legion, when the senate sent him a decree, the purport of which was, that if, in a limited time, Cæsar did not relinquish his command, he should be treated as the enemy of the commonwealth. Three tribunes of Cæsar's party, among them Marc Antony, having been expelled from the senate for opposing this decree, fled to the camp of Cæsar in the garb of slaves.

War was now declared. The senate commanded the consuls to look to the safety of the republic, and Cæsar ordered his troops to advance to the Rubicon, a small river, separating Cisalpine Gaul from Italy. The republic, which both parties invoked, was no more than a name; Cæsar and Pompey were both heads of factions, who sought to elevate themselves above the laws. Learning the decree of the

senate, Cæsar marched directly to the Rubicon. There, the risks he was about to incur, and the evils he was about to bring upon his country, held his mind in suspense for a long time ; but, after having reflected upon the hate and animosity of his enemies, and upon his own strength, he dashed forward, exclaiming ; " the die is cast." His soldiers followed him. Arrived at Rimini, the terror of his arms spread to Rome, where disorder prevailed. Conflicting opinions distracted the city, and all energy seemed sunk in the consideration of the greatness of the danger, and the insufficiency of the means of defence.

Pompey left Rome, with the consuls, principal senators, &c., and, from Capua, went to Dyrrachium, to which last place he escaped, under cover of night, leaving the whole of Italy in the power of Cæsar. The latter, sending his lieutenants to take possession of Sardinia and Sicily, advanced to Rome. The only act of violence which he committed, was the seizure of the public treasure, deposited in the temple of Saturn. Pompey's party had idly imagined that the removal of the key was a sufficient safeguard. The tribune Metellus opposed the passage of Cæsar, who threatened him with death, sternly adding, " this is an act easier for me to execute, than to name." The tribune retired, and Cæsar found in the money the means of subjugating a victorious people. Having subdued Pompey's lieutenants in Spain, Cæsar was named dictator. He then went to Greece for the purpose of crushing Pompey. Crossing the sea in a mere fishing boat, he was exposed to great danger, and animated the pilot by the memorable exclamation ; " fear nothing ! you carry Cæsar and his fortunes !" The fate of Pompey and of the republic was decided by the battle of Pharsalia, fought 48 B. C., in which Cæsar was completely victorious. He pursued Pompey to Egypt, but was indignant when the head of his unfortunate rival was brought him by his assassins.

While he was in Alexandria, detained by the charms of Cleopatra, and the differences existing between the members of the family of Ptolemy, he witnessed the breaking out of a sedition which shortly became an open war, and called for the exertion of all his energy. After remaining some months in Egypt, he marched against Pharnaces, king of Pontus, whom he defeated with a celerity well expressed in his own words ; "*veni, vidi, vici* ;" *I came, I saw, I conquered.* There still remained to be conquered some formidable enemies ; Scipio, Labienus, Cato, and

Juba, the king of Mauritania, had powerful armies in Africa. After a campaign in which Cæsar displayed all his skill, Africa no longer sheltered a Roman opposed to him, except Cato, who shut himself up in Utica, and preferred death to submission. (See *Cato*.) Cæsar, who admired elevation of soul, envied Cato the glory of his death, and wept for his fate, as he had shed tears at that of Pompey. The conqueror, after having subjected Africa, and ordered the rebuilding of Carthage, returned to Italy, where he was received with the acclamations of the senate and Roman people. Four triumphs were decreed to him.

His liberality was felt by the people for whose amusements he prepared festivals and shows. Notwithstanding the two sons of Pompey mustered a strong force in Spain, but were attacked in the plains of Munda, by Cæsar, and signally defeated, so obstinate was the battle, that Cæsar himself declared that he fought less for victory than life, but from the moment that both were secure, every thing was in his power. He re-entered Rome, the master of the world. The triumph which he then obtained for having vanquished Romans excited secret murmurs among the people and senators, but no one dared to utter a complaint in public. The senate decreed him extraordinary honors and unlimited authority. He was declared consul for 10 years, and perpetual dictator ; they gave him the titles of *emperor*, and *father of his country*. His person was declared sacred and inviolable. He had the privilege of being present at spectacles in a gilded chair, with a crown of gold upon his head. The decree of the senate provided that, even after his death, this chair and the crown of gold should be conspicuously placed at all spectacles in honor of his memory. There was now but one thing wanting—the title of king. He is said to have deliberated whether he should take it.

He preserved the republican forms in the midst of an absolute government, and showed himself as able to maintain power, as to gain it. " His clemency," says Montesquieu, " was insulting. It was considered that he did not pardon, but disdained to punish." Having by victory obtained the highest power, he wished to enjoy it as if it had been transmitted to him, and sought too soon to banish the inquietudes which almost invariably trouble a power of recent growth. " I had rather," said he, " die at once, than live always in fear." He sent away his Spanish guard, contrary to the advice of his best friends, and trusting too readily the

assertions of his flatterers, who declared, "that after having put an end to the civil wars, the republic was more interested than he was, in his safety." His death was caused by this want of caution.

He had formed a plan for conquering the Parthians, and was on the eve of departing for Asia. His partisans, to reconcile the Romans to his assumption of the title of king, circulated a report that the books of the Sibyls declared, that the Parthians could only be subjugated by the Romans, when their leader was a king. The rumor gave the enemies of Cæsar a pretext for seeking his death. A conspiracy was formed against him, at the head of which were Brutus and Cassius, whom he had made pretors. The assassination was to take place on the ides of March, the day on which Cæsar, according to report, was to assume the royal title. The conspiracy was not so secret as to prevent the circulation of some reports with regard to it, but Cæsar refused to take any precaution. Moved, however, by the tears and entreaties of his wife Calphurnia, he had made up his mind to remain at home, when Decimus Brutus, by representing to him the importance of presenting himself at the senate-house, changed his resolution. As he was leaving his house, a certain Artemidorus placed in his hand a paper containing an exposure of the whole plot. Being unable to read this and other letters from the pressure of the crowd about him, Cæsar gave them to his secretaries. He had no sooner entered the senate-house, than he was surrounded by the conspirators. Cimber, under pretext of respect, siezed the skirt of his robe, a signal which Casca responded to by stabbing Cæsar in the shoulder. The weapon was caught by the intrepid victim, who exclaimed; "Wretch! what art thou doing?" Cæsar, though repeatedly wounded, defended himself against his assassins, until Brutus struck him, when, fixing his eyes upon him, he mournfully exclaimed; "and thou, too, Brutus?" Then, folding his head in his mantle, he fell, pierced with thirty-three wounds, at the base of Pompey's statue, March 15, 43 years B. C. He was then 56 years old. The body of Cæsar, abandoned by all, was carried home by three slaves. When his will was read from the tribune, the people made the air ring with their cries of grief and anger. The funeral ceremonies were distinguished by uncommon magnificence. The senate, who dared not defend him in his hour of need, placed him among the gods, and ordered that his laws should be

immutable. The results of this assassination were deplorable, for jealousy, ambition, and personal anger armed the greater part of the murderers, and but few among them were animated by a love of liberty. Cæsar, with many faults and foibles, possessed many fine traits, and was fitted by nature to command. His erudition was considerable, and his *commentaries* are models of good writing.

CAFFA, a port of the Crimea, formerly a considerable place, but now of little importance. It was captured by the Turks in 1475. In 1775, the Russians took it by storm. In 1783, it was annexed to the Russian empire, and is now called by the Russians, Feodosia, from its ancient name, *Theodosia*.

CAFFRARIA, a region of Africa, little known, which includes a tract of country lying in the north-east of the territories of the Cape Colony.

CAIPHAS, the high priest of the Jews when Christ was crucified.

CAILLIE, Rene, a native of France, celebrated for his travels in Africa. He won the prize offered by the Geographical Society of Paris to the man who should first reach Timbuctoo; and, besides other rewards, was presented with the cross of the legion of honor.

CAIN, the first murderer, the eldest born of Adam and Eve. For the particulars of his history, see Genesis.

CAIRO or Kahira, the capital of Egypt. It contains a population of 350,000, including Arabs or Mohammedans, Copts, Mamelukes, Greeks, Syrians, Armenians, Jews, &c. It is said to have been founded in 973. The Saracens having neglected Alexandria, Cairo became the capital of Egypt, and is the seat of an extensive commerce.

CALABRIA, a mountainous but fertile country, the inhabitants of which are sunk in barbarism. It forms the southern part of Italy, and contains 890,000 inhabitants. It anciently formed a part of Magna Græcia, and was celebrated for the refined luxury of its inhabitants. At the city of Pizzo, Murat was seized, October 13th, 1815.

CALAIS, a sea-port town of France, in the British channel, opposite to Dover. It is strongly fortified, and contains 10,450 inhabitants. In the 12th century it was a village belonging to the counts of Boulogne. In 1346, Edward III, of England, after his great victory of Cressy, laid siege to it, and concerted his measures so well, that his adversaries could not throw succors into the place. Nearly 2,000 of

the wretched inhabitants, who had been sent out of the place to lessen the consumption of provisions, came to the camp of the besiegers. Edward gave each of them a hearty meal, and two shillings, and provided for their future safety. Calais was obliged to surrender to the English, remained in their possession until 1558, when it was invested and attacked by the duke of Guise, and, after a siege of eight days, was obliged to capitulate. During the operations of Francis I, and the duke of Bourbon, against the emperor Charles V, of Germany, a congress was held at Calais, under the mediation of Henry VIII, of England, which proved unsuccessful.

CALCUTTA, the capital of the British India, situated on the west branch of the Hoogly, an arm of the Ganges, which is navigable to the city for vessels of any size. The first settlement of the English was made here in 1690; the climate was at first very unhealthy, but it has since improved. The population is very great. The *Black Hole* (which see), is converted into a warehouse. The commerce is very extensive.

CALDERON (Don Pedro Calderon de la Barca Henao y Riano), a Spanish poet and dramatist, born at Madrid, 1601, and died 1687. He served in a military capacity, but afterwards embraced the clerical profession. He was the author of 300 plays.

CALEDONIA, New; a country of North America, west of the Rocky mountains, inhabited by the *Tâ-cullies*, or, as the whites call them, *Carrier's*, whose number is five thousand.

CALEDONIA, New, a large island in the Pacific Ocean, the access to which is difficult and dangerous; discovered by Cook in 1774. The inhabitants are represented as mercenary and treacherous, resembling in appearance the negroes of Africa. They eat, among other articles of food, the *nokee* spider. The longitude of the island is 163° to 167° east; lat. 20° to 22° 26' S. It is from 220 to 250 miles long, and 50 broad.

CALICUT, a city of Hindostan, formerly capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was taken and destroyed by Tippoo Saib, but rebuilt by the English.

CALIFORNIA, Old or Lower; a territory of Mexico, comprising a peninsula which is separated from the main land by the Gulf of California. In some places, the soil is covered with a luxuriant vegetation, while in others, barren rocks, and sterile tracts of land present no object upon which the eye can rest with

pleasure. The population of the territory is about 14,000, on an area of nearly 40,000 square miles.

CALIFORNIA, New or Upper, likewise a territory of Mexico, lies upon the north Pacific Ocean, north of Old California. It has an area of 375,000 square miles, containing a population of 25,000. The soil is fertile, and the woods and waters never fail to yield hunters an abundance of game and fish.

CALIGULA, Caius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus, a Roman emperor, was the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and born A. D. 12. He received its surname from the *Caligæ* (half boots) which he wore. His life, with a single exception, presented only a series of acts of horrible cruelty, disgusting absurdity, and daring impiety. The reputation of his father at first disposed the Romans to think favorably of the son, but after a few hollow displays of clemency and liberality, he showed himself in his true light, and, even while a boy, committed incest. He married and repudiated several wives, the last of whom, Cæsonia, retained a firm hold upon his affections. His murders were numerous, and rendered memorable by the rank of the victims and the relation which they bore to him. It was Caligula, who wished that the "people of Rome had but one head, that he might sever it at a blow."

If the cruelties of the tyrant call forth our indignation, his unmanly follies excite our contempt. His treatment of his horse Incitatus exhibited the ridiculous part of his character. This animal had a gorgeous stable, a house to entertain visitors, and frequently dined at the emperor's table, when he was presented with wine and gilded oats. His master even meditated elevating him to the consulship. Caligula appeared in public in the attributes of various divinities, male as well as female, and claimed homage as a Venus and a Mars. Among his absurdities may be reckoned the bridge of boats built from Baïæ to Puteoli; his expedition against Britain, when the soldiers gathered cockle-shells for spoils, and lastly, his design of decimating the German army for a revolt. To this last act the world owed its deliverance from the monster who was murdered by Chærea and Cornelius Sabinus, military tribunes, A. D. 41.

CALIPH. The successors of Mohammed, uniting secular and spiritual functions in their persons, assumed the title of *Caliph* or vicegerent. Many of them were distinguished by brilliant qualities of mind and person, by the

patronage of the arts and literature, and by extensive conquests. The most noted among them will be noticed under separate heads, as Haroun al Raschid.

CALIPHS, list of—

THE FIRST FOUR CALIPHS.

Abubeker— { (Abdallah Ebn Abu Koafas, } A. D. 632	
{ or <i>Father of the Virgin.</i> }	
Omar.....	634
Othman.....	644
Ali.....	655

CALIPH OF THE FAMILY OF MOHAMMED.

Hassan or Al-Hassan—(<i>Son of Ali and Fatima</i>)....	660
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CALIPHS OF THE HOUSE OF OMMIJAH.

Moawiyah I.....	661
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Abdallah Ebn Zobeir, not of the house of Ommi- yah, is saluted Caliph of Meca.....	684
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Hesham.....	724
Al Walid II.....	743
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CALIPHS OF THE FAMILY OF AL ABBAS.

Abul Abbas <i>el Saffah</i> (the bloody).....	749
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Haroun <i>al Raschid</i> (the just).....	786
Al Amin.....	809
Al Mamun.....	813
Al Motasem.....	833
Al Vathek <i>Billah</i> (by the grace of God).....	842
Al Motawakkel <i>Alallah</i>	847
Al Montassar <i>Billah</i>	861
Al Mostain <i>Billah</i>	862
Al Motaz.....	866
Al Mohadi <i>Billah</i>	869
Al Motamed <i>Alallah</i>	870
Al Mothadad <i>Billah</i>	892
Al Molltaphi <i>Billah</i>	902
Al Mochtader <i>Billah</i>	908
Al Kâher <i>Billah</i>	932
Al Rhadi <i>Billah</i>	934
Al Mottaki <i>Billah</i>	941
Al Mostakphi <i>Billah</i>	944
Al Moti <i>Lillah</i>	946
Al Tay <i>Lillah</i>	974
Al Rader <i>Billah</i>	991
Al Rayer <i>Beamrillah</i>	1031
Al Moktadi <i>Beamrillah</i>	1075
Al Mostader <i>Billah</i>	1094
Al Mostarshed <i>Billah</i>	1118
Al Raschid <i>Billah</i>	1135
Al Moktafi <i>Beamrilla</i>	1136
Al Mostanjed <i>Billah</i>	1160
Al Mostadi <i>Beamrillah</i>	1170
Al Nafer <i>Ledinillah</i>	1180
Al Dâher <i>Billah</i>	1225
Al Mostansed <i>Billah</i>	1226
Al Mostasem <i>Billah</i>	1242

CALMUCS, a branch of the Mongol race of great antiquity. Their tribes are scattered; in 1759, a part of them, consisting of 1800 families, settled on the Wolga, and placed themselves under the protection of the Russian government, to whom they paid voluntary allegiance. Others are settled in different parts; many of them are Mohammedans. Their personal appearance is far from pleasing, and their habits are extremely rude.

CALONNE, Charles Alexander de, an eminent French statesman, born at Douai in 1734, succeeded to the management of an empty treasury in 1783, and skilfully met the claims upon it, without adding to the burthens of the people. He advised the abolition of the pecuniary exemptions enjoyed by the nobility, clergy, and magistracy. He was, however, obliged to retire from the vengeance of those bodies. He died in 1802.

CALVARY, in Hebrew, Golgotha, the *place of the skull*, a mountain in the vicinity of Jerusalem, on which our Savior Jesus Christ was crucified.

CALVIN, John, second leader of the Reformation in the 16th century, was born at Noyon, July 15, 1509, and was destined for the church at an early age, being presented with a benefice in the cathedral of his native place, when he was but twelve years old. His progress was rapid, but it was not long before he received the seeds of the new doctrines. In 1533, he was involved in a persecution with his friend Michael Cop, who had defended the reformed doctrines in a public discourse. Obligated to quit France, he repaired to Bâle, in 1534, where he composed his famous *Institution of Christianity*. He was induced to write this by the persecutions of Protestants, which disgraced the reign of Francis I, of France. Although received in different places with marks of respect, Calvin found the warmest welcome and the safest asylum in Geneva. After some agitation, the new doctrine was generally received at Geneva. On the refusal of Calvin and Farel, to comply with the decrees of the council of Lausanne, the magistrates compelled them to leave the city in 1538. At Strasbourg, Calvin's reception was favorable, but he turned a longing look upon Geneva. He was finally invited to return, and he gained a great ascendancy over the Genevians. The rigor of Calvin was excessive. Thus, a magistrate was deprived of his office and imprisoned for two months, because "his habits were irregular, and he had leagued with the enemies of Calvin." James Gruet was behead-

ed, for having written, "impious letters, and libertine verses," and for having "labored to destroy ecclesiastical regulations." Geneva, in becoming the metropolis of the reformed worship, became the centre of a prodigious book-trade, and the city of all Europe, in which the arts and sciences were cultivated with the greatest success.

Calvin died in Geneva, May 27th, 1564, in the 55th year of his age. His constitution was weak, and throughout life, he had suffered much from disease. In 1539, he married a widow, by whom he had one son, who died young. She died in 1549, and he never married again. He was sombre and austere in his manners, of a melancholy disposition. He never knew the sweets of friendship, and his sole joy, if joy it was, was in ruling and beholding the triumph of his opinions. Calvin never had any other title, in the church of Geneva, than that of pastor. His temper, according to his own confession, was impatient and opposed to all contradiction. Thus the tone of his polemical writings is almost always harsh and insulting. As a theologian, Calvin gained the highest rank among the men of his century, by his profound knowledge, by his tact, and, as he himself boasted, by his art in *pressing an argument*. As a writer, he merits high praise. His mode of worship, bare and stern, appeared, in the eyes of many, to have elevated religion above all sublunary things, by stripping it of every object which had an attraction for the senses.

CALYDON, a city of Ætoba, noted in fabulous history as the spot where Meleager slew the wild boar, which the revengeful Diana had sent to punish the inhabitants for neglecting her worship.

CALYPSO, a daughter of Atlas, who dwelt upon the island of Ogygia, where Ulysses was shipwrecked. He refused to marry the goddess, although immortality was the promised reward, preferring to revisit Ithaca, and again behold his wife. He remained seven years on the island, and grief at his departure destroyed the enamored goddess.

CAMBACERES, Jean Jacques Regis, was duke of Parma, prince and arch-chancellor of the French empire, dignities which he enjoyed during the ascendancy of Napoleon, of whom he was a colleague in the consulate in 1799. His *Plan of a Civil Code*, drawn up in 1796, was the basis of the celebrated *Code Napoleon*. He left France on the downfall of the emperor, and died in Paris, March 8, 1824.

CAMBODIA, or Camboge, or Camboya, a

fertile and wealthy country province of the empire of Annam, in Asia, with a population of 100,000. Laos lies upon the north, Cochin China and Chiampa on the east, the sea on the south, and Siam on the west.

CAMBRAY, or Camerich, a strongly fortified town of the French department of the North, containing 17,650 inhabitants, celebrated in diplomatic history for several important treaties negotiated there. Its manufactures are extensive, one of the principal articles being Cambric. The town was taken by Charles V, in 1544; by the Spaniards in 1596; and by Louis XIV in person, in 1677. In August, 1793, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Austrians, and in the campaign of 1815, it was taken by the British, and made the head-quarters of the allied armies.

CAMBRIDGE, a town in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on Charles river, 3 miles N. W. of Boston, with a population of 6,071. It is a neat and thriving place, distinguished as the seat of Harvard University, the oldest and best endowed institution in the United States, and having the largest library in America. The medical, divinity, and law departments, enjoy a high reputation. The course of education is completed in four years.

CAMBRONNE, Pierre Jacques, Etienne, baron, general, commander of the legion of honor, and distinguished for his personal bravery, was born December 26, 1770. He commanded the small band, which Napoleon led from Elba. At Waterloo, he was severely wounded, and taken prisoner. When he heard the British proposal of capitulation, he answered nobly, "*La garde meurt, elle ne se rend pas.*" *The guard dies, but does not surrender.*

CAMBYSES, a king of Persia, and son of Cyrus the Great, ascended the throne, B. C. 530. He conquered Egypt; offended at the superstitions of the Egyptians, he killed their god Apis, whose flesh was eaten by his soldiers, and plundered their temples. On mounting his horse at a subsequent period, his sword gave him a fatal wound in the thigh, the place where he had injured the bull, and the Egyptians looked upon this event as the retributive vengeance of the gods. He was dissolute and destitute of moral principles. In his fits of intoxication, his brutality was feared even by those who had the greatest claims upon his forbearance. In a fit of drunken rage he gave his wife a kick which killed her. His throne was usurped by one of the Magi, who assumed the name of Smerdis, a brother of the king, who

had been secretly murdered on account of a dream, which prognosticated to the tyrant future troubles, and warned him to save himself by the death of his brother.

CAMDEN, in South Carolina, 130 miles N. W. of Charleston, with a population of 1000. Here Gates was defeated by lord Cornwallis, in 1780, and another battle was fought between general Greene and lord Rawdon, in the ensuing year.

CAMILLUS, Marcus Furius, an illustrious Roman, who obtained four triumphs, and five times filled the office of dictator, but being prosecuted on a charge of peculation, went into voluntary banishment. While he was absent, Brennus, at the head of an army of Gauls, took Rome, and besieged the senate in the capital. Camillus, forgetting his wrongs, hastened to the relief of his country, defeated the barbarians, and was created dictator. He died B. C. 365, of the plague. He was generally honored and respected, although party and personal prejudices more than once involved him in persecution.

In the siege of Falerii, the schoolmaster of the town, who had the children of the senators under his care, led them out of the city under pretext of recreation, carried them to the Roman camp, and surrendered them to the Roman general, telling him, that he might now propose to the besieged what terms he chose, since the treasures they valued most were in his hands. Camillus, indignant at this unparalleled treachery, answered that the Romans warred with men, and not with boys, and that, in the conduct of hostilities, integrity as well as courage should be prized. He then ordered the schoolmaster to be stripped, and with his hands bound behind his back, to be delivered to the boys to be lashed back to the town. The Falerians, before obstinate in their resistance, struck with this noble act, delivered themselves up to the Romans, convinced that it would be better to have such men for friends than foes.

CAMOËNS, Louis, the most celebrated of Portuguese poets, was born in Lisbon, in 1517. His father was of a noble family, and his mother of the illustrious house of Sá. Camoëns studied at Coimbra, where his instructors valued no literature, but that which was written in imitation of the ancients. But the genius of Camoëns was animated by the history of his country and the manners of his age; and his lyric poems belong, like the works of Dante, of Petrarch, Ariosto and Tasso, to that literature which was renewed by Christianity, and to the spirit of chivalry, rather than to a purely classi-

cal style of writing. For this reason, the numerous partisans of the classic school did not applaud the performances of Camoëns in the early part of his career. On the completion of his studies, he returned to Lisbon, where he became warmly attached to Catharine d'Attayde, a lady of the court. Ardent passions are often united to great genius, and the life of Camoëns was alternately consumed by his feelings and his genius.

He was exiled to Santarem on account of the quarrels which his attachment to Catharine brought upon him. There, in his seclusion, he composed detached poems, which distinctly portray the state of his feelings at the time of their composition. The hopelessness of his situation led him to embark, as a soldier, in the Portuguese fleet sent against the inhabitants of Morocco. In the midst of battles he composed poems, the glories and the dangers of war kindling his poetic spirit, and his poetic imagination, in turn, urging him onward to the performance of military exploits. He lost his right eye by an arrow before Ceuta. On his return to Lisbon, he hoped, at least, that his wounds would entitle him to some favor, even if his talents were despised; but although he had a double claim upon the notice of government, he encountered unexpected obstacles. Justly indignant at this neglect, he embarked for the Indies in 1553, and like Scipio, bade farewell to his country, declaring that even his ashes should not repose there.

He landed at Goa, the principal Portuguese establishment in India; here his imagination was excited by the exploits of his countrymen in this part of the world, and, great as were his inducements to complain of them, he thought to consecrate their glory in an epic. But indignant at the abuses which were committed by the government, he composed so severe a satire upon the subject, that the enraged viceroy of Goa banished him to Macao, where he lived many years, surrounded by the most glorious scenes, which the fairy regions of the east can boast. Here he composed his *Lusiad*. The expedition of Vasco da Gama to the Indies, is the subject of this work, which is sustained by the skill of Camoëns in mingling successfully, details of Portuguese history with the splendors of poetry, and christian piety with pagan fable.

Camoëns, on being recalled from his banishment, was shipwrecked at the mouth of the river Mecon, in Cochin China, and saved himself by swimming with one hand, while in the other, he held the leaves of his immortal poem,

the only treasure that he saved, above the reach of the greedy waves. Camoëns was persecuted by a new viceroy at Goa, and imprisoned for debt, but some of his friends becoming security for him, he embarked for Lisbon, in 1569, sixteen years after having quitted Europe. The young king Sebastian, took an interest in Camoëns, accepted the dedication of his epic poem, and, on the eve of departing on his unfortunate expedition against the Moors, in Africa, felt more than any one else, the genius of the poet, who, like himself, gloried in dangers, when they led the way to fame. But Sebastian was killed in the battle of Alcazar, in 1578; the royal line became extinct, and Portugal lost her independence. The unfortunate Camoëns was reduced by this event to such extremes, that, during the night, a slave whom he had brought from India, begged in the streets, to obtain food for his master. In this wretched state, he still composed lyric poems, and the finest of his detached pieces are those which contain complaints of his misfortunes. How brilliant was that genius which could extort inspiration from the very calamities which finally extinguished it. This hero of Portuguese literature, the only one whose glory belongs alike to his nation, and to Europe, died in an hospital, in 1579, aged 62 years. After his death, a monument was erected to his memory, and thousands, who would have denied succor while he was living, crowded to do homage to his inanimate remains.

CAMPANIA, the ancient name of a province of Italy, now called Terra di Lavoro, included in the modern kingdom of Naples. Its soil is extremely fertile. The classical associations heighten the interest and charm of its naturally fine scenery, of which Vesuvius is far from being the least prominent feature.

CAMPEACHY, or Campeche, a seaport situated on the western part of the peninsula of Yucatan, on a bay of the same name in Mexico. The Indians who occupied it at the time of the Spanish invasion, had made great progress in the arts, and were extremely numerous. Population 3,000.

CAMPO-FORMIO, a castle of Udine in Friuli, a province of Venice, belonging to the Austrians, famous for the treaty signed here, Oct. 17, 1797, by which the emperor of Austria ceded to the French republic the whole of the Austrian Netherlands, and consented to their remaining in possession of the islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, and all the islands in the Adriatic, together with the Venetian territories

in Albania. He also acknowledged the Cisalpine republic as an independent state; ceded to it the countries in Lombardy, which had formerly belonged to Austria, and consented that it should possess Bergamo, Brescia, and other Venetian territories, together with the duchies of Mantua and Modena, the principalities of Carrara and Massa, and the cities of Romagna, Ferrara, and Bologna, belonging to the Pope. France yielded up to Austria, Istria, Dalmatia, the city of Venice, with a large portion of the dominions of that republic, and the Venetian islands in the Adriatic, lying to the northeast of the gulf of Lodrino. These were the principal articles of the treaty.

CANAAN, a country situated between the Mediterranean and the mountains of Arabia, and extending from Egypt to Phœnicia. The first inhabitants were descended from Canaan, who settled colonies in almost all the islands, &c. in the Mediterranean. They were subdued by the Israelites under Joshua, who destroyed many of them, and obliged the rest to flee the country. The colonies which Cadmus conducted to Thebes in Bœotia, and his brother Cilix into Cilicia, were from Canaan; and Sicily, Sardinia, Malta, Cyprus, Majorca and Minorca, are said to have been peopled by Canaanites.

CANADA, a country in North America, belonging to the British, and divided into Upper and Lower Canada, since the year 1791.

Lower Canada is thus bounded:—north by New Britain, east by New Britain and the gulf of St. Lawrence, south and south east by New Brunswick, and Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York; west by Upper Canada. Nearly five-sixths of the inhabitants, (of whom there are 600,000), are French Canadians, the remainder being English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans. It is divided into five districts, which are subdivided in 40 counties. *Seigniories*, or grants of the French government, and *townships*, or grants of the English, are the minor subdivisions. A governor-general, whose residence is at Quebec, is at the head of the British American government. Besides the governor, there is a council of 10, appointed by the king, who also appoints the three members of the council of the legislature, the other branch of which is an elective house of assembly.

The principal towns are Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, and Sorelle, Chambly, St. John's, and La Chine. The houses of the Canadians are generally low, and built of stone, with little finish. Education is generally at a low ebb

among them, although Quebec and Montreal sustain some highly reputable seminaries. The commerce of the province has gradually increased under the fostering spirit of the British government. The fur trade, of which Montreal is the *dépot*, is considerable, and timber, pot and pearl ashes, grain, &c. are exported in great quantities. Grass, wheat, barley, rye, &c. are the principal productions of the soil. The majestic St. Lawrence is the main river of the Canadas, but there are also others of great importance.

The French Canadians possess all the characteristics which distinguish the volatile inhabitants of France. The same passionate vivacity, the same eagerness in the pursuit of pleasure, the same levity, and, it must be added, laxity of principle, exhibits the connection between the parent stock and the transplanted race. Their amusements in winter consist of sleighing expeditions, in which the spirited little Canadian horses prove their worth, varied by dancing, and social gayeties. Where the females are distinguished for their temperance, the men are unfortunately addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, and can scarcely be persuaded to abandon them in winter, alleging the severity of the weather, which frequently depresses the mercury in the thermometer to 40 degrees below Zero, as an excuse.

The eastern and southeastern boundary of *Upper Canada*, is Lower Canada, while the United States lie upon the south, separated by the great lakes, and New Britain on the north and west. It contains 11 districts, 23 counties, divided into numerous townships, and has an aggregate population of more than 231,778. A large proportion of emigrants to Canada, now settle in this province. They have been induced to settle here from the very great fertility of the soil, and the value and abundance of the timber. The forests increase in extent as they spread to the regions of the north, of which few but the Indians, possess any knowledge. In these wooded districts, vast sheets of water expand in solitary splendor, haunted only by the beasts of prey, or Indians hardly less wild. Toronto, lately York, the seat of government, which is finely situated on lake Ontario, has an admirable harbor. The established religion of the Canadas, is that of the Church of England, but a large portion of the inhabitants are Catholics. The British constitution forms the basis of that of British America, and the vicinity of the British possessions to the United States has not been without effect in exciting

discontents among the people, who have an opportunity of comparing their political condition with our own, much to the disadvantage of the government under which they live.

The French, at a very early period, seemed to be aware of the importance of the discovery of Canada by Cabot, and the cod-fishery began to employ their men as early as the commencement of the 16th century. In the early part of that century a Frenchman is said to have made a chart of the entrance of the St. Lawrence. In 1524, Francis I, of France, sent four ships, under Verazzani, a Florentine, to prosecute discoveries in this country. In 1535 James Cartier, of St. Maloes, sailed up the river St. Lawrence, formed alliances with the natives, took possession of the territory, built a fort, and wintered in the country. Henry IV appointed the marquis de la Roche lieutenant-general of Canada, and the neighboring countries. In 1608 the city of Quebec was founded, and from that period the establishment of a permanent French colony commenced. In 1629 an English expedition took possession of Quebec, but it was surrendered again to the French by the treaty of St. Germain. This expedition was headed by Sir David Keith. In 1690, a bold attempt was made, but without success, to subject Canada to the English crown. The attempt was renewed in 1711, but equally in vain. Canada continued in the occupation of the French till the breaking out of the war between France and England in 1756. In 1759 the British government formed the project of attempting its conquest, and the English took possession of Quebec after a gallant resistance on the part of the French; in which the English general Wolfe, and Montcalm, the French commander, both perished. The latter, on being told that his wound was mortal, nobly exclaimed: "Then I shall not live to see the city surrendered to the British!" The whole province of Canada was soon after subdued by the English, and was confirmed to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763. In 1775 Canada was invaded by a body of provincial troops, led by Montgomery; Montreal was taken, but the gallant general perished in the unsuccessful attempt upon Quebec. During the last war with Great Britain, Upper Canada became the theatre of a sanguinary struggle. The province has since remained subject to Great Britain.

CANDI, a city and kingdom of Ceylon, which long resisted all attacks, but was finally annexed to the British dominions in 1816.

CANDIA, anciently *Idæa*, and *Crete*, called

by the Turks, Kirid, a large island in the Mediterranean, lying about 80 miles south of the Morea. The climate is mild and the soil productive, capable, as was proved in ancient times, of supporting 1,200,000 inhabitants, a population which Turkish tyranny and indolence have diminished to 300,000. It was, in mythological accounts, the kingdom of Saturn. After becoming a republic, and a pirate isle, it was conquered by the Romans, and then by the Saracens in 823. In 962 the Greeks regained possession of it. It was sold to the Venetians in 1204, and was fiercely contended for by the troops of the Porte and the republic. Hither the Christian chivalry of Europe rushed to display their valor against the infidels, and the capital was only surrendered after a war of 25 years, Sept. 27, 1669. The siege which immediately preceded it lasted for more than two years. Candia continued in the hands of the Turks, until its recent cession to the viceroy of Egypt.

CANNÆ, a city on the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Aufidus, where the Romans were defeated by the Carthaginians, under Hannibal, 216 B. C. Hannibal had 10,000 horse and 40,000 foot, while the Roman troops, headed by Æmilius Paulus, and Terentius Varro, amounted to 87,000 men. The opponents of Hannibal had two to one against him in infantry, while Hannibal had five to one against them in cavalry. The light-horse and slingers began to skirmish, after whom Hasdrubal charged the troops of horse that were led by Æmilius, and broke their ranks. The last blow that ended all resistance was given by the same hand that aimed the first. Hasdrubal, having cut in pieces all the Roman horse that opposed him, fell back upon the rear, and came up to the Numidians, with whom he joined, and made a charge upon Varro. The Romans, whom they charged, appeared incapable of resistance, and were completely routed. Livy says that 40,000 foot, and above 2,700 horse were slain; Polybius accounts the loss much greater. The prisoners taken amounted to 3,000 foot, and 300 horse, according to Livy, according to others, to 8000. Hannibal collected the rings, the badges of the fallen Roman knights, and sent many bushels of them to Carthage, as tokens of his triumph. He lost 4000 Gauls, 1500 Spaniards and Africans, and 200 horse. Had he pursued his victory and marched forthwith to Rome, instead of quartering his troops in the seductive Capua, he might probably have ended the war—but he did not trust his own good fortune to such a length. Varro, the consul, whose imprudence brought on the de-

feat, saved himself by flight, while his brave colleague, Æmilius, perished on the field of battle.

CANOVA, Antonio, the most celebrated and successful sculptor of the 19th century. He was born in the Venetian territory, at Possagno, Nov. 1, 1757, and from his twelfth year devoted himself to the art in which he became so celebrated. When quite young, he modelled the figure of a lion in butter, with exquisite skill. This was placed upon the table of the seigneur of the place, Falieri, whose attention it attracted. The ingenious artist was sought for, found, and placed with a statuary. At 17 his statue of Eurydice was sculptured, and highly praised. In 1779 he went to Rome under the patronage of the Venetian Senate. His works are numerous, and his subjects various; the female figures being the most perfect and beautiful. His graces, his Venus, his dancing figures, Cupid and Psyche, &c. surpass all of the recent productions of Italian art. Canova had a method of finishing his statues, by applying to the marble a peculiar preparation, which destroyed the glare and glitter of the stone, and imparted to it the soft and mellow lustre of wax. Modest, moral, and amiable, Canova was free from all professional jealousy, and liberally patronized young artists of merit, removing many of the obstacles which oppose the early steps of devotees to the fine arts. He was created marquis of Ischia, with a large pension, by pope Pius VII, who was by no means backward in acknowledging his merit. The amiable artist died at Venice, Oct. 13, 1822, leaving behind him many monuments of his talents, industry, goodness, and liberality. A late writer, in speaking of the comparative merits of the Medicean and Canova Venus, says, "I am by no means convinced of the great superiority of the ancient over the modern work. It is certain the general attitude and aspect are copied in the latter, which deprives the artist of a great share of the merit of originality; but if we were to regard the works alone, without any reference to their formation, I am not sure that the palm would not be given to Canova. As a friend of mine, no mean judge, said to me, 'If they were both dug out of the earth now, and nobody knew any thing about either, the Canova statue would be preferred.'"

CANTON, principal city of the Chinese province of Quan-tong, on the banks of the Taho, and a place of immense commercial importance, being the only Chinese sea-port open to American and European vessels. According to the

missionaries it has a million of inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is charming, and the eastern hills present a most noble prospect. The houses, with the exception of those of the mandarins and wealthy merchants, are low, the streets long, narrow and well-paved, spanned, here and there, by triumphal arches, and shaded at the sides by continuous ranges of piazzas. But the main charm of the city consists in its beautiful pleasure gardens, which are studded with fish-pools.

The exports are tea, India ink, varnish, porcelain, rhubarb, silk, nankeen, &c. The climate of Canton is considered healthy, although the heat of summer, and the warmth of winter are great.

CANUTE, the Great, king of Denmark and England, succeeded his father Sweyn in the former kingdom, about the year 1015. He commenced his reign by an expedition against England, but hearing that the king of Norway had invaded Denmark, he was obliged to make a precipitate return. Having repulsed the invader, he resumed his enterprise, and landing on the southern coast, committed dreadful ravages; but Edmund Ironsides opposed him with such bravery, that Canute agreed to divide the kingdom with him. On the murder of Edmund by Eadric in 1017, Canute obtained the whole kingdom in an assembly of the states, and put to death Eadric, and several of the English nobility, who had basely deserted their sovereign. He likewise levied heavy taxes on the people, and particularly on the inhabitants of London. The king of Sweden having attacked Denmark, he went thither and slew the Swedish monarch in battle. Canute built churches, made a pilgrimage to Rome, cherished the interests of learning, and distinguished himself by his unaffected piety.

Canute's reproofs of his courtiers is well known. These flatterers having assured him he had power over all things, he seated himself upon the sea-shore, and commanded the waves not to approach his feet. The element advanced with its usual rapidity, and Canute, rising, said to his courtiers in a tone of great solemnity: "He alone can rule the waves, who has said to them,—Thus far shall ye go, and no farther." Canute died at Shaftesbury, 1036.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Some notice of the settlements in this part of Africa has been given already. (See Africa.) The Cape, nearly at the southern extremity of Africa, long in the hands of the Dutch, was found, on the conquest by the English, in the year 1795, to be 550

English miles in length, and 233 in breadth. The soil is various, but generally fertile; animals are numerous, and fish abound along the coast. The average annual amount of exports is about 1,000,000. This flourishing colony was originally founded by the Dutch. Van Riebeck, surgeon of one of the Dutch company's ships, having touched at the Cape, was struck with the extent of the bay, capable of containing more than one hundred vessels; its situation, half way between Europe and India; and the nature of the soil, which seemed proper for every kind of cultivation. On his return, he communicated his ideas to the company, who approved of his plan, and gave him full powers to carry it into execution. Van Riebeck accordingly embarked with four vessels, and, after arriving at the Cape, purchased from the inhabitants land for an establishment, for which he gave them merchandize, to be selected at their own choice, to the value of 50,000 florins. In the year 1805, the Cape was taken, for the second time, by the English, in whose hands it still remains.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, a group of African islands, in the Atlantic, opposite to, and 390 miles from Cape Verde, belonging to Portugal. Their number has been variously stated from 10 to 14. The air is unwholesome, but some portions of the soil is fertile. Rain is unfrequent, and the drought has been so severe, that numbers of the inhabitants have perished from the consequent famine, an instance of which occurred recently. On that occasion, provisions were liberally supplied by voluntary contributions from the citizens of the United States. The salt manufactured at Mayo, a small island, is exchanged for flour, and this trade is chiefly carried on by means of American vessels.

CAPERNAUM, a town of Palestine, on the sea of Tiberias, for some time the residence of our Savior, and in the vicinity of which he delivered his sermon on the mount. It was on the coast of Galilee.

CAPET. The family name of a royal race, 36 members of which have reigned in France, and 82 in other European states. The word signifies *broad-head*, or perhaps, *broad-hat*, and was first given to Hugh, son of Hugh the Great, duke of France, and count of Paris, by his adherents, in the 10th century.

CAPITOL, (Capitolium) now Campidoglio, the citadel of ancient Rome, situated on the Capitoline hill, or Tarpeian rock. It was planned by Tarquinius Priscus, who commenced it B. C. 614. It was built upon four acres of

ground; the front was adorned with three rows of pillars, and the sides with two. The ascent to it from the ground was by an hundred steps. The magnificence and richness of this temple are almost incredible. It was several times destroyed by fire, and as frequently rebuilt; Domitian raised the last and most splendid temple of all, in which the gilding alone amounted to nearly 4,000*l.* sterling. The capitol was in the form of a square, extending nearly 200 feet on each side; it was the highest part of the city, and strongly fortified. The gates were of brass, and the tiles gilt. The prodigious gifts and ornaments with which it was occasionally endowed, almost exceed belief. Augustus presented to it at one time, 2,000 pounds weight of gold, and jewels to the value of 2,000,000*l.* sterling. A few vestiges of this building still remain; the *Campidoglio* is a modern edifice.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, John, count of, a native of Greece, was born at Corfu, in 1780. He entered the diplomatic service of Russia, and was entrusted with several important missions. Having displeased the Russian government by taking the part of the Greeks when their struggle for liberty commenced, he retired from public service in 1822, and was living at Geneva in 1827, when he was elected president of the Greek republic. In this responsible station, his measures appear to have been directed by pure patriotism, and his talents to have been of a high order, although the weakness of the state, and the disorders which reigned throughout Greece, rendered it impossible to form an accurate estimate of his abilities. His assassination is too recent an event to require description.

CAPPADOCIA, a province of Asia, once of great importance as an independent kingdom, at times, although nominally dependent upon Persia, whose satraps governed it. The Pontus Euxinus lay upon the north, Armenia on the east, Cilicia and Syria on the south, and Lycania on the west. It was divided into *Cappadocia Magna*, and *Cappadocia Minor*, afterwards *Cappadocia Proper*, and *Pontus*. These divisions were not, however, inflexibly adhered to.

CAPRI, anciently *Caprea* or *Capræ*, a fertile island in the gulf of Naples, whose inhabitants are 3000 in number. Besides being valuable on account of its oil and wine, it is enriched by quails, which come hither in great numbers from Africa, and are caught with ease. The charms of this island induced Tiberius to select it for his retreat when he chose to retire from the active administration of government, and give himself up to the most revolting de-

bauchery, occasionally reminding his subjects of his existence by ordering the execution of Rome's best citizens.

CAPUA, a fortified city on the Volturno, in the Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, which contains 8,000 inhabitants. The ruins of the ancient city of Capua are at a little distance from the modern one. The ancient Capua was famous for its luxuries, which were more fatal to the Carthaginian troops of Hannibal than the arms of his adversaries, the Romans. January 11th, 1790, Capua was taken by the French, and, in 1820, occupied by the Austrians.

CARABOBO, a province of Venezuela, in South America. The famous battle of Carabobo, which decided the independence of Venezuela, was fought between Bolivar and La Torre, the Spanish general, June 24, 1821.

CARACALLA, Antoninus Bassianus, the eldest son of the emperor Severus, born A. D. 188, and associated with his father in the government at the age of 13 years. After his father's death, he assassinated his brother Geta, who shared the throne with him in 212. Caracalla received the surname of *Alemannicus*, for basely murdering a tribe of the Germans, whom he pretended to assist. He visited Egypt, and displayed every where the greatest cruelty. He was finally assassinated at Edessa, A. D. 217, by Macrinus, the prætorian prefect.

CARACCAS, a province of Venezuela, which, with Caraboba, forms the department of Venezuela. By the earthquake of 1812, and the political convulsions, the number of inhabitants of the city of Caraccas has been reduced from 50,000 to 25,000. The productions of the province are numerous, and the climate mild and agreeable. The inhabitants, male and female, are handsome, sprightly, and intelligent, but proud and uncultivated.

CARACTACUS, king of the Silures, a British tribe of Wales, who, being taken prisoner by the Romans, was led before the emperor Claudius, A. D. 52. He was unawed by the power and splendor which surrounded him, but was surprised, as he told the emperor, that the possessors of so much wealth and grandeur could envy him his humble cottage. The magnanimity of his bearing, and the candor and moderation of his remarks, so moved the emperor, that he gave orders to have the captive monarch set at liberty. This was the only good action that Claudius performed.

CARBONARI, Colliers, the name of a secret political society of Italy, which has existed for

many years, but the origin of which is doubtful. The carbonari are the sworn foes of oppression — "hatred to tyrants!" — being the initiatory oath. The places where they meet are called *huts*; the interior the *colliery*, and the exterior the *wood*. Tolerance in religious matters is secured by their principles. Whole cities and towns have joined the society, and, in 1820, when Italy was disturbed by plots, 650,000 new members were admitted, in the month of March.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, are the islands which form the eastern boundary of the Caribbean Sea. They are divided into *Leeward* and *Windward* Islands. St. Christopher's, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinico, Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, are some of the principal. The Caribbees, or original inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands, were found by the Spaniards to be fierce, warlike, and confirmed cannibals.

CARLISLE, anciently Luguwallum, and Lugubalum, capital of Cumberland, England, and a large manufacturing place. It was one of the most important stations at the time of the Romans. The castle was burned by the Scots in the time of Henry II, and twice accidentally in that of Edward I. It was besieged by an army of 8,000 men in the reign of Henry VIII, and in 1644, surrendered to General Leslie. In 1745, it was taken by the partisans of Charles Edward, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. Population 20,000.

CARLISLE, capital of Cumberland county (Penn.), 114 miles west of Philadelphia, containing 3,700 inhabitants. Its trade is very considerable, and its appearance agreeable; the streets being regular, and the houses neatly built. Its court house and churches are fine buildings. Dickinson college is a flourishing institution.

CARLOS, Don, son of Philip II, and Mary, of Portugal, was born at Valladolid, Jan. 8, 1544. Four days after, his mother died in the midst of preparations for the celebration of the birth of the prince. Carlos was naturally infirm, and had one leg shorter than the other. The excessive indulgence with which he was treated, fostered his strong passions, and rendered him vindictive and obstinate. His preceptor, Bosulus, a learned, but dissolute Frenchman, exerted an unhappy influence over the mind of his pupil, and prevented him from treating his father with proper respect. It is said that Bosulus, being reproached by the prince with being the son of a monk, replied with warmth and insolence; "I know I am: but my father is a better one than yours."

In 1560, Philip caused the states, assembled at Toledo, solemnly to recognise Don Carlos as heir to the crown. A fall down the staircase of the palace of the Cardinal Ximenes, nearly deprived the young prince of life, and his mind was ever afterwards impaired. Contemporary historians vary greatly in the portraits which they draw of Don Carlos. According to some, he was born with all those qualities which adorn a hero; with a love of glory joined to high courage; a proud disdain of opposition, and a desire of extended power. According to others, he was fond of extraordinary adventures, of every thing eccentric and odd, and his actions were those of a madman, whom accident and opposition irritate, but address or submission calms. Ferreras relates some curious anecdotes of him.

One night, as he was traversing the streets of Madrid, some one accidentally threw a little water on his head. Instantly stopping, Don Carlos ordered his attendant gentlemen to set fire to the house, and cut the throats of its inmates. They parted, as if to execute his commands, but returning immediately, assured him that it was impossible to obey him, because the holy sacrament was on the point of being administered to a sick person in the offensive dwelling. This reply pacified the prince.

One of the obnoxious courtiers of his father, the president Spinola, having banished Cisneros, a comedian, whose performances Don Carlos had a great desire to behold, the prince met the president in the royal palace. Carlos, seizing him by the hat, and handling his dagger-hilt, exclaimed; "How dare you cross me by preventing Cisneros from contributing to my amusement? By the life of my father! I will kill thee!" The terrified president fell at the prince's feet, and changed his resolution by his abject supplications.

A shoemaker having made a pair of boots much too tight for the prince, the latter ordered them to be cut to pieces. "Villain!" exclaimed he, to the terrified tradesman, "thou must eat these or die!" In vain the unfortunate man represented the cruelty of the sentence, and the trivial nature of his offence. He was not permitted to depart until he had eaten up his boots.

Don Alonzo de Cordova, brother of the marquis of Las Nevas, having failed to repair instantly to the prince's chamber, at the summons of his bell, the furious prince seized him by the waist, and, but for the cries of the sufferer, which procured the assistance of servants,

would have dashed him through the window into the moat.

In 1559, a marriage having been proposed, between Don Carlos and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II, Philip judged proper to substitute himself for his son. It is said that Carlos loved Elizabeth; that their passion was mutual, and that he never forgave his father for having deprived him of his bride. He was led, in 1565, to hope for a union with archduchess Anne, his cousin, and daughter of the emperor Maximilian, but Philip shortly afterwards opposed the match, and, on the death of Don Carlos, married the lady himself. Thus he successively deprived his son of two females, whose attractions might have bound him to domestic life, and softened all the wilder and more obdurate portions of his character.

In 1563, Philip, who had no heir but Don Carlos, whom he doubtless judged incapable of governing, sent for his nephews, the archdukes Rodolphus and Ernest, whom he received in person, for the purpose of securing the succession to them. The following year, Don Carlos, who was discontented, and at variance with his father, projected his escape from Spain under the pretext of going to the relief of Malta, then besieged by the troops of Soliman. He collected 50,000 ducats, and was on the eve of departing, when a forged letter of the viceroy of Naples, urging his stay in Spain, induced him to change his resolution. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the various projects of Don Carlos for securing fame and distinction in other countries, all of which were crossed by his stern parent, who regarded him with a jealous eye, and punished several of his confidants and friends.

Philip appeared to repose implicit confidence in the duke of Alva, Ruy Gomez de Sylva, Don John of Austria, and Spinola. Don Carlos had an invincible repugnance to these men, either from jealousy of the confidence they enjoyed, or from considering them as authorised and privileged spies upon his conduct. He could not bear to dwell upon the thought that the duke of Alva had obtained the government of Flanders, which he had solicited for himself. Resolved on revenge, he attacked the duke with a poignard, when he came to take leave of him, and would have killed him outright, but for the agility and strength of his foe. Philip appeared to believe that Don Carlos had a design upon his own life, for he always wore two curiously constructed pistols.

Louis de Foix, a French engineer, the cele-

brated architect, who built the Escorial, a royal palace in the form of a gridiron, is said to have been commanded by Don Carlos to make him a book heavy enough to kill a man at one blow. De Thou, the historian who relates this, says, "This prince desired the book, after having read in the annals of Spain, that an imprisoned archbishop had made a leather cover to a brick of the size of his breviary, and used it to kill his jailer, whom he struck dead." De Foix told the historian that he made the prince a book, composed of ten tablets of a blue stone, covered with plates of steel, concealed under plates of gilt, and this book, six inches by four, weighed more than fourteen pounds. He said also that Don Carlos, wishing to be alone in his chamber, employed him to make him a machine, with which, by means of pulleys, he could open and shut his door without rising from his bed. The prince had always under his pillow two drawn swords, a brace of loaded pistols, and, at the bedside, half a dozen harquebusses, and an arm-chest. These precautions and preparations alarmed Philip. Don Carlos was often heard complaining, in bursts of indignation, of the conduct of his father. He avowed to his confessor that there was one man whom he had resolved to kill. The confession being betrayed to Philip, he exclaimed; "I am the man whose life he seeks! but I will take care to prevent the execution of his designs."

Philip did nothing without consulting the Holy office. De Foix was ordered to arrest the action of the pulleys, which closed the door of the prince's chamber. This he did privately, and with so much skill, that the prince never perceived it. He slept soundly on the night of the 18th of January, 1568, when the count of Lerma first entered his apartment, silently removed all separate weapons, and sat down upon the chest which contained the remainder. The king then entered, preceded by Ruy Gomez de Silva, the duke of Feria, and several other noblemen, Don Carlos being still buried in sleep. Being awaked, and seeing the king, his father, he exclaimed; "I am lost;" and prayed for death. Philip coldly replied that his life was not in danger; ordered him to rise; removed his attendants, seized a casket filled with papers, which was under the bed, charged those whom he entrusted with the care of the prince not to lose sight of him, and to prevent his writing or communicating with any one, and withdrew.

The guards of Don Carlos dressed him in black. They removed the bed itself, leaving

only a small trundle-bed in its place. Don Carlos, hurried by despair to madness, caused a large fire to be built, under pretence of cold, and threw himself into it, hoping to perish in the flames. It required the utmost exertions of his guards to save him. He attempted to destroy himself by hunger, thirst, and excess in eating. He endeavored also to choke himself by swallowing a large diamond which he wore about him. Philip is said to have discovered in the casket, which was found concealed under the bed of Don Carlos, communications with the rebels of the Netherlands, and a secret correspondence with the queen, which left no doubt of his attachment to the princess, and of the existence of a reciprocal passion. The excessive precautions which Philip took to justify his conduct, have disposed posterity to judge favorably of Don Carlos. It is certain that many of the most influential grandees of Spain vainly petitioned for his liberation.

Some historians are of opinion that Carlos was condemned to death by the inquisition, that the sentence was secretly executed, that the prince partook of some poisoned broth, and died a few hours afterwards. Some believe that his veins were opened in the bath, others that he was strangled; while Ferreras and the Spanish historians in general, pretend that he died of a malignant fever, occasioned by an improper regimen, and by violent fits of passion; that he received the last sacraments with piety, and wished to have the blessing of his father. It is difficult to determine the manner or date of the prince's death, but we incline to refer it to the 24th of July, 1568. The same year Elizabeth died, aged 23, but her death was natural and had no connexion with the fate of Don Carlos. We do not know how much faith to repose in the Spanish historians, who defend the memory of Philip, as the protector of religion, and represent his son as a languid member of the church, a partisan of the revolted calvinists of the Netherlands, and, above all, a determined opponent of the inquisition.

CARNOT, Lazare Nicholas Marguerite; born in Burgundy, 1753. He was distinguished for his mathematical abilities, and in the revolution, commenced his career as captain of a corps of engineers. He voted for the death of the king. Carnot distinguished himself in a military and civil capacity, but was obliged to leave Paris, June 18th, 1799; being soon after recalled, he was made, in April, 1800, minister of war. He was a firm republican, opposed the ambitious views of Napoleon, and equally so

the attempts of the royalists. He died at Magdeburg, August 3, 1823. Carnot was a man of integrity and talents, brave, learned, and patriotic, and honored by all parties.

CAROLINA, North, is bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the south by South Carolina, and on the west by Tennessee. It is of considerable extent, comprising 50,000 square miles, with a population, in 1830, of 737,987 souls, of whom 245,600 are slaves, and 19,543 free blacks. The state is divided into 64 counties, and Raleigh is the seat of government. This place is pleasantly situated. A Senate and House of Commons, are the legislative branches of government. Education is by no means neglected in North Carolina, there being several respectable academies at various places, and, at Chapel Hill, an institution styled the University of North Carolina, which is well endowed and in high repute. The face of the country is extremely diversified,—a wide belt, skirting the sea, is perfectly level, while, in other parts, the surface is broken and rough, presenting, in some places, considerable elevations. One of these is Pilot Mountain, or Ararat, which is of a pyramidal form, and almost a mile in height, terminating in a wide and level area, commanding a most imposing view of the surrounding country.

The coast of North Carolina is well defended by capes and shoals, which are, however, formidable to friend as well as foe. The names of some of these indicate the terror they excite. This state contains a portion of that swamp which is justly called the *Great Dismal Swamp*, a marshy tract whose low brush-wood, in many parts impenetrable, covers a space of nearly thirty miles in extent. Parts of the soil are extremely productive, and the earth has been lately found to possess a treasure in gold mines of considerable extent and value. The commerce of this state is not extensive, but many of the planters are very wealthy.

The earliest attempt to colonize North Carolina was made by the English in 1587, but the feeble colony which was left on the Roanoke, perished either from want, or from the incursions of hostile Indians, as they were never afterwards heard of. The first permanent settlement was made near Albemarle Sound by some planters from Virginia, in 1650. The name of *Carolina* was given to the country by the French, in honor of Charles IX, in whose reign they unsuccessfully attempted the colonization of the North American coast. In 1661

a colony from Massachusetts arrived here. It was not without many struggles that the colony obtained a representative government, nor until it had undergone many fluctuations, that the constitution was firmly established. Besides the agitation produced by conflicting political schemes, the hostility of the Indians caused the colonists no little suffering and loss. In 1717 Carolina, by purchase, became a royal government, and continued so until 1775, when it warmly espoused the cause of liberty, but suffered less than other states, on account of the forbidding aspect of its guarded coast. December 18, 1776, the present constitution was adopted. The Carolinas had been separated in 1720.

CAROLINA, South; bounded north by North Carolina, east by the Atlantic, southwest and west by Georgia, containing (in 1830), 581,185 inhabitants, of whom 315,400 are slaves, and 7,920 free colored people. This state is of less extent than North Carolina, having an area of 30,000 square miles. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives. Columbia, 120 miles northwest of Charleston, is the seat of government, but the latter is the largest town in the state. The inhabitants differ but little from those of other southern states. The rich planters are fond of ease and pleasure, but generous, hospitable, frank and brave. The soil in many parts is rich, producing cotton and rice, which are the staple commodities, but adapted to various kinds of agriculture. A tract of great breadth, bounded on the east by the sea, is perfectly level, but proceeding inland, we observe the land to become more elevated, and gradually to present an undulating and broken appearance. The low lands are an unhealthy residence, but in the upper regions the inhabitants enjoy a salubrious climate.

South Carolina was granted to lord Clarendon and others, in 1663, but no permanent establishment was made until 1680. It was formed into a separate government in 1729, and the present constitution was adopted in 1790. During the revolutionary war, this state was distinguished for its exertions in the good cause, which owed much to the bravery of Marion, the celebrated partisan leader, Sumpter and Lee, all of whom were worthy of the military reputation they enjoyed. With few exceptions, the state has enjoyed tranquillity from the period of the revolution, and the course of government has been impeded by few obstacles. The legislative appropriations for the support of education are extremely liberal, and do honor

to the state. More than 30,000 dollars are expended annually for the support of free schools, and *South Carolina College* (Columbia) is liberally patronised.

CAROLINE, Amelia Elizabeth, wife of George IV of England, was born in May, 1768. She was the daughter of the duke of Brunswick, and in 1795 became the bride of the prince of Wales. Her daughter, the princess Charlotte, died at an early age, regretted by all. The prince abandoned Caroline, and, in order to procure her ruin, accused her of infidelity. The trial of the unhappy queen reflects disgrace upon the profligate prince. She refused the offers which were made to induce her to quit England with the empty name of *queen*, but she asserted her rights with dignity and firmness. She finally succumbed under the persecution of her enemies, and died, Aug. 1821.

CARRIER, John Baptist, originally an obscure attorney, rose to infamous notoriety in the French revolution. Under his direction, the greatest cruelties were perpetrated, and 15,000 individuals perished in little more than a month. He was finally apprehended and condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal, Dec. 16, 1794.

CARROL, Charles, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, who died at an advanced age, at Carrollton, Md. in 1832. He was possessed of considerable wealth, at the breaking out of the American revolution, and as he advanced to sign the immortal document, a member sportively remarked:—"There goes half a million at the dash of a pen." But his wealth vanished from his view, when he looked upon the interests of his country.

CARTER, Elizabeth, an English literary lady, daughter of a clergyman of Kent, born in 1717. She was versed in languages, being acquainted with Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hebrew, and Arabic. Her early poems, published in periodicals before her 17th year, gained great applause. In 1749, her translation of Epictetus was commenced. She died in 1806, having enjoyed a high literary reputation, and the esteem of all who knew her. The following tribute to her worth and talents will not be thought unmerited. Among the unmarried ladies of the last century, Miss Carter, by seniority and learning, is justly entitled to precedence; and were we to decide on the comparative happiness of married or single authoresses, from the individual examples of this lady, and her excellent friend Catharine Talbot, we should have no hesitation in pro-

nouncing for the spinster's choice. Without rank and affluence, the translatress of Epictetus appears to have constantly revolved in the orbit of peace and equanimity; alternately the pupil of her father, and the preceptress of her brothers, she enjoyed the privileges of home without its restrictions, tasted all the sweets of friendship, unimbittered by jealousy, and, what is more extraordinary, attracted the homage of the great, without submitting to humiliation or incurring reproach. Among the causes of this rare felicity, something may be ascribed to a philosophic temperament, and still more to strict moral discipline, eminently distinguished by directness and steadiness of purpose. To the latest period of her existence (she died in her 89th year), she retained her aptitude to study, and even persevered in the laudable habit of yielding a portion of every day to classical literature.

Nor did she ever cease to cherish that spirit of independence that taught her to value the privileges of home. In her annual visits to the metropolis, she resisted every solicitation to domesticate herself in the mansions of the great, choosing rather to return to her plain lodging, where she enjoyed in its full extent, the privileges of her own fireside. It would not be easy to find a female character exactly corresponding with that of Miss Carter; perhaps the portrait of the princess Palatine, the friend of Penn and Descartes, offers the closest resemblance; and, like madame Dacier, her prevailing quality was modesty. To her learning, Ancient Greece, would, perhaps, have raised a votive statue; in Rome her accomplishments would have been eulogized in a funeral oration; in modern Italy her rare attainments might have secured her progress to academic honors. In England not even a funeral tribute was offered to her memory, no enthusiasm being there inspired by a female scholar. The purity of her character, her moral worth, her benevolence and dignity, are justly valued.

As the translatress of Epictetus, she is certainly less popularly admired, than as the correspondent of Miss Talbot and Mrs. Montague; and the charm of this epistolary collection consists in the living sketches which it offers of those who have gone before us, and who, in many respects, are essentially different from the present age. Curiosity is at once stimulated and gratified by the careless, yet faithful portraiture which these volumes present to us, of bishops and generals and scholars; fine gentlemen and elegant ladies, strikingly different from those

we are now accustomed to meet in parallel lines of society.

CARTHAGE, a celebrated city of Africa, the rival of Rome, and long the mistress of Spain, Sicily, and Sardinia. The precise time of its foundation is unknown, yet most writers agree that it was built by Dido about 869 years before the Christian era, or, according to others, 72 or 93 years before the foundation of Rome. This city and republic flourished for several centuries, and attained the zenith of its glory under Hannibal and Hamilcar.

During the first Punic war it contained no fewer than 700,000 inhabitants. It maintained three famous wars against Rome, called the Punic wars, in the third of which it was totally destroyed by Scipio, the second Africanus, B. C. 146, and only 5000 inhabitants were found within the walls. It was 23 miles in circumference, and when it was set on fire by the Romans, it burned incessantly for 17 days. After the destruction of Carthage, Utica became powerful, and the Romans thought themselves secure; and as they had no rival to dispute with them in the field, they fell into indolence and inactivity. Cæsar planted a small colony on the ruins of Carthage, and Augustus sent thither 3000 men. Adrian, after the example of his imperial predecessors, rebuilt a portion of it, and gave it the name of Adrianopolis.

Carthage was conquered from the Romans by the arms of Genseric, A. D. 439, and it was for more than a century the seat of the Vandal empire in Africa, and fell into the hands of the Saracens, in the 7th century. Carthage was governed as a republic, and had two persons chosen annually, with supreme authority. The Carthagenians were very superstitious, and offered human victims to their gods; an unnatural custom, which their allies vainly endeavored to induce them to abolish. Their riches and commerce were immense, and their naval power, at one time, supreme. They bore the character of a faithless and treacherous people, and the proverb *Punica fides* (*Carthaginian faith*), is well known.

CARTHAGENA, a sea-port of Spain, and one of the finest ports in the Mediterranean. It is on the east of Murcia, and contains 37,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the Romans under Scipio, notwithstanding the defence of the Carthagenians, A. D. 554. The commerce of Carthagena suffered greatly during the domination of the Moors, but it was partially restored by the exertions of Philip II of Spain.

CARTHAGENA, a sea-port of New Grena-

da, South America, and capital of the province of Carthagena. It is situated on an island, with a fine harbor, some handsome edifices, and 20,000 inhabitants.

CARVER, Jonathan, was born in Connecticut, in 1732. He served in the expedition against Canada, and, on the conclusion of peace in 1763, set forth with the intent of exploring the territory acquired by Great Britain, beyond the Mississippi. He did not accomplish his object, but made himself acquainted with regions then and still comparatively unknown. He went to England, but was obliged to deliver up his maps and papers to the plantation-office. Having kept copies, however, he published them at Boston, where he died in want, 1780, aged 48 years.

CAREY, Lucius, Viscount Falkland, a young English nobleman, who was born in 1610. His juvenile irregularities were terminated by an early marriage with a young lady to whom he was sincerely attached. In parliament he distinguished himself by an independent course, although he ultimately espoused the royal cause, and perished at the battle of Newbury, at the age of 34. His private character endeared him to all. He was fond of study, and once observed: "I pity unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day." His literary remains add to his general reputation.

CARUS, Marcus Aurelius, a Roman emperor, was born at Narbonne, about the year 230. He rose to a military command by his virtues, and was elected emperor on the death of Probus, in 283. He defeated the Sarmatians and Persians, and was killed the same year, by lightning, according to some; but according to others, he perished in the flames of his tent, which was consumed by the work of an incendiary.

CASAS, Bartholomew de las, a Spanish prelate, the apostle of the Indians, came to America with Columbus, but returned, and having distinguished himself in his theological studies, was rewarded with preferment. His life was passed in laboring to protect and improve the natives of the New World, and he received the grateful title of *protector of the Indians*.

CASHMERE, a province of the Seik confederacy, in Asia, containing 2,000,000 inhabitants. It is surrounded by the Himmalaya and Hindoo Koh mountains, and abounds with the most striking and romantic views. The air is temperate, and, from the profusion of its flowers, the fertility of its soil, and the variety of its productions, it is most justly called the paradise of India. The religion is that of Brama, the

inhabitants being Hindoos, although their masters, the Afghans, are professed Mohammedans. Cashmere, the capital, on the Behat, contains 200,000 inhabitants. The shawls of Cashmere are the most splendid and costly.

CASIMIR. The name of several kings of Poland. Casimir the Great, succeeded Ladislaus in 1333. He took several places from John, king of Bohemia, successfully opposed the Teutonic knights, and made himself master of Little Russia. He united to his warlike qualities, many of the virtues of a great monarch, and, from his devotion to their interests, was called *Peasants' King*. He died in 1370.

CASSANDRA, also, Alexandria, daughter of Hecuba and Priam, king of Troy. She received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, who loved her, but as she refused to fulfil the conditions upon which the knowledge was imparted, the offended deity deprived her predictions of the power of commanding belief. Thus, when she foretold the fall of Troy, her words were discredited. Troy was taken, Cassandra dishonored at the altar by Ajax, and afterwards dragged away as the slave and companion of Agamemnon, with whom she was slain by Clytemnestra, but not until she had become the mother of the twins Teledamus and Pelops.

CASSIUS, Longinus Caius, was the friend of Brutus, and opposed to the interests of Cæsar, to whom, however, he surrendered after the battle of Pharsalia. When he perceived that Cæsar aimed at supreme power, he joined the conspiracy. "The lean and hungry Cassius," as Shakspeare calls him, was among the first to strike the master of the world with his dagger. He married the sister of Brutus, and in the distribution of the provinces, obtained Africa as his share. He was defeated with Brutus at Philippi, and killed himself, B. C. 42.

CASTILE, a province of Spain, which is subdivided into the intendancies of Madrid, Guadalaxara, Cuenca, Toledo, and La Mancha, whose capitals have the same name with the exception of the last, of which Ciudad Rodrigo is the capital. The climate of this province is temperate, and the soil is naturally productive, although the scattered inhabitants pay but little attention to agriculture. *Old Castile*, another province of Spain, is of the same length as New Castile, 220 miles, but only 120 broad, while the latter is 160 miles in breadth. It is subdivided into the intendancies of Avila, Segovia, Soria, and Burgos. The united population of Old and New Castile is 2,177,800.

CASTINE, a sea-port town of Maine, and

capital of Hancock county. In 1830 it had 1,155 inhabitants. Its trade is flourishing.

CATALINE, Lucius Sergius, a celebrated Roman, descended from a noble family. When he had squandered away his fortune by his debaucheries and extravagance, and been refused the consulship, he secretly meditated the ruin of his country, and conspired with many high-born Romans, as dissolute as himself, to murder the Senate, plunder the treasury, and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, whose eloquence at this crisis will never be forgotten. Cataline, after he had declared his intentions in the full senate, and attempted to vindicate himself, on seeing five of his accomplices arrested, fled to Gaul, where his friends were raising a powerful army to support him. The remaining conspirators were punished. Petreius, at the head of the consular troops, defeated the rebels in Etruria, Jan. 5, B. C. 62, in a hotly contested battle which cost Cataline his life. The crimes of this man were of the blackest dye, murder and licentiousness marking every stage of his career.

CATALONIA, anciently *Tarraconensis*, a fertile province of Spain, bounded north by France, east and southeast by the Mediterranean, southwest by Valencia, and west by Aragon. Its form is that of a triangle. Some idea of its extent may be formed from the amount of its population, which has been estimated at 858,818.

CATANIA, anciently *Catana*, a city of Sicily, 47 miles southwest of Messina, with a population of 50,000. It is situated at the foot of mount *Ætna*, and is subject to earthquakes, one of which, occurring in 1693 destroyed 18,000 people, and by overwhelming the old city in lava, laid the foundation for the present city, which contains several large public buildings. The principal exports are grain, oil, wine, &c.

CATHARINE, the daughter of Charles VI of France, was claimed by the victorious Henry V of England, whose hand she accepted. After the death of Henry, she became the wife of Owen Tudor, and had a son named Edmund, who became the father of Henry VII. She died in 1431.

CATHARINE of Arragon, youngest daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Arragon and Castile, was born in 1483. In 1501 she was married to Arthur, son of Henry VII, and on his death, five months after, to Henry, prince of Wales, afterwards Henry VIII. By him she had several children, who died young,

with the exception of Mary, afterwards queen of England. Henry repudiated her on pretence of religious scruples grounded on her former marriage. She maintained her rights with dignity, and died at Kimbolton castle, in 1536.

CATHARINE De Medici, the only daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino, and wife of Henry, duke of Orleans, son of Francis I. She was the mother of three successive kings of France, and one Queen of Navarre. In 1559 she became a widow, and her son Francis succeeded to the throne, during whose reign, her influence was supplanted by the Guises. On the accession of her other son, Charles IX, in his eleventh year, she acquired the chief authority, and brought eternal infamy on her name by her horrible treachery to the Huguenots, and the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day. She died in 1589. She was very extravagant, seemingly incapable of setting bounds to her expenditures. When upbraided with her prodigality she would exclaim: "One must live!" She was stained with many and most odious vices.

CATHARINE I, empress of Russia, the most noted female sovereign of modern days. Her early history is involved in great obscurity. It is said that she was a peasant-girl of Livonia, born about 1686, and that having lost her parents at an early age, she was taken under the protection of a respectable clergyman who superintended her education till his death. She then travelled to Marienburg to seek her fortune, and there married a Swedish dragoon, who was killed on the very day of their nuptials, at the siege of that place in 1702. From the hands of one of the Russian officers, she passed into those of prince Meazikoff, who found it useful to his political designs to introduce her to the Czar Peter. She first became his mistress, and afterwards his wife, and although she was suspected of infidelity, she was left, at his death, possessor of the throne, and was declared empress in 1725. She carried into execution the great designs which had been left unfinished by her husband, and died in 1727, being then but forty-two years old: intemperance, however, is supposed to have shortened her days.

CATHARINE II, empress of Russia, born in 1729, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, and originally named Sophia Augusta. Her talents were of the highest order. Soon after her marriage with the grand duke of Russia, in 1745, that prince suspecting her of infidelity, formed an attachment to the daughter of Count Woronzoff, and, on his accession to the throne in 1761, discovered his intention

of divorcing Catharine, and marrying the object of his illicit passion. At this juncture a conspiracy was formed between Catharine and the army; Peter was surprised, compelled to sign a renunciation of the throne, kept as a prisoner, and soon after strangled. History evidently clears Catharine of a direct participation in this crime, though the impunity of the murderers proves that she did not regret its commission. She, however, countenanced the friends of Peter, and pardoned the countess of Woronzoff.

At the commencement of her reign she conciliated the affections of her subjects, and cultivated the arts of peace; in 1764, her favorite, Poniatowski, was crowned king of Poland, and Ivan, who had been 18 years in a state of mental imbecility, died in prison. In 1768, she entered into war with the Porte, which she terminated with reputation and advantage in 1774; and having quelled a revolt under the cossack Pugatscheff, devoted herself to the improvement and prosperity of her kingdom. In 1780 she engaged in the armed neutrality to protect the trade in the Baltic. In 1783 she seized on the Crimea, and having formed a league with Germany, intimidated the Porte from making reprisals. At length, however, war was declared, Oczakow was stormed, Ismael taken after a sanguinary struggle, the Turkish force in the Black Sea destroyed, and a peace concluded which guaranteed Oczakow to the empress. Her last great measure was the reducing and dismemberment of Poland, in consequence of a revolt. She was a woman the brilliancy of whose talents was obscured by the indulgence of many gross propensities. She died of apoplexy, Nov., 1796.

CATO, Marcus Portius, commonly called the *Censor*, was born at Tusculum, 232 B. C. He distinguished himself in the army at the age of 17, and was remarkable for his temperance and abstinence. In Sicily and Africa, as military tribune and quæstor, he was noted for the fidelity with which he discharged his duties. Being chosen censor, he opposed Valerius Flaccus, his colleague, in his attempt to repeal the Oppian law, which was once passed for the suppression of luxury. He conducted the war in further Spain with great success, and took no part of the spoils to his own share. On his arrival at Rome he was honored with a triumph.

As consul he manifested his dislike to luxury, in whatever shape it was presented. He also distinguished himself by his hatred to Carthage, always concluding his speeches in the

senate with the expression. "*Preterea censeo Carthaginem esse delendam.*" (Besides I think it necessary to destroy Carthage.) He died B. C. 147. In his old age he gave himself up to social enjoyments.

CATO, Marcus Portius, surnamed of *Utica* (*Uticensis*) from the place of his death, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and born about 93 B. C. The virtues he displayed in his early childhood seemed to prognosticate his future greatness. At the age of fourteen, he earnestly asked his preceptor for a sword to stab the tyrant Sylla. He served in the army against the insurgent gladiator Spartacus, and though his services entitled him to the office of tribune, he never applied for it, till he saw it in danger of being filled unworthily. He was very jealous of the safety and liberty of the republic, and watched carefully over the conduct of Pompey, whose power and influence were great. In the conspiracy of Cataline he supported Cicero, and was instrumental in procuring the capital punishment of the conspirators.

When the provinces of Gaul were decreed for five years to Cæsar, Cato observed to the senators, that they had introduced a tyrant into the capital. Being sent to Cyprus against Ptolemy, by the influence of his enemies, who hoped to injure his reputation, his prudence extricated him from every danger. That prince submitted to him, and, after a successful campaign, Cato was received at Rome with the most distinguished honors, which he, however, modestly declined. He strenuously opposed the first triumvirate between Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, and foretold to the Roman people all the misfortunes that soon after followed. After repeated applications he was made pretor, but unsuccessfully applied for the office of consul.

When Cæsar had passed the Rubicon, Cato advised the Roman senate to deliver the care of the republic into the hands of Pompey, and when his advice had been complied with, followed him with his son to Dyrrachium, where, after some inconsiderable success there, he was entrusted with the care of the ammunition, and the command of 15 cohorts. After the battle of Pharsalia, Cato took command of the fleet, and when he heard of Pompey's death on the coast of Africa, he traversed the deserts of Libya, to join himself to Scipio. He, however, refused to take the command in Africa, but when he heard of Scipio's defeat, fortified himself in Utica. Cæsar approached the city, but Cato disdained to fly, and strengthening his resolution by reading Plato's treatise on the

immortality of the soul, gave himself the fatal wound, B. C. 44. Cæsar, on hearing of his fate, exclaimed: "I envy thee thy death, since thou couldst begrudge me the pleasure of saving thy life." Lucan mentions this virtuous Roman in the following line:

Victrix causa displacuit, sed victa Catoni:

which is thus literally rendered in prose—

The successful cause pleased the gods, but the unsuccessful Cato.

A statue was erected to his memory in Utica.

CAUCASUS, a vast chain of mountains in Western Asia, inhabited by a great variety of tribes. It is of immense extent, lying between the Black and Caspian seas, and covering 127,140 square miles, being 644 miles long, and, at the widest, 184 miles broad.

CAVENDISH, William, the first duke of Devonshire, was born in 1640. He distinguished himself in the house of commons against the court, and was a witness in favor of Lord Russell, with whom he offered to exchange clothes to enable him to effect his escape. In 1684 he succeeded to the title of earl of Devonshire, and about the same time was fined £30,000 and imprisoned in the king's bench for assaulting Col. Culpepper, who had insulted him, and whom he dragged by the nose from the presence chamber. He gave bond for the payment of the fine, which, however, he saved by the arrival of the prince of Orange. In 1689 he was made a privy-counsellor, and at the coronation of William he served as lord-high-steward. He was rewarded with the title of duke of Devonshire, and during the king's absence, after the death of the queen, was appointed one of the regency. He died in 1707.

CAXTON, William, an Englishman who introduced the art of printing into his native country in 1474. He died in 1492.

CAYENNE, or French Guiana, a French colony in South America. It is bounded as follows; north and northeast by the Atlantic ocean, east and south by Brazil, and west by Dutch Guiana. Population 18,400. Beside the main production, *Cayenne pepper*, this province yields sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa, indigo, maize, cassia, and vanilla. The French colonized Cayenne in 1635.

After having fallen into the hands of the English and the Dutch, it revolted to its original possessors in 1677.

CECIL, William, Lord Burleigh, a celebrated statesman, born in 1521. He was dismissed from the office which he held under Henry

VIII, upon the accession of Mary, but held several appointments under Elizabeth. After being privy-counsellor, secretary of state, and master of the court of wards, he was chosen chancellor of Cambridge, and raised to the peerage. He died in 1598.

CECIL, Robert, earl of Salisbury, son of the preceding, on account of his deformity, and weak constitution, received the rudiments of his education at home. In 1588 he served in the fleet against the Spanish Armada, and in 1591 was knighted, and sworn of the privy-council. In 1596 he was appointed secretary of state, to the great disgust of the earl of Essex. The year following he was ambassador in France, and in 1599 succeeded his father in the court of wards. He kept up a secret correspondence with king James, whom he proclaimed on the death of Elizabeth, in consequence of which he became the favorite of that monarch. On the death of earl Dorset, in 1608, he became lord high treasurer, discharging the duties of the office with fidelity, and dying from excessive exertion in 1612.

CECILIA. One of the Romish saints of this name is considered the inventor of the organ, and is said to have suffered martyrdom A. D. 220.

CECROPS, a native of Sais, in Egypt, came to Attica 1550 B. C. founded the city of Athens, instructed the uncivilized Greeks, introduced the worship of Minerva, and laid the foundation of the future prosperity of Greece. He died after a reign of 50 years.

CELEBES, an island in the East Indian Ocean, 500 miles long, and 200 broad, containing several separate states. The fruits and flowers of this island are abundant, and numbers of wild animals are found here. The Dutch who possess a part of the island, obtain here gold, ivory, sandal wood, rice, cotton, camphor, ginger, long pepper, and pearls.

CELLINI, Benvenuto, united the talents and skill of a sculptor, engraver, and goldsmith. He was born in Florence in 1500, and enriched his native city with his works. Wild, fiery, and impetuous, although honest, he was frequently involved in quarrels in which he entirely disregarded the rank and strength of his opponents. At the siege of Rome, according to his own account, he killed the constable of Bourbon. Although he behaved with gallantry during the siege, he was accused of secreting the Roman crown jewels, and imprisoned. Francis I, having procured his release, invited him to the French court, but Florence was not to be forgot-

ten by the sculptor, and thither he returned, and died in 1570.

CELSUS, a Roman medical writer and practitioner, who flourished in the Augustan age.

CELTÆ, one of the ancient nations of Gallia, whose country extended from Brittany to the Alps and Rhine. Their government was aristocratical, and their aptitude for warlike pursuits great.

CELTIBERIA, an ancient country in the N. E. part of Spain along the Iberus. The Celtiberians were completely subdued by the Romans in the Sertorian war.

CENTAURS, an ancient people of Thessaly on Mount Pelion. As little was known with regard to their actual history, they formed the favorite theme of writers of fable, and traditional tales, being represented as half horse and half man, and being, according to some, the offspring of an intermixture of the human and brute races, or, according to others, the children of Ixion and the Cloud. They were probably young men who, having learned to break and ride horses, hunted the wild bulls that ravaged the neighborhood of Mt. Pelion, during the reign of Ixion. Hence they were called *Centaurs*. In fables, Hercules, Theseus, and Pirithous, are said to have contended against them.

CENTRAL AMERICA, formerly the kingdom of Guatemala, is bounded N. by Mexico and the bay of Honduras, E. by the Carribbean sea, and the province of Veragua, and S. W. by the Atlantic ocean, and has a population of 2,000,000. The country is mountainous, containing numerous volcanic summits, the soil fertile, and the products various. The republic is a confederacy consisting of the states of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, and declared itself independent in 1821, after some sanguinary struggles. The original inhabitants were the Toltecas Indians from Mexico, whom it was found no easy task by the Spaniards to expel. These people, like the Mexicans, had made considerable advances in the arts, as their buildings of various descriptions proved.

CERBERUS, a three-headed dog, with snaky hair, the offspring of Echidna, and the giant Typhon, and the untamed guardian of the gate of hell. Hercules subdued him, although the furies could not.

CERIGO, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the Morea, and belonging to the Ionian republic, it was anciently called *Cythera*, and was sacred to Venus.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Michael, was born of a noble family, at Alcala de Henares, in New Castile, in 1547. He early cultivated poetry, and preserved, throughout his life, a strong inclination for the muses. In 1569, Cervantes, in the flower of his age, went to seek in Italy, glory or fortune. He first entered the service of Cardinal Acquaviva, in the capacity of page. The war between the grand seignior and the Venetians, offered him a field more worthy of his birth and courage. He was enrolled beneath the banners of the duke of Paliano, Mark Antony Colonna, general of the naval force sent to succor the island of Cyprus. This expedition was unfortunate; but, in the following year, the victory of Lepanto reestablished the naval honor of Christendom, and Cervantes lost his left hand in this engagement whose glory he shared. In 1575 he was taken by a corsair and carried to Algiers, where he suffered the evils of slavery for six years. The tale of *The Captive*, inserted in his novel of Don Quixotte describes vividly the scenes through which he passed. His marriage followed close upon the publication of *Galatea*, in 1584. This novel celebrates his mistress Catharine Salazer y Palacios. His pen then became the only support of Cervantes. The gloomy reign of Philip II, and that of his successor Philip III, were unfavorable to the efforts of genius, but while the latter of these monarchs filled the throne, the inimitable novel of Don Quixotte made its appearance. The first part appeared at Madrid, in 1605, and the second in 1615. The other works of Cervantes are forgotten in the contemplation of this.

The history of the knight of La Mancha still excites the interest of people of all countries, of all ranks, and of all ages. Who delights not to recall his principal adventures—the attack on the windmills—the affair of the puppets—the affray with the wine-skins—the vigil of arms—the scene of his studies? This celebrated work was written in prison, Cervantes having become obnoxious to the authorities of La Mancha, who procured his imprisonment by the employment of one of the thousand arts known to the civil functionaries of Spain. He revenged himself by making his hero a townsman of his judges, and in choosing their country for the theatre of his exploits. Cervantes died at Madrid, on the 23d of April, 1616, in his 69th year. He was interred pursuant to his own directions, in the church of the fraternity of the trinity in that city. His intimate friends mourned for the virtuous citizen, and the man

of worth. The wits of his day, who had decried his talents, did not consider his loss an irreparable one, and were far enough from believing that Spain would one day have only the romance of *Don Quixotte* to oppose to the master-works of other nations.

CEUTA, anciently *Septa*, a town of Fez, on the African coast of the Mediterranean, with 8,000 inhabitants. It is opposite to Gibraltar, and belongs to Spain, although gained by the Portuguese in 1415.

CEVENNES, or Sevennes, a chain of mountains in the south of France, forming a branch of the Alps; the highest summits are somewhat more than 6,200 feet high.

CEYLON, or Seilan, an island on the Coromandel coast. The climate is generally healthy, the soil fertile, and the variety of its productions surprising. In the bosom of the earth are found precious metals, the rocks are enriched with valuable gems, and the tropical fruits grow wild here. About 340,000 pounds of cinnamon are annually exported to England. In the recesses of the forests are found elephants, leopards, jackalls, monkeys, &c. The number of inhabitants exceeds 1,000,000. The Cingalese, who form a portion, are divided into castes like the Hindoos, and profess the religion of Buddha. "Ceylon," says bishop Heber "might be one of the happiest, as it is one of the loveliest, spots in the universe, if some of the old Dutch laws were done away, among which, in my judgment, the most obnoxious are the monopoly of Cinnamon, and the compulsory labor of the peasants on the high roads, and other species of *corvées*."

The Portuguese, who early settled here, so exasperated the natives, that the Cingalese took part with the Dutch, who succeeded in expelling them in 1656. The Dutch, being regarded in the light of benefactors, were rewarded with lavish grants of territory, but repaid kindness by ingratitude, and bloody wars arose, in which the Europeans were invariably victorious. In 1795, the English took possession of this island, which was formerly ceded to them in 1802, and completely subjected in 1815.

CHALDÆA, an ancient country of Asia, near the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates; it was the southerly part of Babylonia, and was extremely fertile. The Chaldeans were an Asiatic tribe originally, and possessed great astronomical knowledge. It was they who founded the mighty empires of Babylon and Asyria. The knowledge, of which they boasted,

was eventually confined to the priests, who added to their sciences the arts of prophecy, magic, &c.

CHALONS. The name of two considerable cities in France, Chalons-sur-Saône, and Chalons-sur-Marne, situated on the Saône and Marne. The last mentioned and most important, contains 12,413 inhabitants, and was anciently called Catalaunum.

CHAMPAGNE, formerly a province of France, now forming several departments. It is highly fertile and produces fine wines; it contains 1,200,000 inhabitants, and is 195 miles long, and 135 broad.

CHAMPE, John, a native of Loudon county (Va.). At the age of 24, in the year 1776, he entered the revolutionary army with the rank of sergeant-major, in Lee's cavalry. His reputation for resolution and address was such, that he was selected to attempt the seizure of Arnold, that the execution of the traitor might save the life of Andre. His orders were given him, he left the American camp as a deserter, arrived at New York after a perilous journey, and, after being closely examined by Sir Henry Clinton, was admitted to serve under him. He failed in the attempt to accomplish his object, and went to Virginia with the royal troops. Escaping, he rejoined his friends, after many hardships. When Washington took command of the army, during the administration of President Adams, it was his intention to bring Champe into the field at the head of a company, but he learned to his grief, that the gallant fellow had died in Kentucky.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de; a French naval officer, who founded Quebec and Montreal in Canada, of which he was governor-general. He died in 1634.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake of the United States, lying between New York and Vermont, 130 miles long, and from 1 to 15 miles broad. The Richelieu or Sorelle forms the outlet by which its waters are discharged into the St. Lawrence. Here, on the 11th of September, 1814, Com. Macdonough, the commander of an American fleet, gained a complete victory over the British.

CHAMPOLLION (the younger), a Frenchman, who has done more than any other man of science towards explaining hieroglyphics of Egypt. His death, in 1832, in the midst of his triumphant researches, was regretted as an almost irreparable loss.

CHANTREY, Francis, a distinguished English sculptor, whose peculiar talent was developed at an early age. His works are numerous;

one of them, a statue of Washington, is placed in the State-house at Boston.

CHAPEL HILL, a town of Orange county, North Carolina, the seat of the university of North Carolina, a well-endowed and respectable institution.

CHARLEROI, or Charles sur Sambre, a town in the Belgian province of Hainau, formerly Charnoy; contains 3,744 inhabitants. It was founded by Charles, king of Spain, in 1666. After passing successively from Spain to France, and Austria, it remained in the hands of France, after the battle of Fleurus, until 1814. In 1815, Bonaparte chose this place as the first point of attack on the Prussians, who were driven from it, June 15, and compelled to retreat to Fleurus.

CHARLES I, called Charlemagne, a compound word, signifying *Charles the Great*, king of France, emperor of the East, was born in 742, at the château of Salzburg, in Upper Bavaria. He was the son of queen Bertrade and Pepin the Short, on the death of whom, in 768, he was crowned king, sharing France with Carloman, his younger brother; but the conditions of the partition were frequently changed without ever giving mutual satisfaction, and the nobles, who had long sought to weaken the royal authority, would, without doubt, have profited by the animosity which existed between these two princes, if the death of Carloman, which took place in 771, had not given Charlemagne an opportunity of becoming sole king of France, by preventing the succession of his nephews. Their mother fled with them to Italy, and found a protector in Desiderius, king of the Lombards. They fell into the hands of Charlemagne, on the taking of Verona, and of their future fate, history says nothing. If Pepin had need of courage, activity and extreme prudence to found a new dominion, Charlemagne found it necessary to enchain the minds of men by fear and admiration, for the means employed to effect usurpation, had enfeebled the sovereign power.

The people of Aquitania were the first who tried to aim at independence. Charlemagne marched against them with a small force, but he relied upon Carloman, his brother, to whom a part of Aquitania belonged, and who, in consequence, was compelled to unite with him. Carloman found him at the appointed spot, at the head of his troops, but fearing to fall before the power of his brother, Carloman hastily retraced his steps. Abandoned thus, unexpectedly, in a manner which could not fail to en-

courage the rebels, Charlemagne did not hesitate for a moment: without considering the number of his followers, nor that of his enemies, he pursued his way, gained a brilliant victory (770), arranged the affairs of Aquitania with a promptitude and foresight which displayed the energy of a great man, and the skill of a politician, and disconcerted the tributary princes of France, who thought to profit by the youth of the monarch. When Charlemagne found himself sole master of France, he formed the project of subjugating the Saxons. These people, who were still pagans, occupied a large portion of Germany; like all barbarous nations, they preferred plunder to fixed establishments, and they were divided into many tribes, whom it was difficult to unite in the same interest. Charlemagne began to wage war upon them in 772, and did not complete their subjugation until 804; so obstinately did they resist, for 32 years, the conqueror who, sometimes indulgent to imprudence, and often severe to cruelty, as eager to convert as to conquer them, was in reality master of their country only, when he had reduced it to a desert. The two most celebrated chiefs of the Saxons were Witikind and Alboin, who finally embraced Christianity in 783. The cruelties of Charlemagne to the Saxons, resembles despair; and his indulgence to them proves that, pressed by other affairs, he was willing to make any concession which could bring him off with honor.

While he was fighting on the banks of the Weser, pope Adrian implored his succors against Desiderius, king of the Lombards, who sought to possess himself of Ravenna, and urged the pope to crown the sons of Carloman, in order to display Charlemagne in the light of an usurper of the throne of his nephews, and thus stir up a large portion of France against him. Flying to the scene of action with the rapidity which the danger rendered necessary, Charlemagne seized the person of Desiderius, sent him to end his days in a monastery, and caused himself to be crowned king of Lombardy, in 774. Thus ended that kingdom which shortly afterwards took its ancient name of Italy, but which preserved the laws it had received from the Lombards.

Charlemagne passed into Spain in 778, besieged and took Pampeluna, and made himself master of the country of Barcelona; but his troops, on their return, were defeated in the pass of Roncesvalles, by a part of the Saracens, and the mountain Gascons, the unruly tributaries of Charlemagne, who were so intractable,

that more than thirty years afterwards, strong forces were required to oppose them. At this battle, fell the famous Roland, whose fate has been celebrated by romance writers and poets. The disaffection of the inhabitants of Aquitania having induced Charlemagne to give them a separate monarch, he chose the youngest of his sons, Louis, well known as *Louis the Mild*, 778. At the same time the continual efforts of the Lombards and Greeks to reconquer Italy, and the want of fidelity in his nobles, made him feel the necessity of rallying them about the throne, and he gave them for a king, Pepin, the second of his sons; the eldest, who bore the name of Charles, remained with him to assist him in his expeditions. He had another son, Pepin, whose mother he had repudiated. This son, having been convicted of taking part in a conspiracy against him, was devoted to the monastic life.

On his return from Spain, Charlemagne found himself obliged to march against the Saxons, and each year renewed the necessity of a warlike expedition. He caused 4,500 of them to be put to death; a ferocious revenge which only served to prolong and invigorate their resistance. Thence he went to Rome to have his two sons, Pepin and Louis, crowned by the pope, thus confirming the people in the belief that the head of religion could alone render the royal power legitimate and sacred. The year 790, the 27th of his reign, was the first which he passed without taking up arms, and this peace lasted only until the spring of the following year. Charlemagne had formed the project of re-establishing the empire of the west. The empress Irene, who reigned at Constantinople, in order to prevent the dismemberment of the empire, proposed to Charlemagne to unite their children, which would have placed Europe under one government. Her proposal was accepted, but ambition impelled Irene to dethrone her own son in order to seize the power herself, and she offered her hand to Charlemagne. This singular union, which ambition alone could suggest and carry into effect, would have presented a new spectacle to the world, had not the empress been herself hurled from her throne. Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the west, by pope Leo III, in the year 800; and, although his journey to Rome had no other object, he affected to be much surprised at the honors which were heaped upon him. He was declared *Cæsar* and *Augustus*; the ornaments of the ancient Roman emperors were decreed to him; all the

consecrated forms were followed; nothing was forgotten but the fact that it was impossible that an empire should subsist, the power of which was shared by the children of the deceased monarch. Charlemagne, after having made one of his sons a monk, had the misfortune to lose, in 810, Pepin, whom he had created king of Italy; the year following, Charles, the eldest followed his brother to the grave; there only remained, of his legitimate children, Louis, king of Aquitania, whom he associated with him in the empire in 813, his great age and his infirmities making him feel that he was approaching the termination of his career. He died the 28th of January, 814, in the 71st year of his age, and the 47th of his reign. By his will, made in 806, confirmed by the French lords, assembled at Thionville, and signed by Pope Leo, Charlemagne divided his estates among his three sons. He left his subjects the power of choosing a successor, after the death of the princes, provided he was of the blood royal. He provided that they should not have recourse to the trial by battle, in the case of dispute, but to that of the cross. This judgment consisted, in doubtful circumstances, in conducting to church two men, who stood upright with their elevated arms crossed, during the celebration of divine service, and the victory was gained by the party whose champion remained motionless in this attitude the longest. This is still called the judgment of God.

Charlemagne was buried at Aix-la-Chapelle. His body is said to have been disposed in the following manner. He was seated upon a throne of gold, clad in his imperial habits. He had a crown upon his head, and was girt with his sword. He held a chalice in his hand, the book of the Evangelists upon his knees, his sceptre and gold buckler at his feet. The sepulchre was filled with pieces of gold, perfumed and sealed, and above a superb triumphal arch was raised, with this epitaph: "Here rests the body of Charles, the great and orthodox emperor, who gloriously enlarged the kingdom of the French, and governed it happily for forty-seven years." Charlemagne was a friend of letters, and of learned men.

CHARLES I, king of England, an unfortunate monarch, whose disasters were prepared for him by his predecessors, and by the increasing spirit of liberty, precipitated and increased by the alternate obstinacy and fickleness of his disposition. He ascended the throne in 1025, and found that his reign was likely to be troubled by a strong opposition; but he could not

find courage to make those concessions which the people were disposed to demand of royalty. The friends of liberty, and the puritans, were disposed to view with a stern eye, the stand which the king took. They had already impeached his favorite minister, and his unsuccessful attempt to relieve Rochelle in 1627, increased their enmity. Charles, blinded by the monarchial doctrines of his father James, although he saw that his popularity was daily declining, took no steps to gain the affections and confidence of his people. The parliament refused to sanction the wishes of the monarch, and passed the famous bill of rights, which he was obliged to confirm.

Having made peace with France and Spain, Charles determined to rely on his own resources, but resorted to the desperate expedient of levying ship money. This, and the king's attempt to force the liturgy on the Scotch, brought upon him the opposition of Hampden and the covenanters, to both of whom he was forced to submit. After several parliaments had been called and dissolved, Charles called the *long parliament* of 1640. The earl of Strafford and archbishop Laud were impeached, and the fury of the puritans was excited against the church and the bishops. The signal for insurrection was given by the king going himself to the house and demanding the persons of five members whom he accused of treason. Civil war broke out; many engagements took place, with various success, but on the king's defeat at Naseby, he retired to Oxford, and on the approach of Fairfax, the parliamentary general, threw himself on the protection of the Scots, who sold him to the parliament. The army, now divided from the parliament, conveyed him to Hampton court, whence he escaped with the intention of quitting the kingdom, but was retaken and brought back. Charles now professed himself ready to grant all the terms demanded for his release, except the abolition of episcopacy. He was in consequence arraigned for high treason, tried, and condemned. His conduct during his trial was a noble pattern of Christian meekness and firmness, and this he retained to his death. He was beheaded at Whitehall, on the 30th of January, 1648.

CHARLES II, king of England, son of Charles I, and Henrietta Maria of France, was born in 1630, and was at the Hague when his father was executed. The Scots, who had betrayed the father, sent an invitation to the son, which he accepted, and was crowned at

Scone, in 1651, when he was obliged to take the covenant. But he had no mean opponent in Cromwell, who defeated the Scotch at Dunbar, and Charles at Worcester. The appearance of the two armies was strikingly contrasted. The parliamentarians were remarkable for the plainness of their dress and equipments, their hair being cropped close (whence their appellation of *round heads*), and nothing merely ornamental appearing on their persons. The cavaliers, on the contrary, despising the austerity of their antagonists, were distinguished by their long curling locks, the finish of their equipments, and the reckless gayety of their bearing. From the battle of Worcester, Charles made his escape, and lay hidden in the thick branches of an oak in Boscobel wood, while his pursuers actually seated themselves under the tree. After many journeyings, in various disguises, he escaped to France.

In 1660, by the management of general Monk, he was restored; and with him licentiousness and infidelity returned in a full tide. In 1662, he married the princess of Portugal, by whom he had no children, although his illegitimate offspring were numerous. With the exception of the sale of Dunkirk to supply his extravagances, the acts of Charles's reign can scarcely be considered as his own, and belong rather to the history of his country. He lived in the unbridled indulgence of his appetites, interfering little in matters of state policy. The few he meddled with were of an odious nature. Charles died of an apoplectic fit, February 6, 1685, and by receiving, in his last moments, the sacrament from a popish priest, proved that he lived a hypocrite as well as a libertine.

By affability and wit, by going abroad without ostentation, and mixing with the lowest of his subjects, Charles obtained a certain degree of popularity, and the name of the *Merry Monarch* distinguished him during his life. His wit was ready and pleasant, as Rochester, whose disposition much resembled the monarch's, happily expressed in the epigram, in which he speaks of Charles as one

"Who never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one."

Charles and his courtiers being one day present at the exhibition of a man who daringly climbed to the point of Salisbury cathedral, and planted a flag there, the king said to his favorite, "Faith! Rochester, this man shall have a patent, that no one may do this but himself!"

CHARLES, Edward, of the Stuart family, commonly called *The Pretender*, was the grandson of James II, and was born at Rome in 1720. In 1745, he landed in Scotland, and published a manifesto, exhibiting the claims of his father to the English throne. He was joined by several Highland chiefs, and entering Edinburgh, caused his father to be proclaimed. Charles Edward was passing the night in the village of Stateford, and had thrown himself upon his couch in a state of agitation, which prevented his sleeping for more than two hours. As soon as he learned that Edinburgh was occupied by the Highlanders of Lochiel, Keppoch, Arlshied, and O'Sullivan, he mounted his horse, and on the given signal, the army was in readiness to enter the city. The Castle still held out for the house of Hanover. To avoid the balls of the enemy who commanded the most direct road, the prince and his followers, diverging from the main route, came by the way of Duddingston to the royal park which they entered through a breach in the wall. The royal park, the favorite promenade of James VII, when he was at Edinburgh, being then duke of York, comprises Arthur's Seat, which seems to shelter Holyrood-House at its feet, the basaltic rocks of Salisbury crags, the hermitage of St. Anthony, and the valley of St. Leonard, spots to which poetry and romance have given an interest that history has failed to confer.

From an eminence near the hermitage, Charles could contemplate, for the first time, the palace of his ancestors, with its quadrangular court, and the round towers of the principal facade. No alteration had taken place since the time of James VII. The entire building was standing, and the standard of the Stuarts waved proudly in the wind that swept over the majestic pile. The Gothic Chapel only was in ruins, as if to remind the prince that, in the revolution of 1688, the war was particularly directed against the faith of his grandfather, who decorated this place with such pomp. Charles dismounted. Already the park and the surrounding gardens were filled with a dense crowd of all ranks, ages, and parties. They were many merely curious spectators, but more mere jacobites, and the latter hastened to congratulate the prince, who received them with ease, and that smiling look of pleasure, which is so seductive to all. The historian Hume confessed, that the presence of Charles moved more than one whig.

His youth, his fine form, his light locks, his delicate complexion, so different from the bil-

ious hue that characterized the countenances of his ancestry, the perfect oval of his face, his intelligent blue eyes, the correct arch of his eyebrows, his regular nose and mouth of aristocratic diminutiveness, were all curiously analyzed by the spectators. Some troubled whigs declared that there was in the countenance of the prince an air of melancholy, which was a presage of disaster in the midst of his triumph; but the jacobites, and particularly the ladies of Edinburgh and Perth, were in raptures at the graces of their *Charlie*, as he was familiarly and popularly termed. They delighted to dwell upon his picturesque costume. Upon his vest of tartan plaid, glittered the national star of the order of St. Andrew; a scarf of gold and azure served him as a baldrick, and to his neat blue velvet cap was attached the white cockade, which called to mind the rose of Lancaster.

When he mounted the splendid bay charger which had been presented to him by the duke of Perth, the acclamations of the spectators redoubled, for the prince was, in fact, a most accomplished cavalier. "Our hero looks like Robert Bruce," cried the jacobites, and they were not deceiving themselves, for the portrait of Bruce at Holyrood served to verify the resemblance.

In the midst of an enthusiasm, which might almost be called general, Charles could well forget, in this concourse of his father's subjects, the hostile terms of *whig* and *tory*, and saw around him only Scotchmen, interested, like himself, in severing the bonds imposed upon Scotland, under the specious name of the Union. In all the manifestoes of the Stuart family, since 1715, they appealed as frequently to the memory of national independence, as to the claims of their house. Thus, when Charles Edward was approaching the gate of the palace, he was suddenly met by a hoary-headed gentleman, James Hepburn of Keith, who was known to be opposed from principle to the "right divine of kings," and who had more than once haughtily blamed the government of James VII. This gentleman, who was esteemed by all parties, was the first to show himself the partisan of Charles Edward, whom he regarded as the champion of the deliverance of Scotland. Hepburn wished to be, in a manner, his herald into the palace of his fathers, and drawing his sword, he marshaled the prince with dignity to the apartment destined for his reception.

Still, at intervals, the hostile cannon of the castle, growled upon the city, as if to still the exulting shouts of the people. A ball, directed

at the palace shattered a tower, to the indignation of the populace who knew that the English soldiery would dishonor, without remorse, the most precious monument of their ancient city.

With what emotions must Charles Edward have explored the royal halls of Holyrood, condemned for 60 years, to a kind of solitary widowhood, by the exile of his family. In the first gallery he beheld that long range of royal portraits, which the pride of Edinburgh holds so dear. In adjacent apartments he found the first traces of that beautiful queen, whose tragic fate alone occupies the mind, even among the multitude of historical and fabulous images. Here were her bed and curtains, the chairs where she was seated, those which she herself embroidered—and alas! was there not the imperishable stain of Rizzio's blood?

The shouts of the people, eager to behold their prince, more than once banished the reflections in which Charles Edward was indulging, and forced him to appear at the windows and show himself to the citizens of Edinburgh. A part of the crowd was called off to assist at the ceremony at the Cross of the High-street, now destroyed—a place where the proclamation of public acts had taken place from time immemorial. The gallery in which the heralds and pursuivant at arms, clad in their official costume, appeared, was decorated with tapestry. A troop of Highlanders were formed in lines two deep on each side of the street, the trumpets sounded a flourish, the bagpipes played their pibrochs, and when the crowd was silenced, James VIII was proclaimed, the commission appointing Charles Edward regent read, as well as the manifesto of the prince, dated Paris, May 16, 1745. The innumerable windows of the houses in the High-street, some of which were more than ten stories high, were filled with ladies, who waved their white handkerchiefs, to excite the shouts of the people; the attachment to the legitimate monarch appeared universal, as if the faults of the dynasty had been expiated by its misfortunes. While the heralds were proclaiming James and his son, at the foot of the gallery, the lady Broughton of Murray, a woman of uncommon beauty, appeared upon a splendid horse, with a drawn sword in her hand, like a heroine of Ariosto or Tasso, while other ladies distributed white ribbons to their brothers and admirers.

Charles Edward was at first successful—defeating general Cope at Preston Pans, but he returned to Edinburgh and wasted his time in

idle parades. Being, however, joined by several discontented chiefs, he marched as far as Manchester, but hearing that the king was about to take the field, he returned to Scotland, and defeated the English forces under Hawley, at Falkirk. In the mean time the duke of Cumberland advanced to Edinburgh, and thence to Aberdeen, the pretender retreating before him. At length the two armies met at Culloden, when, after an obstinate conflict, in which the Highlanders displayed signal courage, the royal army was successful, and the rebels fled, leaving 3,000 of their number dead upon the field.

A well-authenticated anecdote of this battle strikingly displays the simplicity and ferocity of the Highlanders. An English officer, having fallen into the hands of a muscular adversary, who had thrown away his musket, and was brandishing a broadsword, supplicated for quarter. "Quarter! quarter!" cried the irritated Highlander, "I hae nae the time to quarter ye, sae ye must een be contentit to be cuttit in twa",—suited the action to the word.

Charles Edward wandered for a long time in disguise, chiefly among the Hebrides, and finally effected his escape to France. Nothing throws a clearer light on the fidelity and honor of the Scotch, than the fact, that, although Charles was frequently at the mercy of some of the poorest mountaineers, the high price which was set upon his head, could not tempt them to betray him. One time, after having been without food for days, his dress torn to tatters, by his briery hiding-places, Charles, finding himself near the house of a whig gentleman, sought shelter in it. "I am your political opponent," said the high-minded whig; "but I am also your fellow man. I scorn to take advantage of your distress, and will protect you as long as you choose to remain beneath my roof." He kept his word, and even furnished the unhappy prince with a disguise which facilitated his escape. This feeling of forbearance to Charles, after his defeat, was manifested in a higher quarter. King George being at a ball, a lady, who did not know him, asked him to drink to the health of the pretender. "Willingly," replied the king; "I cannot refuse to drink to the health of every unfortunate prince."

With the defeat of the pretender ended all the hopes of the unfortunate Stuart family. Charles Edward died at Florence, in 1788.

CHARLES X, Gustavus, king of Sweden, ascended the throne on the abdication of Christiana, in 1654. He obtained over the Poles the famous victory of Warsaw, besides taking a

number of important places. The Poles, calling to their assistance Muscovy, England, and Denmark, obliged the king of Sweden to conclude a peace; but the war breaking out again, Charles took Cronenburgh, and laid siege to Copenhagen; his navy having been defeated, he was obliged to return home, and died in 1660.

CHARLES XI, of Sweden, was born in 1665. On his accession a peace was concluded with Denmark, but in 1674, in the war with that power, he lost several places, which were restored at the peace of Nimeguen. He married the sister of the king of Denmark, and died in 1697.

CHARLES XII, of Sweden, son and successor of the preceding, was born in 1682. He came to the throne at the age of 15, and, at his coronation, snatched the crown from the hands of the archbishop of Upsal, and placed it on his own head. He was well educated, and very fond of bodily exercises. The commencement of his reign, however, gave no splendid proof of genius or talent. But, on the formation of a confederacy against him by Russia, Denmark, and Holland, he seemed to arouse from his slumber. He himself gave the casting voice in the council for the most vigorous measures, and immediately prepared to carry them into effect. He renounced at once even limited enjoyments, and bent all his energies to support the character he had marked out for himself. Of the confederated powers, he attacked each in turn, beginning with Denmark, which produced a peace with that power.

In 1700 he obtained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Narva; although his force consisted of only 8,000 men, he attacked them in their intrenchments, slew 30,000 and took 20,000 prisoners. His next enterprise was against Poland, and after several battles, he dethroned Augustus, and placed Stanislaus upon the throne. He obtained some signal advantages over Peter the Great, but at length experienced a terrible defeat at Pultowa, in 1709. Almost all his troops were either slain or taken prisoners; he himself was wounded in the leg, and carried off in a litter.

Charles sought an asylum in Turkey, where he was hospitably received by the grand seignior, who provided for him a residence at Bender. He availed himself of his asylum to persuade the grand seignior to enter into a war with Russia, and employed much money, much time, and many menaces to induce it. His conduct was, at length, so violent, that he was or-

dered to leave the Turkish territories. This he refused to obey. The sultan then directed that he should be forced away; but Charles, with his retinue, resisted the attack of the Janizaries, till superiority of numbers obliged him to take shelter in his house, which he defended with great spirit, and did not yield till the premises were in flames. He then sallied out, sword in hand, but being entangled by his long spurs, he fell and was taken prisoner. After having been confined as a prisoner six months, he finally set out on his return to his own dominions.

In 1716 he invaded Norway, but after penetrating to Christiana, was obliged to return to Sweden. He resumed the attack in the winter of 1718, but was killed by a cannon-shot at the siege of Frederickshall, December 11, aged 36 years, having reigned 21.

Charles was liberal, active and firm, but rash, obstinate, and cruel. At the battle of Narva, he had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting upon a fresh one, he said, "These people find me exercise."

When he was besieged at Stralsund, a bomb fell into the house while he was dictating to his secretary, who immediately dropped his pen, and started up in a fright. "What is the matter?" said the king, calmly. "The bomb! the bomb! sire," said the agitated secretary. "Well, sir," resumed Charles, "what has the bomb to do with what I was dictating to you? Go on." When struck by the ball that caused his death; he instinctively grasped his sword-hilt as if seeking for revenge. Charles was exceeding temperate, abjuring wine, and living frequently upon the coarsest bread. No woman ever exerted any influence over him. His dress consisted of an old cloak, a blue coat with brass buttons, a plain waistcoat and breeches of leather, high boots with spurs, and long leather gloves.

CHARLES XIV, of Sweden, originally *Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte*, served with distinction in the armies of Napoleon, and was chosen to fill the throne of Sweden. But from the moment of his elevation by the Swedes, he ceased to live for any thing but the good of the nation, which had adopted him.

CHARLES I, king of Sicily and Naples, born in 1220, was the son of Louis VIII, of France. Having married the daughter of the count of Provence, he thereby became his successor, and added to his dominions the counties of Anjou and Maine. He was taken prisoner, with his brother Louis, in Egypt, in 1248. On his return he defeated Manfred, the usurp-

er of the Sicilian crown, and assumed the title of king of Naples. He also defeated his rival, Conradin, duke of Suabia, and took him and the duke of Austria prisoners. Charles, on this occasion, brought infamy on his name, by causing his royal captives to be put to death, at Naples, on a public scaffold. After this he laid the prince of Tunis under tribute, and quelled the Ghibellines. In 1276, he gained the title of king of Jerusalem, and meditated an expedition against Constantinople. But his arbitrary conduct occasioned a general insurrection in Sicily, where 8,000 of the French were massacred on Easter-Monday, 1282. This massacre is known by the name of the "Sicilian vespers," the bell for evening prayers being the signal of revolt. The Sicilians then chose Peter of Aragon for their king. Charles died in 1285.

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Pepin Heristel, and mayor of the palace under Chilperic and Thierry IV, kings of France. He gained many victories, the principal of which was over the Saracen general, Abdalrahman, in 732. On the death of Thierry, in 737, no successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the Franks. He died in 741, and left his dominions between his sons Carloman and Pepin; the latter of whom became the first king of France of the Carolingian race, which name was taken from the founder, Charles Martel.

CHARLES IV, emperor of Germany, was the son of John of Luxemburg, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. He ascended the throne in 1347. In his reign the golden bull was given at the diet of Nuremburg, in 1356, which established the Germanic constitution. Charles died in 1378. He was a learned man and a great patron of letters.

CHARLES V, emperor of Germany, and king of Spain (in the latter capacity, *Charles I*), was born at Ghent, in 1500. He succeeded to the kingdom of Spain in 1516, and to the empire on the death of Maximilian, in 1519. Francis I, of France, disputed with him the latter title, and their rivalry occasioned a violent war in 1521. Charles was joined by Henry VIII of England, and after several important actions, took Francis prisoner at the battle of Pavia. A peace having been concluded in 1529, Charles turned his arms against Africa, where he defeated Barbarossa, entered Tunis, and re-established Muley-Hassan on the throne. Soon after this he renewed hostilities against France, ravaging Champagne and Picardy, till he was at length obliged to retire, and peace

was restored in 1538. In 1541 he attempted the conquest of Algiers, but his fleet was dispersed by a storm, and the emperor was obliged to return in disgrace. He again leagued with England against France, but fortune was not so favorable to him as she had formerly been, and he was glad to enter into a treaty in 1545. The protestant princes of Germany confederated against him, and obtained liberty of conscience for those of their religion. In 1556 he resigned the crown to his son Philip, and retired into a monastery in Estremadura, where he passed the remainder of his days in religious exercises, mechanical pursuits, and gardening. He died in 1558. He encouraged artists, and once picked up a pencil which Titian had dropped, and presented it to him, saying: "That Titian was worthy of being served by an emperor." As a pious penance, he caused himself to be wrapped in a shroud, and placed in a coffin, and thus celebrated his own obsequies. This ceremony hastened his death.

CHARLES THE BOLD, duke of Burgundy, the son of Philip the Good, was born in 1433. There were constant wars between him and Louis XI, king of France, who instigated Charles's subjects, the Liegeois, to revolt against him. Charles seized on Guelderland and Zutphen, and afterwards invaded Switzerland, but his army was put to the rout and his baggage taken by the Swiss. He collected another army, but was again defeated, and slain while besieging Nancy, in 1477. As he was that day putting on his helmet, the golden lion which formed the crest, fell to the ground, and he exclaimed, "*Ecce magnum signum Dei!*" *Behold the sign of God!*

CHARLES IX, of France, son of Henry II and Catharine of Medici, was born in 1550, and succeeded to the throne in 1560; his mother conducted the government; but she so abused her trust that the protestants revolted, and a civil war ensued, in which the insurgents were unsuccessful. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's ensued. It is said that Charles repented of this horrid crime on his death-bed, in 1574.

CHARLES X, Philip, king of France and Navarre, ascended the throne, which had been filled by his brothers, the unfortunate Louis XVI and Louis XVIII, in September, 1824. He bore for some time the title of *count of Artois*, and afterwards that of *monsieur*. He was fond of expensive pleasures, and distinguished for the mildness of his manners. Charles was crowned at Rheims, being anointed with the holy oil, which it was absurdly pretended had

been brought from heaven by a dove. He swore to maintain the charter, but he had not been long seated on the throne, before he began to play those "fantastic tricks," which seems to belong peculiarly to the province of legitimacy. The press, that vast moral engine at which tyrants tremble, became obnoxious to the monarch, and a censorship was established in 1827. The king, however, showed himself rather favorably disposed to the Greeks, which produced him a temporary popularity. The ministry of prince Polignac, however, caused great indignation, on account of the arbitrary tone of the measures adopted; and the unwarrantable prosecution of the liberal press, hastened the revolution of 1830, when the Parisians overcame the royal troops, and the French legislature exiled Charles X, imprisoned the ministers for life, and seated Louis Philippe on the throne.

CHARLES EMANUEL I, duke of Savoy, surnamed the *Great*, was born in 1562. Though of a weak constitution, he was of an enterprising spirit, and, taking advantage of the internal commotions of France, in the reign of Henry III, he seized part of Dauphiny and Provence; on the death of that monarch, he aspired to the crown, but was disappointed. A war broke out, and the French troops took possession of part of Savoy. By the mediation of the pope, however, peace was concluded. The duke made a treacherous attempt to seize Geneva, but his troops were repulsed, and the prisoners that were taken, were hung up by the Genevans as robbers. On the death of Francis, duke of Mantua, in 1613, this restless prince laid claim to the succession, but was obliged to relinquish it. The French persuaded him to turn his arms against Genoa, and he gained some advantages, but the interference of Spain effected a peace. He aspired to the imperial crown, and made an attempt on the duchy of Montserrat, which involved him in a war with France and Spain. He died in 1630, it is supposed of grief for the loss of Pignerol.

CHARLESTON, a city and sea-port of South Carolina, with 30,289 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are slaves. It is the largest town in South Carolina, and the emporium, not only of that state, but of a considerable part of North Carolina. It is situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of Cooper and Ashley rivers, at a distance of about seven miles from the ocean. Much taste is evinced in its public buildings, and an idea of elegance and comfort is conveyed by the appearance of its private houses, which are mostly of brick, and

generally furnished with piazzas. It is a place of much wealth and commerce.

CHARLESTOWN, a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, with 8,787 inhabitants, is separated by Charles River from Boston, from the centre of which it is one mile distant. The Navy Yard is one of the largest in the United States. On Bunker Hill, in this town, was fought a memorable battle, June 17, 1775. On the evening of June 16th, Col. Prescott received orders to fortify Bunker Hill, but Gen. Putnam, who had the command of the expedition, finding Breed's Hill more suitable, the requisite fortifications were rapidly thrown up on that height. We must now give a glance at the respective forces of the contending parties. The British troops were well equipped and officered, possessed all the advantages of strict discipline, and were by no means distrustful of the issue of the contest. The American army, on the other hand, had been hastily called together, was composed of men, who had few ideas of military combinations, and whose weapons were generally fowling-pieces without bayonets, but who were all animated by one spirit. Their leaders were beloved and respected by them, and were men of tried truth and nerve—Putnam, Stark, Pomeroy, Warren, and Prescott—men whose names yet call a glow into the bosom of every patriot.

The British were not aware of the existence of the redoubts until the morning of the 17th, when their ships-of-war, floating batteries, and the guns of Copps Hill, opened a severe fire on the Americans. At one o'clock, the troops under Howe landed in Charlestown, and were soon after reinforced, which swelled their number to about 5,000 men, with six field-pieces. The provincial troops amounted to perhaps 2,000 men with two field-pieces. "Don't fire," said Putnam to his men, "till you can see the whites of their eyes." The British approached unmolested till they came within close gun-shot, when the tremendous fire of the provincials drove them back with great slaughter. In the second attack, Charlestown was set on fire and burned to the ground, adding its raging flames to the other horrors of the battle scene. As the ammunition of the Americans was nearly exhausted, the third attack carried the redoubt, although the provincials resisted the British with the butt-ends of their muskets, and slowly retreated from the hill. The Americans lost 115 killed, (among them general Warren), 305 wounded, and 30 made prisoners. The British lost 1054 in killed and wounded. On the 17th of June,

1825, the corner-stone of a monument was laid with great ceremony, and the work bids fair to be speedily completed, in a style worthy of the great event which it commemorates.

CHARLOTTE, Augustus, daughter of queen Caroline and George IV, a beautiful, amiable, and accomplished lady, became, at the age of 20, the wife of prince Leopold of Coburg, May 2, 1816. They were tenderly attached to each other. November 5, 1817, the unfortunate princess, in becoming the mother of a child that did not survive her, lost her life. The physician who had attended her, shot himself. The princess was beloved by the English nation, and her death deeply lamented.

CHARON, in mythology, the son of Erebus and Nox. He was the ferryman of hell, being supposed to carry the dead across the waves of Acheron, Cocytus, and the Styx, receiving an obolus in pay. This coin was placed in the mouth of the dead, as, without it, it was thought that the deceased would be condemned to long and restless wanderings on the dreary banks of Acheron. Charon was represented as an old man, of a forbidding aspect, dressed in rags.

CHARYBDIS, the rapacious daughter of Neptune and Terra, whom Jupiter changed into a whirlpool. The whirlpool in the Sicilian Sea, whose origin was thus related in mythology, is no longer dreaded by mariners, who formerly were frequently wrecked upon the opposite rock, Scylla, in attempting to escape from Charybdis; the latter is now called *Calofaro* and *La Rema*.

CHASE, Samuel, a distinguished American, who was born in Maryland, April 17, 1741, and was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. In 1796, he was made by Washington an associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Having been impeached by the House of Representatives, he was acquitted by the Senate. He died June 9, 1811, with a high reputation.

CHATHAM, William Pitt, earl of, was the son of Robert Pitt, Esq., of Boconock, in Cornwall, and born November 15, 1708. On quitting the university, he went into the army as cornet, but soon left the military life, and, in 1735, obtained a seat in parliament for Old Sarum. His eloquence was first displayed on the Spanish convention, in 1738, and, in a short time, Sir Robert Walpole found him the most powerful opponent he had ever encountered. The dowager duchess of Marlborough, left Mr. Pitt a legacy of 10,000*l.* for his conduct at this period. In 1746, he was made vice-treasurer

of Ireland, and the same year paymaster general of the army. In 1755, he resigned his places; but the year following, he was appointed secretary of state for the southern department. In this post, however, he did not remain long, on account of some difference with the king; but such was his popularity, that his majesty found it necessary to recall him. In 1757, he became prime minister, in which situation he gave a new turn to affairs, and by the vigor of his measures, subverted the power of France in Europe, Asia, and America.

In the midst of his glory, George II died, and Mr. Pitt resigned the helm to lord Bute; when his lady was created a peeress, and he himself rewarded with a pension. In 1766, he was created a peer, by the title of earl of Chatham, and at the same time was made lord-privy-seal, which place he resigned two years afterwards. During the war of our revolution, he opposed the ministers, and in a speech on the subject of the independence of the colonies, April 7, 1778, exerted himself so energetically, as to fall exhausted into the arms of those around him. He died on the 11th of the following month. A public funeral and monument were voted by parliament; an annuity of 4000*l.* was annexed to the earldom of Chatham, and his debts were discharged.

CHATTERTON, Thomas, a youth whose early talents and fate have excited great interest, was born at Bristol, in 1752, of poor parents. In his twelfth year he wrote a poem of some merit, and at the age of sixteen, successfully imitated the style of antique English writers, and introduced to the world as works of great antiquity, the fruits of his own mind. The reception he met with in London, led him to form the most extravagant hopes, which were, however, never realized, for the wretchedness of his situation induced him to commit suicide by poison at the age of 18, in 1770. The poems which he wrote at 15, he published under the name of Rowley. His works form a collection in three volumes, and have gone through many editions.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey a celebrated English poet, was the son of a merchant, and was born in London, in 1328. At the age of 18, his *Court of Love* gained him celebrity. He was high in favor with Edward III, and married the sister of lady Catharine Swynford, afterwards the wife of the duke of Lancaster. He filled several responsible offices, and was sent abroad as ambassador. His fortunes varied with those of the party to which he was attached, but he

finally lived in the pleasant retirement of Donnington castle, where he died in 1400. His Canterbury Tales are his most celebrated production.

CHAUNCY, Charles, a minister of Boston, Massachusetts, was the son of the erudite and excellent president Chauncy, of Harvard University, where he was educated. He was born Jan. 1, 1705, and was ordained pastor of the first church in Boston, in 1727. He died in his 83d year, Feb. 10th, 1787. His learning, independence, and patriotism were constantly and clearly displayed. The works which he has left behind, bear incontrovertible proofs of his talents. He was the particular friend of Doctor Cooper, of Boston, and an anecdote which regards the two gentlemen, is worthy of preservation. It must be kept in mind that Doctor Chauncy was habitually absent like many literary men, and that Dr. Cooper was famous for inviting brother clergymen to officiate for him; so much so, that it was currently reported that he used to walk out upon Boston neck every Saturday afternoon, and invite the first gentleman with a black coat whom he saw coming into town, to preach for him. Knowing these facts, a negro servant of Dr. Chauncy determined to turn them to his own account. This fellow was in want of a coat, but as he had high ideas of his own importance, he wished, if possible, to obtain a new garment, instead of being habited in the dark, discarded vestments of his worthy master. After having, one morning, brought the usual supply of wood into Dr. Chauncy's study, he remained standing, and the doctor, although rather busy, was not long noticing him. The following conversation then took place.

"Well, Sambo, what do you want?"

"Want a coat, sar. De old one so patched to pieces, I 'fraid to go nowheres."

"Very well, Sambo, go to Mrs. Chauncy, and tell her to give you one of mine."

The doctor resumed his studies, but Sambo retained his position. His master observing him a second time, but forgetting what had just passed between them, again asked;

"What do you want, Sambo?"

"O! just a coat, sar. Old coat full of holes."

"Very well; go to Mrs. Chauncy, and she will give you one of mine."

A second time the doctor resumed his book, but finding the black still stationary, he began to recall what had passed, and exclaimed, with some asperity; "Well sir, why don't you go?"

"'Cause I 'fraid, Massa Chauncy."

"Afraid? of what?"

"Why, sar, I 'fraid to wear a black coat, 'cause—no—no—it won't do—I can't tell you, sar."

"I insist upon it."

"Well then, if I must—sir, 'fraid, 'cause—oh no! massa, you'll be so angry."

"I wish I had my cane here!" exclaimed the doctor.

Sambo, finding, from his impatient glance at the tongs, that there was a possibility of his finding a substitute, cried out; "Oh! sar! nebber mind de cane, I'll tell you why I 'fraid to wear one of your coats—I 'fraid if I had annoder black coat—that doctor Cooper will ask me to preach for him."

The doctor burst into laughter. "Go, go, Sambo, and ask Mrs. Chauncy to buy a coat of whatever color you fancy!"

Sambo hastened off, grinning with delight, to get a scarlet coat, and Dr. Chauncy ran to Dr. Cooper to tell him of the whole affair.

CHERBOURG, or Cherburg, a French seaport, on the Channel, containing 18,443 inhabitants. In 1418, it was taken by Henry V, and near it took place the famous naval battle of La Hogue, between the French and English in 1692. Cherburg is remarkable for its vast breakwater, and its extensive basin and docks, constructed by the French government.

CHERSON, a Russian city, capital of the government of Chesson, on the Dnieper, 60 miles from its mouth. It was founded in 1778, and contains 12,000 inhabitants.

CHESAPEAKE BAY is from 7 to 20 miles broad, and 190 miles long, extending northerly through Virginia and Maryland, two of the United States.

CHESTERFIELD, Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of, a distinguished statesman, orator, and author, born in London, 1694, died in 1773. In private life he was distinguished by his grace and wit, and also notorious for his irregularities. In parliament and in the house of lords, as ambassador to Holland, and lord-lieutenant to Ireland, he was successful and popular. His letters to his son have been censured for their immoral tone, although celebrated for their elegance. Johnson called Chesterfield a wit among lords, and a lord among wits. Of the conduct of the earl as lord-lieutenant, we have favorable accounts.

When the advocates of intolerance preached persecution, he answered their counsels by an apothegm and a *bon mot*—he quoted Cicero,

when they quoted Nassau—he gave them parties for their politics—suppers for their sophistry—he forced them to swallow his measures with his claret—and he stopped the mouths of many with good dinners, on whom good arguments would have been thrown away.

When Lord Chesterfield arrived in Ireland, all the Catholic places of worship were closed. A Mr. Fitzgerald saying mass in the obscure garret of a condemned house, an immense crowd had assembled, and the floor giving way, the officiating priest, with many of his flock, were buried in the ruins, and the greater number were maimed and wounded. Lord Chesterfield, horror-struck at the event, ordered that all the chapels in the capital should be opened on St. Patrick's day, and they have never since been closed.

A zealous protestant, thinking to pay his court to the lord-lieutenant, came to inform him that one of his coachmen was a Roman Catholic, and went privately to mass. "Does he, indeed?" said his lordship, "then I shall take care that he never drives me there!"

The bishop of Waterford relates that the vice-treasurer, Mr. Gardiner, a man of good character, and considerable fortune, waited upon lord Chesterfield one morning, and in a great fright told him that he was assured upon good authority that the people in the province of Connaught were actually rising; upon which the viceroy looked at his watch, and with great composure answered him, "It is nine o'clock and time for them to rise; I believe, therefore, that your news is true." Lord Chesterfield preserved a Catholic population in the most perfect peace and obedience, during the whole of that rebellion, which in Protestant England and Presbyterian Scotland, had nearly restored the Stuarts to the throne they had forfeited by their blind and bigoted attachment to papal institutions.

CHILI, a republic of South America, which is divided into eight provinces. The eastern part of Chili is mountainous, and 14 volcanic summits here elevate themselves from the lofty chain of the Andes. Innumerable small and rapid rivers irrigate the rich soil, and the serene climate is remarkable for its healthiness. The mineral and vegetable productions are valuable and abundant. Exclusive of the independent Indians, the population has been estimated at 1,200,000. The Roman Catholic is the established religion.

Pedro de Valdivia, who was sent thither by Pizarro, overcame the opposition of the abori-

ginees, and founded several cities in the north and south, but the Araucanians defeated the Spaniards, and having taken their leader prisoner, put him to death. It was many years before the Spaniards were permitted by the Indians and Dutch to enjoy quiet possession of Chili. In 1809, a revolutionary movement took place, and the party which espoused the cause of independence was, at first, successful; but in 1814, nearly the whole country was subdued by a royalist army from Peru. Chili remained under the control of the royalists until 1817, when General San Martin, with a body of troops from Buenos Ayres, entered the country, and being joined by the people generally, defeated the royalists in several engagements. The independence of the country was finally achieved at the battle of Maypu, April 5, 1817. The government has since experienced many changes, and even now remains in an unsettled state.

CHILLINGWORTH, William, a celebrated protestant divine and controversial writer. He was born at Oxford, 1602, and died in 1644, having been appointed chancellor of Salisbury, in July, 1638.

CHIMBORAZO, a mountain in the republic of the Equator, one of the highest summits of the Andes, its elevation being 21,440 feet above the level of the sea.

CHIMERA, a monster said to have ravaged Lycia, and to have been killed by Bellerophon. Her form was a mixture of incongruous parts.

CHINA is a vast country of Asia, bounded on the north by Chinese Tartary, from which the famous Chinese wall separates it; on the east, by the Eastern Sea; on the south by the Chinese Sea, and Further India; and on the west by an extensive and sandy desert, and long ridges of mountains, which divide it from Western Tartary and Thibet.

Inclusive of the tributary countries, and those states which have voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of China, the population amounts to nearly 200 million inhabitants, which are scattered over a surface of about 5,250,000 square miles. The subjected countries are Mantchouria, Mongolia, and Tourfan; the protected ones, Thibet, Bootan, Corea, and Loo-choo. China Proper is divided into 18 provinces. The Kiau-Ku, or Yang-tse, and the Hoang-Ho, or Yellow River, are the two principal rivers of China. The former is more than 2,500 miles long. The face of the country is greatly diversified; the northern and western parts being the most broken. The climate, in

general, is healthy, although the northern part is cold, and the southern hot.

The soil is fertile, and the prevalent crop, at least in the south, is rice. Besides this, *tea*, *barley*, and other grain, are abundantly raised. The commerce is very extensive; the principal articles of export being tea, silk, nankins, porcelain, and the valuable vegetable productions of the east. The imperial canal, and the Chinese wall, are monuments of Chinese skill and industry. The religion of China is Buddhism, or the religion of Fo. The language of the Chinese is peculiar, the number of characters being 40,000. The Chinese are, to a certain degree, well educated, but revengeful, timid, vain, and artful. Polygamy is permitted, and the condition of females wretched in the extreme. Poor parents are permitted to drown their female children, and this is done without remorse.

The Chinese is, on the whole, by far the best Asiatic government of Asia. It is better, far, than any of the Mohammedan despotisms; it is better than any government that the Hindoos ever possessed, and it is far preferable to the Theocracies of the Birmans, Siamese, and other Chinese nations. The absence of a powerful and influential priesthood, and of an hereditary and privileged aristocracy, as well as of petty principalities with delegated and hereditary authority, may be stated as among the leading causes of the prosperity of the Chinese empire.

The government of China is patriarchal; the emperor has the title of "Holy Son of Heaven, sole Governor of the earth, and Great Father of his people." But it is patriarchal on the largest scale of which there is any record, for the family consists of nearly two hundred million members. China may be considered as a huge school-house, the master having the birch constantly in his hand, frequently using it, and delegating his authority to thousands of ushers, who are equally liberal in its application. But the rod, although the chief, is not the only instrument of government. There is the *canque*, or wooden ruff, a kind of portable stocks or pillory, very convenient to the executors of the law, but exceedingly inconvenient to the wearer, who can neither sleep nor lie down for it. Then there is imprisonment in cages; furthermore decapitation, not however very frequent; and in extreme cases their crucifixion, or as it is technically called, the death by painful and slow means.

The grand panacea, however, after all, is the rod. The general application of this vigorous

instrument of administration, is by no means confined to China, but embraces the other countries of the east, from Japan to Bengal, including about 300,000,000 of people, or nearly one half the human race. There the rod, under its various appellations of bamboo, cane, cudgel, or birch, is actively at work from morning till night, and afterwards, from night till morning. The Grand Patriarch canes his first ministers; the prime minister canes his secretary of state; the secretaries of state admonish the lords of the treasury, by belaboring their backs; these enforce their orders to the first lord of the admiralty by applying what is equal to the cat o' nine tails. Generals cane field officers, and field officers the captains and subalterns. Of course the common soldiers of the celestial empire are caned by every body. The husbands cane their wives, and the wives cane their children. Of course the Chinese and their neighbors may be truly described as well-flogged nations.

Without going back to that remote antiquity, to which the Chinese historians pretend, it will be sufficient to credit records of this empire from 2,000 years B. C. Prior to that period, five dynasties are computed, at the head of the first of which was Yu-Ta. Ching-tang was the founder of the second dynasty, named Chang, B. C. 1767, and was celebrated for his wisdom, moderation, and singular merit. This dynasty, after the reign of 28 emperors, was terminated, like the former, by the vices of him who last filled the throne. The third dynasty, named Chew, or Cheva, B. C. 1122, consisted of 35 emperors, some of whom exhibited virtues deserving of high applause, while the faults and vices of others excited the vengeance of the people.

During the reign of Ching, the second emperor of the 4th dynasty, called Tsin, B. C. 256, the great wall was built. Elated with his own exploits, he formed the design of making posterity believe that he was the first emperor that filled the Chinese throne; and for this purpose, ordered all the historical books, which contained the fundamental records and laws of the ancient governments, to be burned, and 400 of the learned to be put to death, for having attempted to save some of the proscribed volumes.

The chieftian of banditti, Lieu-pang, destroyed the last emperor of the fourth dynasty, and founded the fifth, called Hang, in his own person, B. C. 207. He proved himself worthy of the throne by his moderation and

clemency, and was one of the few emperors who governed for themselves. Under the rest, factions were formed, one of which, known by the appellation of the yellow-caps, made itself master of the empire, which ended in its dismemberment. The sixth dynasty was begun by a prince descended from Lieu-pang, A. D. 220, and ended with his grandson, who, ardent and courageous, sustained for sometime his father's tottering throne, which was attacked from every quarter. At length, seeing affairs tend to a most fatal crisis, the emperor, deficient in courage, still refused to fight; and the young prince, afflicted at his cowardice, retired to the hall of his ancestors, slew his wife, and then himself. The emperor tamely surrendered to Song-chau, his rival, who granted him a petty sovereignty.

Shi-tsu-vu-ti, the son of the rebel Song-chau, was the founder of the seventh dynasty, and preserved by his arms the empire they had acquired for him. After a series of fifteen emperors, during whose reign Nankin became the capital of the empire, this dynasty terminated in Nagan-Ti, an indolent prince, unworthy of a crown. In his reign, a man named Lyen-Hu, whose employment was that of selling shoes, enlisted as a soldier, became a general, and at last usurped the throne. His race consisted of eight emperors. Kanti, the founder of the ninth dynasty, obtained the throne by the murder of two princes, A. D. 479, but did not long enjoy the fruits of his wickedness. He was more remarkable for his learning than his military exploits. His son enacted the famous law which prohibited the mandarins remaining more than three years in the same place. This dynasty did not produce more than five emperors.

The tenth dynasty comprehends only four sovereigns beginning with Syau-gwen, the prime minister and assassin of the last prince, A. D. 502. He was active, industrious, and vigilant. The last emperor but one attached himself to the religion of Fo, and while his attention was absorbed in the mysteries taught by the disciples, his prime minister attacked him in his capital. At length the sovereign awoke from his religious reveries, took up arms, marched round the ramparts, examined the position of the enemy, and exclaimed, "All is lost, it is all over with the sciences!" He then set fire to his library, which consisted of 140,000 volumes, and surrendered to the conqueror, who put to death both him and his son. Like his predecessor, the founder of the 11th dynasty, A. D. 557, was extremely attached to the bon-ses. His race produced only five emperors, the

last of whom was dethroned by the prime minister of the western empire.

The three emperors who composed the 12th dynasty, commencing A. D. 589, performed great actions, and are renowned in history. The first, who had no pretensions to learning, was endowed with a solid and penetrating mind. He loved his people, and built public granaries, which were annually filled with rice and corn by the opulent, to be distributed to the poor in times of scarcity. Kong-ti was dethroned by Si-gwen, A. D. 617, the same year in which he was crowned. The son of this man, on arriving at the emperor's palace was astonished at its magnificence, and said, "No: such a stately edifice must not be suffered to stand any longer, as it is good for nothing but to corrupt the heart of a prince, and render him effeminate." After this reflection, he ordered the whole building to be set on fire and reduced to ashes.

Tai-tsong, his son, was one of the greatest and wisest princes that ever graced the Chinese throne. Tai-tfu, the assassin and successor of the 20th sovereign of this race, established the 14th dynasty, A. D. 907, but did not live long to enjoy the fruit of his crime. He was slain by his eldest son, who was himself killed by his brother Moti. Anarchy raging in the empire, an able general, supported by a powerful party, attacked Moti, who, being vanquished, committed suicide, and his family became extinct. Chwang-tsong, the victorious general, assumed the character of emperor, and founded the 15th dynasty, A. D. 923. During his reign, block-printing was invented among the Chinese. This dynasty produced four emperors, the last of whom, being pursued by the murderers of his father, burned himself, together with his family. Of the emperors of the two succeeding dynasties, commencing A. D. 936, nothing of importance is recorded by historians, who narrate little more than the accession to the throne, and death of the several sovereigns. Tai-tou was the founder of the 18th dynasty, A. D. 951, and had a profound veneration for Confucius, to whose tomb he paid a visit. His son, Chi-tsong, imitated all his virtues, and, when at the very summit of human grandeur, still retained a modest deportment. Tay-tou, the founder of the 19th dynasty, A. D. 960, was worthy of his exaltation, and possessed all the qualities to render a state happy and flourishing. Under Ching-tsong, the third emperor of the dynasty, the number of persons employed in cultivating the land was computed to be about 22,000,000.

Under Li-tsou, the 14th emperor, who was himself by no means warlike, his generals expelled the eastern Tartars, who retreated nearly into their own territories, but returned and conquered China, which they still possess. Shi-tsu, the founder of the 20th dynasty, A. D. 1279, though a Tartar, and the first foreign prince that reigned over the Chinese, effectually reconciled them to his government, and even endeared himself to them, by observing their ancient laws and customs, by his equity and justice. His successors, till the ninth, in whom terminated the race, established the religion of Fo in China. One of them invited the grand lama from Thibet, whom he received with the most extraordinary ceremonies: and with the lamas entered also magic, dancing girls, and debauchery, which in the end perverted the wise government. A servant of the bonzes, named Chu, headed a revolt, and compelled the emperor Shunti to flee, with whom ended the Tartar dynasty of Ywen, which was succeeded by that of Ming, founded by Chu, who, ascending the throne, took the name of Tay-tsu, A. D. 1368. The piety of the new emperor equaled his wisdom and penetration. The catastrophe of this race, which ended with the 13th emperor, was announced and preceded by continual commotions during several reigns. The nobles of the empire called in against the insurgents the Manchew or eastern Tartars, who again possessed themselves of the Chinese throne. This memorable revolution happened in the year 1644. The nobility had imagined that they should find the Tartars merely auxiliaries, who would assist them in placing a Chinese emperor on the throne; but when these allies had compelled the rebels to lay down their arms, they considered the empire as a fair reward for their labor. However, the Chinese princes of the blood did not tamely submit to this usurpation. Several competitors arose against Shun-chi, the first Manchew emperor; but, though hostilities were carried on with great obstinacy by sea and land, the vigor of the Tartars completely prevailed over every adversary.

Shun-chi was succeeded by his son Kang-hi, A. D. 1661. This prince was not only endowed with all the qualifications requisite to render him worthy of the imperial diadem, but was also very happy in the choice that his father had made of four noble guardians, who studied to preserve the empire in a flourishing and peaceable condition. Kang-hi was succeeded by his son Yong-shing, A. D. 1722, who ascended the throne at the age of forty-five, and

who reigned with absolute power, and was greatly dreaded by his subjects. The death of this emperor took place, A. D. 1735. This prince was succeeded by Kieu-hong, who, after a happy, peaceable, and long reign of sixty-three years, died on the 11th of February, 1799. On his death, Kia-king, the fifth of the Tartan dynasty, ascended the throne. He died in 1820, and was succeeded by the present emperor, his second son, Tara-Kwang.

CHINA, Dynasties of.

The Hia Dynasty, 2207 to 1767, B. C.

The Shang Dynasty, 1767 to 1122.

The Tchuen Dynasty, 1122 to 256.

The Tasin Dynasty, 256 to 257, B. C.

The Hang Dynasty, 207, B. C. to 220, A. D.

From 220 to 280, China was divided into three kingdoms, the Shohang dynasty, 220 to 263; that of the Goei in the north, 220 to 265, and that of the El in the south, 220 to 280.

The Tsin Dynasty, 265 to 420.

The U-ta Dynasties, 420 to 589.

The Sui Dynasty, 589 to 617.

The Tang Dynasty, 617 to 907.

The Hehu-u-ta Dynasty, 907 to 960.

The Song Dynasty, 960 to 1279.

The Mogul Khans, 1279 to 1368.

The Ming Dynasty, 1368 to 1644.

The Tsing Dynasty,

Shiin-tchi, 1644 to 1661.

Kang-hi, 1661 to 1722.

Yong-tching, 1722 to 1735.

Kien-long, 1735 to 1799.

Kia-king, 1799 to 1820.

Tara-kwang, 1820.

CHIPPEWAY; a town in Upper Canada, on a river of the same name, two miles northwest of Niagara Falls, where the British troops were signally defeated by the Americans, July 5, 1814.

CHIVALRY. The institution and spirit of chivalry, forming a prominent and important feature of history, has been regarded by writers and men of erudition, in various points of view, and, while some have condemned it as altogether injurious and absurd, others have dignified it with the title of sublime. There have been found men of modern days, and those the fortunate possessors of more than common abilities, who could sigh over the degeneracy of the times, and lament that the age of chivalry is gone. But if the material and least worthy part of it has passed away, its spirit still remains, still invites men to high and honorable deeds, and is indeed imperishable and immor-

tal. The vows of knighthood, the ceremonials of installations, the pomp and ceremony of knightly feats have gone, but the devotion of the patriot, the ardor of the warrior, the warmth of the lover, the fidelity of the friend, the loyalty and truth of the man of honor, do not sleep in the graves of Charlemagne, Roland, and Bayard.

In seeking for the origin of Chivalry, we are led back to the feudal ages, and the consideration of the condition of the Geomanic tribes, when its peculiar spirit first began to display itself. The tribes were composed not of superiors and inferiors, but of masters and slaves; of men whose birthright was ease and honor, and of others, who inherited the bond of ceaseless toil. By the noble-born labor of any kind was considered degrading, and the profession of arms alone worthy of being followed, so that the lords of the soil were a race of independent warriors, whose thirst for fame was a continual excitement. The different feudal sovereigns were nominally subject to a legitimate prince, and were bound to follow his banner into battle, at the head of their vassals, and to respond to his call by bringing, at a moment's warning, an armed force to his support. Still, when removed from the presence of his sovereign, the feudal lord was a petty despot, whose vassals felt that he possessed absolute power of life and death over them.

Unlimited authority gave rise to various abuses, and it was well that chivalry, with its high tone of honor and morality, sprang up in ages of general darkness, fraud, and oppression. Great enterprises contributed to bind numbers of knights together, and led to the formation of various societies and orders, and when these military adventurers were not leagued together in any of the Holy Wars, a reciprocity of principle, and an identity of religion, held them in a common chain. Animated by a love of justice, a veneration for the fair-sex, a high-minded regard for truth, a thirst for military glory, and a contempt for danger, the knights went forth to brave peril, to rescue the unfortunate, and to crush the oppressor. Numerous individuals set forth with no fixed purpose but that of discovering some wrong and righting it, and these wandering champions were called *Knights Errant*, and their exploits sang in camp and court by the minstrels whose lays immortalized the sons of chivalry. Chivalry degenerated, but not rapidly. After the lapse of many years from its foundation, the number of its ceremonials increased, its pageantry was disgraced by

frippery and folly, its vows were unobserved; a devotion to the sex was succeeded by boundless licentiousness, and the wandering spirit of knight-errantry was displaced by an affectation of eccentricity.

In the 14th century the honors of knighthood were restricted to the nobility, and then arose the various forms and ceremonies, which at length concealed the original design of chivalry, and brought on a premature decline. The knightly education of a youth generally commenced with his 12th year, when he was sent to the court of some noble pattern of chivalry, to learn dancing, riding, the use of his weapon, &c., and where his chief duty was assiduous attention to the ladies in the quality of page. According to his progress in years and accomplishments, he became squire to some knight, and when he fairly merited the distinction, he was himself knighted. This honor was not conferred upon a youth before his 21st year, unless high birth, or extraordinary valor and address seemed to warrant the setting aside of the usual regulation. Sometimes the honor was won by many a field of bloody toil, with many drops of sweat and gore, and not unfrequently, one daring achievement, artfully planned, and gallantly carried into execution, procured the wished-for spurs, and the anticipated *accolade*. The ceremony of conferring knighthood was often performed on the field of battle where the honor had been earned; often it required and received the most imposing preparations and ceremonies. The young candidate guarded his arms for a night, and this was called the *vigil of arms*. In the morning he bathed in water, which was the emblem of the truth and purity which he swore to preserve sacred. Clad in spotless garments, he kneeled before the altar of the nearest church, and, having presented his sword to the officiating priest, received it again with the benediction of the reverend man. After taking the oaths of allegiance, he knelt before his sovereign, who gave him the *accolade*, or blow upon the neck, with the flat of his sword, saluted the young warrior, and said: "In the name of God and St. Michael, (or, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost), I dub thee a knight. Be loyal, brave and fortunate."

It was customary for two knights of the same age and congenial tempers to form a friendship, and this brotherhood in arms lasted generally until one of the two was laid in the grave. The courtesy of chivalry softened the asperity of war, gave charms to victory, and assuaged to the vanquished, the pain of a defeat. All that

ingenuity could plan, and wealth produce, to give splendor to knighthood was displayed in the age of chivalry. Magnificent tournaments were held, where even kings entered the lists and contended for the prize of valor before the eyes of thousands of spectators, among whom beautiful ladies appeared the most deeply interested. In fact the knights often contended about the charms of their lady-loves, and wore their favors in their helmets. If the ladies of Rome attended gladiatorial shows in throngs, we cannot wonder that the beauties of the age of chivalry looked forward to a tournament with great impatience, and eagerly strove for the honor of filling the post of temporary queen and distributor of the prizes.

Chivalry exerted a powerful influence on poetry, and formed the subjects of the poems of the *troubadours* of the south of France, as well as supplied themes for the poetical controversies of the knights, which were decided at the *Cours 'd'Amour* (courts of love), first established in Provence. Even after chivalry had died away, its influence was not unfelt by poetry, which retained the tone it had imparted for many centuries. The songs of the *troubadours* were divided into amatory songs, duets, pastorals, serenades, ballads, poetical colloquies, &c. In the romances of chivalry we behold paladins and peers, sorcerers, fairies, winged and intelligent horses, invisible or invulnerable men, magicians who are interested in the birth and education of knights, enchanted palaces; in a word the creation of a new world which leaves our vulgar planet far beneath it. Paladins never without arms, in a country bristling with fortresses, find their delight and honor in punishing injustice and defending weakness. The chivalric romances may be divided into three classes, those of the Round Table. Those of Charlemagne, and lastly those of Amadis, which belong to a later century. It will suffice to speak of the former. The romances of the Round Table recount tales of the cup from which Jesus Christ drank with Joseph of Arithmathia. This cup had performed such prodigies, that we are not astonished that those valorous knights of the Round Table, Lancelot, Perceval, and Perceforest, are united with the determination to recover it. These *preux chevaliers* are the perpetual heroes of these romances. Lancelot is attached to Genicore, the wife of king Arthur, and his marvellous exploits excited the admiration of contemporaries. Three centuries after, lords and ladies were still delighted at the recital of "the very

elegant, delicious, mellifluous, and very pleasant historie of the very noble and very victorious Perceforest." Amidst many pages of wearisome insipidity, we find some happy descriptions and situations, detailed, and graphic portraits of feudal men and manners.

The absurdities of chivalry afforded scope for the satirical and comic powers of Cervantes, and the adventures of the unfortunate Don Quixote are read with an interest which few works of similar character inspire. Every feature of chivalry is happily burlesqued, and the Don goes through all the ceremonials with a ludicrous gravity which is perfectly irresistible. The pertinacity with which the knights maintained the pre-eminence of the ladies of their affections is finely satirised in the election which Don Quixote makes of a hideous country wench, whose charms he celebrates after the most approved fashion and with unceasing devotion. Few ladies of chivalric romance have attained a degree of reputation comparable to that of the immortal Dulcinea del Toboso.

CHRIST. (See *Jesus*.)

CHRISTIANA, queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, was born in 1626, and died April 19, 1689. She was remarkable for acts and habits foreign to her sex, viz. learning, murder, and apostasy. Her conduct was so flagrant, that she found it difficult to procure an asylum in any state, after having been excluded from her own. She died at Rome.

CHRISTOPHE, Henri, king of Hayti, was born October 6, 1767. In early life he was a slave and passed from the hands of one master to another, being successively a cook, and an overseer. The French were conquered by the exertions of Dessalines and Christophe, the latter of whom was general-in-chief of the army during the short-lived imperial government of the former. In 1806, an insurrection broke out in Hayti, in which Dessalines, the emperor, was killed by the negroes whom he had provoked by his cruelty and oppression. His successor, Christophe, assumed the humbler title of chief of the government, and in that capacity opened the commerce of his dominions to neutral nations, by a proclamation distinguished for its liberal spirit and enlightened views.

In 1811 Christophe changed the republic into a monarchy, and proclaimed himself king of Hayti. A short time before his coronation he created a nobility consisting of princes, dukes, counts, and barons, to give greater splendor to the ceremony. He created a legion of honor, called the *order of St. Henri*, and altered the

name of his capital from Cape François to Cape Henri. His troops, at this time, amounted to about 10,000 men, all negroes, and his fleet consisted of one forty-four-gun frigate, nine sloops of war, and a number of schooners. On the 12th December, 1820, Christophe, hearing that his troops had abandoned him, shot himself through the head, and the opposite party immediately proclaimed a republican government.

CHRISTOPHER, ST., commonly called *St. Kitts*, a West India island, discovered by Columbus in 1493. Its length is 15 miles. It is a valuable possession of Great Britain, and contains 23,900 inhabitants.

CHRYSOSTOM, ST., one of the fathers of the church, an eloquent and pious man, who died 407.

CHURCH, States of the, the dominions of the Pope, are situated in the centre of Italy, between Naples, and Lombardy, and Tuscany, and the Tuscan and Adriatic Seas, and contains 17,185 square miles, occupied by 2,460,000 inhabitants.

CHURCH, Benjamin, a native of Duxbury, Massachusetts, was born in 1639, and distinguished himself by his address and daring in the Indian wars. His services during king Philip's war were great, and he commanded the party that killed the sachem of Mount Hope, in August, 1676. He died in his 78th year, Jan. 17, 1718.

CHURCHILL, Charles, a famous English poet, born 1731, died in 1764. His political satires were received with great applause, and his *Prophecy of Famine*, a Scotch pastoral, containing a severe satire upon the Scots, was read with eagerness, and procured notoriety for its author.

CIBBER, Colley, an English actor and dramatist, was born in London in 1671, and died in 1757, seven years after he quitted the theatre. His comedy of the *Careless Husband* received even the approbation of the bitter Pope.

CICERO, Marcus Tullius, the celebrated orator, born at Arpinum 106 B. C., was the son of a Roman knight. In Sicily he exercised the quæstorship with equity and moderation, and freed the Sicilians from the tyranny and avarice of Verres. He discharged the offices of edile and prætor, and stood for the consulship, at a time when Catiline was making the most vigorous efforts to oppose him. Catiline, with many dissolute and desperate Romans, had conspired against his country, and planned the murder of Cicero himself. The plot being discovered chiefly by the efforts of Cicero, he commanded Catiline

to leave the city, and the desperate traitor marched forth to meet the 20,000 men that were assembled to support his cause. The rebels were defeated, and the conspirators capitally punished. After this memorable deliverance, Cicero received the thanks of the people, and the title of *father of his country and second founder of Rome*.

The vehemence with which he attacked Clodius, proved injurious to him; and when his enemy was made tribune, Cicero was banished from Rome, though 20,000 young men were ready to attest his innocence. After an absence of 16 months, during which he had been favorably received wherever he presented himself, he was recalled, and entered Rome to the universal satisfaction. When he was sent, with the power of proconsul to Cilicia, his integrity and prudence made him successful against the enemy, and on his return he was honored with a triumph, which, however, the factions prevented him from enjoying.

During the civil wars between Cæsar and Pompey, he joined the latter, and followed him to Greece. When victory had declared in favor of Cæsar, at the battle of Pharsalia, Cicero went to Brundisium, and was reconciled to the conqueror, who treated him with great humanity. From this time Cicero retired into the country, and seldom visited Rome. After the assassination of Cæsar, Cicero recommended a general amnesty, and was strongly in favor of having the provinces decreed to Brutus and Cassius, but finding the interest of the republicans decrease, and Antony come into power, he retired to Athens. He soon after returned, but lived in perpetual fear of assassination. The enmity of Antony finally proved fatal to him; and Augustus, Antony, and Lepidus, to destroy all causes of quarrel, and each to despatch his enemies, produced their lists of proscription. Cicero was among the proscribed. He fled but was pursued, and put to death in his 64th year, B. C. 43. Cicero was a sincere patriot, and was unquestionably one of the brightest ornaments of the age in which he lived. His eloquence was winning, and his pen possessed the power of his tongue. His orations and philosophical works are models of style. Cicero possessed a sparkling wit, and many of his *bon-mots* have descended to posterity.

CID, Don Rodrigo Dias, count of Bivar, surnamed the *Cid* (a Moorish word, signifying *lord*), one of the most renowned knights of Spain, was born in 1026 and signalized himself against the Moors, winning the esteem of his

countrymen who bestowed upon him the title of *Campeador* (incomparable). On the accession of Sancho to the throne of Castile, the knight of Bivar accompanied him to the siege of Zamora, whence he brought back the troops and the dead body of the warrior monarch, who fell by treachery. Alfonso, the brother of Sancho, was then placed on the throne, after swearing that he had no participation in the murder of Sancho. His last exploit was the capture of Saguntum, and he died at Valencia, 1099. He was buried at Castile, and near him lies interred his beloved and faithful charger, Babieca.

CILICIA, a country of antiquity, south of Mount Taurus, between Pamphylia and Syria, the coast of which was inhabited by a piratical race. The Macedonians, Syrians, and Romans successively possessed it, and it was a province of the Roman empire from the time of Vespasian till the fall of Rome.

CIMBRI, or *Cimmerians*, an ancient tribe of the Germans, the first of that people with whom the Greeks became acquainted. Their origin is doubtful; they were warlike, and made themselves formidable to other nations.

CIMON, an Athenian, son of Miltiades and Hegesipul, famous for his debaucheries in his youth, and the reformation of his morals when he arrived at years of discretion. He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and rendered himself popular, by his munificence and valor. He defeated the Persian fleet, took 200 ships, and totally routed their land-army, on the same day. Cimon afterward lost his popularity, and was banished by the Athenians, who declared war against the Lacedæmonians; but having been recalled from his exile, reconciled Lacedæmon and his country. He was afterwards appointed to carry on the war against Persia; gave battle to the enemy on the coast of Asia, and totally destroyed their fleet. He died as he was besieging the town of Citium, in Cyprus, B. C. 449, in the 51st year of his age.

CINCINNATI, a flourishing city in the state of Ohio, on the north bank of the Ohio, containing, in 1830, 24,831 inhabitants. It was founded in 1789, and its growth has been astonishingly rapid. It contains very extensive manufacturing establishments. Its population at present exceeds 30,000.

CINCINNATUS, Lucius Quintus, a celebrated Roman. Having been informed, as he ploughed his field, that the senate had chosen him dictator, he left his farm with regret, and

repaired to the assistance of his countrymen, whom he found hard pressed by the Volsci and Æqui. He conquered the enemy and returned to Rome in triumph; and, sixteen days after his appointment, laid down his office, and returned to his agricultural employments. In his 80th year he was again summoned against Præneste, as dictator, and after a successful campaign, resigned the unlimited power, which had been reposed in him. He flourished about 460 years B. C.

CINNA, Lucius Cornelius, a Roman consul who leagued with Marius to deluge Rome with blood. He was stoned to death.

CIRCASSIA, a country of Asia, lying between the Black and the Caspian Sea. The Circassians are Mohammedans, and are under the protection of Russia. They are a warlike race. The females are celebrated for their beauty, and are esteemed the brightest ornaments of an eastern seraglio. Circassia contains about 550,000 inhabitants.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC. This name was given by Bonaparte to a republic which received its constitution in 1797, and which finally included a territory of more than 16,337 square miles, inhabited by three and a half millions of inhabitants. It included, among other districts, Austrian Lombardy, the Mantua and Venetian provinces, Bergamo, Brescia, Crema, Verona, and Rovigo, the duchy of Modena, the principality of Massa and Carrara, Bologna, Ferrara, Messola, and Romagna.

CLAPPERTON, Captain Hugh, an officer in the English navy, born at Annan, in Scotland, in 1788. Having served with distinction, he was anxious to join doctor Oudney, and Denham, in their expedition to Africa. After acquiring a vast fund of information in regard to the interior of Africa, he returned to England, but died in the vicinity of Soccatoo, while on a second expedition of discovery, April 13th, 1827. Richard Lander was his servant.

CLARE, John, a peasant of Northamptonshire, England, was born at Helpstone, July 13th, 1793. His talents displayed themselves as early as his 13th year. A collection of his poems was published in 1819, and their reception by the public was highly flattering. Raised by his pen from abject poverty, Clare soon saw himself in possession of a comfortable property.

CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, earl of, lord high chancellor of England, was born 1608, and educated at Oxford. He became chancellor of exchequer and member of the privy council

under Charles I, and was loaded with honors by Charles II. Having, however, lost the royal favor, he was deprived of his offices; threatened with impeachment, and compelled to fly to France, where he died, at Rouen, in 1674.

CLARKE, George Rogers, an American officer, who was engaged against the Indians, throughout the revolutionary war, on the frontiers of Virginia. In 1778, he was appointed to command a force for the protection of Illinois. He built fort Jefferson on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, and in 1781, received a general's commission. He died in 1817, near Louisville, Kentucky. The following anecdote is related of him in an authentic work.

The Indians came in to the treaty of fort Washington in the most friendly manner, except the Shawahanees, the most conceited and warlike of the aborigines, the first in at a battle, the last at a treaty. Three hundred of their finest warriors set off in all their paint and feathers, and filled the council-house. Their number and demeanor, so unusual at an occasion of this sort, was altogether unexpected and suspicious. The United States' stockade mustered 70 men. In the centre of the hall, at a little table, sat the commissary-general, Clarke, the indefatigable scourge of these very wanderers, General Richard Butler, and Mr. Parsons. There was also present a Captain Denny, who, I believe, is still alive, and can attest this story. On the part of the Indians, an old council-sachem and a war-chief took the lead. The latter, a tall, raw-boned fellow, with an impudent and villanous look, made a boisterous and threatening speech, which operated effectually on the passions of the Indians, who set up a prodigious whoop at every pause. He concluded by presenting a black and white wampum, to signify they were prepared for either events, peace or war. Clarke exhibited the same unaltered and careless countenance he had shown during the whole scene, his head leaning on his left hand, and his elbow resting on the table. He raised his little cane, and pushed the sacred wampum off the table, with very little ceremony. Every Indian, at the same time, started from his seat with one of those sudden, simultaneous, and peculiarly savage sounds, which startle and disconcert the stoutest heart, and can neither be described nor forgotten. At this juncture, Clarke arose. The scrutinizing eye cowered at his glance. He stamped his foot on the prostrate and insulted symbol, and ordered them to leave the hall. They did so apparently involuntarily.

They were heard all that night, debating in the bushes near the fort. The raw-boned chief was for war, the old sachem for peace. The latter prevailed, and the next morning they came back and sued for peace.

CLAUDIUS I, emperor of Rome, the son of Drusus, and the successor of the infamous Caligula. He made some conquests in Britain, and built several noble structures in Rome. He was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, who wished to place her son, Nero, on the throne, A. D. 54. He was then 63 years of age.

CLEMENT. This name has been borne by several popes. Clement XIV, suppressed the order of the Jesuits, and gave many proofs of great liberality in religious matters. He is best known by his real name, Gauganelli. He died in 1775.

CLEMENT, Jacques, a weak-headed enthusiast, who assassinated king Henry III, of France.

CLEOMBROTUS, king of Sparta, killed in a battle fought with Epaminondas at Leuctra, B. C. 371.

CLEOMENES. This name was borne by three kings of Sparta. The first delivered Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, but killed himself in a fit of insanity, B. C. 491.

The reign of the second was distinguished for nothing but an uninterrupted tranquillity.

Cleomenes III, was the son and successor of Leonidas, and began to reign, B. C. 230. Engaging in a war with the Achaans, he was defeated, and obliged to fly into Egypt, where he destroyed himself in prison, B. C. 219.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt, and one of the most famous and fascinating female sovereigns of antiquity, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, and the sister and wife of Ptolemy Dionysius, who deprived her of her share in the kingdom, and drove her to seek protection of the Romans. She exerted all the influence of her beauty to win the heart and gain the favor of Cæsar, and she was successful. Ptolemy was defeated and drowned. He left the throne to his sister, who removed her younger brother by poison. Cleopatra visited Rome during the lifetime of Cæsar, but was forced to quit it by the clamors of the populace. After the battle of Philippi, she was summoned by Antony to appear before him to answer to the charge brought against her of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before Antony, the charms of her person and mind ensnared him, and made him forget the attractions of his wife. At the battle of Acti-

um she fled, and her paramour was defeated. He afterwards committed suicide, and died in her arms. Cleopatra, to avoid gracing the triumph of the conqueror, applied an asp to her breast, and died of the wound, B. C. 30. She was a woman of great talents, but of a most ambitious and extravagant spirit. In a convivial contest with Antony, to see which of them could expend the most money on an entertainment, she snatched one of her pearl ornaments, valued at 10,000*l.* and dissolving it in a cup of vinegar, swallowed the contents. Few scenes of antiquity can have surpassed the splendor of her appointments, when she floated over the waves of the river Cydnus, to meet Antony. She came to judgment, but, she came in the pride of beauty, and anticipated triumph. Her galley glowed with gold; odors filled its silken sails, and the loveliest girls of Egypt, performed the part of mariners. Beneath an awning on the deck, lay the queen, in the slight drapery with which painters and sculptors sometimes invest the goddess of beauty. Silver oars struck the water to the dulcet sound of music, and beneath and about them sported the fair representatives of marine deities.

CLERFAYT, Francis Sebastian Charles Joseph de Croix, count of, an Austrian general. In 1792, he commanded the Austrian troops against France, and after taking Longwy and Stenay, retired into the Low Countries. Here he lost the famous battle of Jemappes; but his retreat across the Rhine was a masterpiece of skill. Under the command of the prince of Coburg, he gained considerable advantages at Altenhaven, Quievrain, Hausen, and Farmers, and decided the victory of Nerwinden. With General Richegru, he disputed every foot of ground, till the inferiority of his forces obliged him to abandon the country. In 1795, he took the command of the army of Mayence, forced the French camp, and took a number of prisoners. He was following the victory with ardor, when he received at Manheim, an order to desist. On this he gave in his resignation, and retired to Vienna, where he died in 1798.

CLIFFORD, George, the third earl of Cumberland, a nobleman distinguished by his naval enterprises in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He did great damage to the Spanish settlements and trade. He died in 1605.

CLIFTON, William, a young poet of great promise, who died early. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1772, and died in 1799.

CLINTON, Sir Henry, an English general, who came to America in 1775. He was en-

gaged, during the revolutionary war, both in the northern and southern states. Being superseded, he returned to England in 1782, and died in 1795.

CLINTON, James, the fourth son of Charles Clinton, was born in Ulster county, New York, Aug. 9, 1736. His education was excellent, and he served with distinction in the English and French war of 1756, and in the revolutionary war. After the close of the war, he became a senator of the United States. He died in 1812.

CLINTON, George, youngest brother of the preceding, was born July 15, 1739. In the old *French* war, and the war of independence he displayed great gallantry. Having studied law, he was admitted to practice in due time, and was chosen governor of New York, in 1777, and he continued in office 18 years, and could have served a much longer time, but declined re-election. He was chosen vice president of the United States, and held the office till the time of his death in 1812.

CLINTON, De Witt, was born at Little Britain, Orange county, New York, in 1769. He studied law, was elected, successively, member of the state legislature, of the senate of the union, and mayor of New York, being obliged to retire from the office, after filling it many years, by the violence of party spirit. In 1817, he was chosen governor of New York, on which occasion his previous opponents gave him their votes, from a sense of his merit; he was re-elected in 1820. Clinton was one of the prime movers of the canal scheme, and having satisfied himself that there was no danger of that being defeated, in 1822, he declined again entering the elective lists. Having been deprived of his seat in the board of canal commissioners, by the animosity of his political opponents, a revolution in public feeling took place which enabled his friends to elect him governor over Colonel Young, by an overwhelming majority. In 1826, he was again elected, but died in 1828.

CLIVE, Robert, lord, was born in 1725, in Shropshire. Lord Clive became eminent for his successes in India, but was originally merely a writer in the company's service. He assisted in the Tanjore war, in 1747, and in 1751, took Arcot by a coup de main, and relieved Trichinopoly. He afterwards took Fort William in Bengal, defeated Surajah Dowlah, and placed Jaffier Ali Cawn upon the throne. Honors were heaped upon him in consequence of these achievements, and he was made president of

Bengal. After defending himself with spirit against the charge of abusing his power, he gave way to depression, and destroyed himself, in 1774.

CLOTILDE DE VALLON CHALIS, Marguerite Elénore, a talented poetess and amiable woman, who lived in the early part of the 15th century. In 1421 she married Berenger de Surville, a young knight in the service of Charles VII, who was killed before Orleans, 10 years after. The date of her death is uncertain.

CLOUD, St. a village six miles east of Paris, and a royal residence, the palace having been improved and embellished by Napoleon.

CLOVIS, king of the Franks, born 465, succeeded his father Childeric in 481. He embraced Christianity and was publicly baptized. He defeated the Goths, subdued several provinces, and fixed the royal residence at Paris. He died in 511, after a reign of 30 years.

CLYMER, George, a patriotic and talented American gentleman, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born in Philadelphia in 1739. Mr. Clymer was one of the projectors of the bank established for the sole purpose of conveying rations to the army. Perceiving the good effects of a national bank, in 1780, when elected a second time to Congress, he strenuously advocated its establishment. In 1784 he filled a seat in the legislature of Pennsylvania, and as a member of the convention, he assisted in framing the present federal constitution. When, in 1791, the famous bill imposing a duty on spirits distilled within the United States, was passed, Clymer was placed at the head of the Pennsylvania excise. He was engaged, with others, to negotiate a treaty with the Indians in 1796. He was afterwards appointed president of the academy of arts, and of the Philadelphia bank. He died in 1813.

CLYTEMNESTRA, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, by Heda, and twin-sister of Helen. In the absence of her husband, Agamemnon, at the siege of Troy, Ægisthus made his court to her, and publicly lived with her. Her infidelity reached the ears of Agamemnon, but he was prevented from carrying his schemes of vengeance into execution, being murdered by the traitress and her paramour on his return home. After this crime, Clytemnestra publicly married Ægisthus, who ascended the throne of Argos. She was killed by her son Orestes.

COBURG, a Saxon principality in central Germany.

COCHIN-CHINA, composed of the kingdoms of Cambodia, Cochin-China Proper, and Tonquin, is 1000 miles long, and from 70 to 220 miles broad. It is governed by a king. The inhabitants are hardy, but treacherous, and the country is fertile. Little attention is paid to religion, although that of Fo is professed by the lower orders. The commerce of the country is great and increasing. A portion of the country was conquered and colonized by the Chinese B. C. 214. After the Chinese yoke had been thrown off, and various commotions had taken place, three brothers of low rank, (the Taysons), having defeated and killed the king of the country, found a powerful opponent in his son Gialong, who eventually re-conquered the country after a prolonged struggle, and left it in its present state, to Meng-meng.

CODRUS, the son of Melanthus, and last king of Athens, who, learning that the Oracle had assured the Heraclidæ that their good fortune depended on sparing his life, rushed into the midst of the hostile array in disguise, and was slain.

COKE, Sir Edward, a famous English lawyer who flourished in the 16th century.

COLBERG, a fortress and sea-port of Prussian Pomerania, frequently besieged, and memorable for its gallant defence against the French in 1807.

COLCHESTER, a town of England, in Essex, on the river Colne, the *Colonia* of the ancients, containing 16,000 inhabitants. It is said to have been the birth-place of Helena, the mother of Constantine. In the reign of Mary, many persons were put to death here on account of their religious principles; and, in 1648, the town was besieged by the forces of the parliament, and so reduced, that 730 horses were delivered up for provisions, and dogs and cats were sold at an enormous price. The town at length surrendered.

COLIGNY, Gaspard de, admiral of France, born in 1516. He served with distinction under the gallant Francis I and Henry II, by both of whom he was honored and rewarded. He was chief of the Calvinists against the Guises, to whom he continued formidable even after repeated defeats. Coligny was the first who fell in the atrocious massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, in 1572. His head was sent by Catharine of Medicis to the pope.

COLLINGWOOD, Cuthbert, baron, an English admiral, was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1748. In 1761, he entered the naval service, in which he passed through all the regular steps

of promotion, till he was made post captain, and commanded the *Prince*, admiral Boyer's flagship, on the 1st of June, 1794. After this he bore a part with Nelson, in the action off Cape St. Vincent, February 14th, 1797. In 1804 he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and served with Cornwallis in the tedious but important blockade of Brest. At length, after many and various services, Collingwood became second to Nelson, in the battle of Trafalgar. On this occasion, his ship, the *Royal Sovereign*, commenced the fight in such a manner as to draw from the commander these expressions: "Look at that noble fellow! observe the style in which he carries his ship into action!"

After the loss of Nelson, the command devolved upon Collingwood at a critical period, and how well he secured by his prudence what had been so gloriously won, needs not here be related. He was now advanced to be vice-admiral of the red, confirmed in the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Collingwood. He died off Minorca, on board the *Ville de Paris*, March 7, 1810; and his body was carried to England, and interred in St. Paul's cathedral.

COLLINS, William, an English poet, was the son of a hatter of Chichester, where he was born about 1720. After completing his college course, he published his *Oriental Eclogues*, and went to London in 1744. His fortunes having driven him to the bottle, he died in 1756.

COLLOT D' HERBOIS, Jean Marie, an actor who was hissed from the stage, made himself infamous during the French revolution by conducting the massacres at Lyons. He was banished to Guinea after the fall of Robespierre, and died in 1796.

COLMAN, GEORGE, a dramatic writer, was born at Florence, where his father was an English envoy, in 1733. He was a fine scholar and writer. His death took place in 1794.

COLOGNE, an ancient city, capitol of the Prussian government of Cologne, contains 64,000 inhabitants. It possesses many attractions for the antiquarian, and is of great commercial importance.

COLOMBIA, a republic of South America, comprising a surface of 1,100,000 square miles, lately comprising the countries formerly known by the names of New Grenada, and Venezuela, or Caraccas, and Quito. The republic of Colombia was subdivided into the departments of the Isthmus, Magdalena, Zulia, Venezuela, Orinoco, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Boyaca, Apure, The Equator, Guayaquil, Assuay. Population

is about 2,700,000. The Orinoco and Magdalena, the latter of which is 1,000 miles long, are the principal rivers. The face of the country is greatly diversified, the elevated portions of it being healthy, while in the low parts, the climate is hot and noxious. The soil of the low valleys is rich, and produces abundantly, *cotton, tobacco, corn, coffee*, and *tropical fruits*. The precious metals and stones are found in the mountains. The Andes, in some parts, reach an elevation of 21,000 feet. After a fierce contest the royal party was subdued, and a junction of the three provinces abovementioned, effected under a federal constitution. But in 1829, the confederation fell to pieces, and three new states, answering to the old Spanish colonial divisions, have been formed of the fragments, viz.: New Grenada, comprising the five departments of The Isthmus, Magdalena, Cauca, Cundinamarca, and Boyaca; The Equator, composed of the three departments of The Equator, Guayaquil, and Assuay; and Venezuela, including the other four departments.

COLOSSUS of Rhodes. There are many contradictory accounts of this gigantic bronze statue of Apollo, which was of such extraordinary height, that the ancients assure us that vessels, with all their sails set went between its legs. It was about 100 feet high, and is said to have been modelled by Chares of Lindus, a disciple of the famous Lysippus, who was occupied 12 years upon the work. B. C. 223 it was overthrown by an earthquake, which committed great ravages, particularly in Caria, and the isle of Rhodes.

COLUMBIA, the seat of Government of South Carolina, situated on the Congaree, containing 3,500 inhabitants. Many of its public edifices are very handsome.

COLUMBIA, District of, 10 miles square, is situated on both sides of the Potomac. Whole population, in 1830, 39,868. It contains Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown, and became the seat of government of the Union, in 1800.

COLUMBUS, Christopher. Some account of this celebrated navigator will be found in another portion of this work. (See *America*).

He was a native of Genoa, born about 1435, of poor parents, who educated him with care. At the age of 14 he went to sea, having evinced an early attachment to a sailor's life. Against the Mohammedans and Venetians he fought with great bravery and skill. Having conceived the design of a western passage to India, he for a long time sought for patronage without

avail; but after struggling 18 years, was at length aided by Ferdinand and Isabella, and sailed with three small vessels, the *Pinta*, *Nina*, and *Pinzon*, August 3, 1492. Land was discovered on the 11th of October, which proved to be the island of Guanahani, named by Columbus, St. Salvador. Cuba was discovered on the 28th of October. Columbus was the first to announce his own discovery, and was received in Spain with signal favor. He was created a grandee of the realm and loaded with other honors. September 25, 1493, he sailed from Cadiz, on his second voyage, with a fleet of 17 sail. He built a town called Isabella at Hispaniola, but encountered many obstacles and difficulties in his new voyage of discovery. Meanwhile that envy, which never fails to pursue true merit, stirred up clamors against Columbus, which were stifled, however, by his return to Spain in 1496, with valuable treasures. In 1498 he departed on his third voyage. Arrived in the new world, he found his enemies still exasperated against him, and they scrupled not to represent him to his sovereigns as endeavoring to make himself independent. Their stories were believed, Francis de Bobadilla was sent to Hispaniola, and the admiral and his brothers put in irons, and sent to Spain. There the honor and fidelity of Columbus became apparent, and he was nominally reinstated in his dignities. But the disposition of the sovereigns towards him was altered. Nicolo de Ovando y Lares, was sent to Hispaniola as governor, and Columbus, now sought only to obtain the fulfilment of the royal promises with regard to the furtherance of his expedition, imagining that the continent he had discovered was Asia, and hoping to find a way to the East Indies by the isthmus of Darien. His fourth voyage, commenced March 9, 1502, with few facilities, proved, on the whole, disastrous, and Columbus, after being wrecked, and surrounded by dangers, returned to Spain. Neglected by his former patrons, his spirits sank, and he died at Valladolid, May 20th, 1506, in the 70th year of his age. He was buried in the city of St. Domingo, but his remains were afterward removed to the cathedral of Havana, in Cuba. Columbus had a noble and pleasing countenance and form, and was eloquent, amiable, and pious.

COMMODOUS ANTONIUS, Lucius Ælius Aurelius, emperor of Rome, son of Marcus Aurelius, was born A. D. 161. At 16 years of age he was associated with his father in the government, and in A. D. 180, ascended the throne. He surpassed in profligacy and cruelty all his

wicked predecessors. He maimed and disembowelled his subjects for pleasure. From his great strength he bore a striking resemblance to the statues of Hercules, in the dress of whom he appeared. He debauched his own sisters, and mixed with the vilest and most degraded of the human race. Having exhausted the treasury by his extravagance, he replenished it by imposing enormous taxes on the people. Habited like a slave, he drove his own chariot, and fought as a gladiator, 735 times. He was strangled by his favorite gladiator, Narcissus, in 192.

CONCORD, the seat of government of New Hampshire, situated on both sides of the river Merrimack, 63 miles northwest from Boston, containing 3,727 inhabitants.

CONCORD, a village of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 18 miles north of Boston. At Concord and Lexington the first armed resistance was made to the troops of Great Britain, April 19th, 1775.

CONDE, Louis de Bourbon, prince of, was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and was born in 1530. He signaled himself at the battle of St. Quintin, and became leader of the discontented Huguenots. He was wounded at the battle of Dreux, in 1562, and slain in that of Iarnac, in 1569.

CONDE, Louis, prince of, commonly called the *great*, was born at Paris in 1621. At the age of 22 he gained the battle of Rocroi against the Spaniards, and captured Thionville and other places. He next entered Germany where he gained innumerable laurels. Being recalled thence, he was sent into Catalonia, but failed in his attempt to take Lerida. In 1648, he defeated the Imperialists in Flanders with prodigious slaughter. In the civil war Condé at first adhered to the court, but afterwards opposed it without success. He refused to accede to the peace, and entered into the service of the Spaniards in the Low Countries, where his military exploits were uncommonly splendid. At the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, he obtained his pardon, and served his country with his wonted activity and success. He contended with the prince of Orange in the Netherlands, and was wounded in the memorable passage of the Rhine. The conquest of Franche Comté was also chiefly owing to him. After the death of Turenne, he carried on the war against Germany with advantage. He died in 1687 at Fontainebleau.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE. In 1806, the emperor Napoleon, having deter-

mined that there should not exist, on the continent, any power capable of opposing his designs, contrived to dismember the German empire, and induce the emperor to abandon his title of emperor of Germany. In pursuance of these views, a new union was formed by several of the German princes, under the name of the Confederation of the Rhine. The kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, the arch-chancellor, the elector of Baden, the Duke of Berg, the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, the princes of Nassau-Weilbourg, of Nassau-Usingen, of Hohenzollern, Hechingen, Siegmaringen, Salm-Salm, Salm-Kysburg, Isenburg, Birstein, and Lichtenstein, the duke of Aremberg, and the count of Leyen, published at Ratisbon, a declaration, purporting, that as the Germanic constitution then existing, could afford no guarantee for the public tranquillity, the contracting parties had agreed, that their states should be for ever separated from the Germanic body, and united by a particular confederation, under the title of "The Confederate States," of which the emperor of the French was constituted the head and protector.

The treaty of confederation was projected and drawn up at Paris, and ratified at Munich, on the 25th of July, 1806: it contained 40 articles relative to the territories, which each of the contracting parties was to possess, and other important particulars. Every continental war, in which either France or any of the confederate states should be engaged, was to be common to all; the contingent to be furnished by each of the members, was determined in the following proportion; France, 200,000 men, Bavaria 30,000, Wirtemberg 12,000, Baden 8,000, Berg 5,000, Darmstadt 4,000, Nassau and the other states 4,000.

By this confederation, the Germanic body was completely dissolved, and a very considerable part of its members ranged themselves under the banners of France. The emperor, Francis II, in consequence of this organization, resigned his title of Emperor of Germany, and took that of Emperor of Austria. Thus was dissolved, the German, or as it was styled in diplomatic language, the Holy Roman Empire; 1006 years after Charlemagne received the imperial title and crown, from the hands of the pope of Rome.

CONGO, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Guinea, which is under the sway of the Portuguese. It is rich and fertile. It was discovered in 1487 by Diego Cam, a Portuguese. The native government is despotic.

CONGREVE, William, a celebrated English dramatist and poet, born in 1670 and died in 1729. His plays are replete with wit and humor.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States; bounded north by Massachusetts, east by Rhode Island, south by Long Island Sound, and west by New York, and containing 297,675 inhabitants. Among the manufactures of Connecticut, may be mentioned tin ware, cotton goods, clocks, nails, glass, hats, buttons, and firearms. The seat of government is alternately at Hartford and New Haven. Yale College in New Haven is one of the most flourishing institutions in the United States. Connecticut colony and New Haven colony, originally under separate governments, were united in 1665. The present state constitution was formed in 1818.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, (Caius Flavius Valerius Aurelius Claudius Constantine), son of the emperor Constantius Chlorus, by Helena, was born about the year 274. On the death of his father, in 306, he was proclaimed emperor by the army. He defeated the Franks, after which he crossed the Rhine, and committed great ravages in Belgium. Constantine married Fausta, the daughter of Maximian, in 306. His father-in-law, taking advantage of his absence from Arles, where he held his court, seized the treasury, and assumed the imperial title, but being taken prisoner by Constantine, strangled himself. A war now broke out between Constantine and Maxentius, the son of Maximian, the former reduced Italy, and defeated Maxentius, who was drowned in the Tiber. At this period the era of Constantine's conversion to Christianity is fixed. As he was riding at the head of his troops, an immense cross of exceeding brightness is said to have appeared above the horizon, bearing this inscription: "IN THIS CONQUER." Constantine was no longer an infidel.

He now entered Rome in triumph, and received from the senate the title of Augustus, in conjunction with Licinius and Maximin, the former of whom married his sister, Constantia. A civil war shortly after broke out between Licinius and Maximin, in which the latter was slain. Licinius then formed a conspiracy against Constantine, which being discovered, war ensued between them, in which Constantine was successful, and peace was concluded. A second war broke out in 323, and terminated in the defeat of Licinius, and his resignation of the imperial dignity. Not long afterwards he was strangled.

Constantine now began to show his regard for the religion he had adopted, by building numerous churches, and journeying to Jerusalem to visit the Holy Land, where he erected a magnificent church at Bethlehem. With this zeal for religion he blended courage and justice. He conquered the Goths, founded Constantinople, and performed many actions that entitle him to the name of Great. But he sullied his character by putting to death his son Crispus. He died in 337.

CONSTANTINOPLE, called, by the Turks, *Istambol*, and by other Oriental nations, *Constantina*, the capital of the Turkish empire, is situated on the European side of the Bosphorus. Its circuit, including the suburbs, is about 35 miles, and the number of inhabitants, by the most moderate computation, 630,000 Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and Turks. It was built upon the ruins of the ancient Byzantium by Constantine the Great. It became afterwards the capital of the Greek empire; and, having escaped the destructive rage of the barbarous nations, it was the greatest as well as the most beautiful city in Europe, and the only one, during the Gothic ages, in which there remained any image of the ancient elegance in manners and arts. It derived great advantages from its being the rendezvous of the Crusaders; and, being then in the zenith of its glory, the European writers, in that age, speak of it with astonishment. During the third crusade, a revolution happened at Constantinople, which divided the eastern empire for 58 years. Alexius Angelus, surnamed the tyrant, having dethroned Isaac II, placed himself upon the throne of Constantinople, in 1195; and Alexius, son of Isaac, applied to the French and Venetians, who passed that way to the Holy Wars, to assist him in the recovery of his father's empire. They accordingly, in 1203, reduced Constantinople, after a siege of eight days, and replaced Isaac on the throne. The next year, Alexius Dacus Murzoufle assassinated the emperor, whom the Crusaders had re-established, and seized the crown. On hearing this, the French returned, attacked the city, reduced it in three days, deposed Murzoufle, and chose Baldwin, count of Flanders, emperor.

He had four successors, the last of whom, Baldwin II, was deposed in 1262, by Michael Paleologus. In the mean time Theodore Lascaris, who had been charged by the clergy to take arms against the tyrant Murzoufle, finding Constantinople in the power of the French, retired with his wife and family to Nice, where, in 1204, he was crowned emperor, and formed a

small empire out of that of Constantinople. He had but three successors, the last of whom, John Ducas, was deprived of his sight in 1255, by order of Michael Paleologus, his preceptor, who usurped the throne in 1259, and in 1262 made himself master of Constantinople, so that the empire was re-united. He continued till 1453, when Constantinople was taken by Mohammed II, sultan of the Ottoman Turks; since which it has remained the seat of their empire.

Constantinople is at this day one of the finest cities in the world, from its situation and port. It is frequently called the *Porte* by way of eminence. The city has met with many disasters from convulsions, earthquakes, and the plague.

CONSTITUTION, the English, which owes its foundation to the era of the conquest, has been made the model of most of the constitutions enjoyed by republican states. The Bill of Rights, which was the basis of the English constitution, was passed in the time of their revolution, and contained the following provisions:

1. The pretended power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws by regal authority, without the consent of Parliament, is illegal:—
2. That the pretended power of dispensing with laws, or the execution of laws by regal authority, as it hath been assumed and exercised of late, is illegal:—
3. That the commission for erecting the late court of commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, and all other commissions and courts of like nature, are illegal and pernicious:—
4. That levying money for, or to the use of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of Parliament, for longer time, or in all other manner than the same is, and shall be granted, is illegal:—
5. That it is the right of the subjects to petition the king, and that all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning, are illegal:—
6. That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom in time of peace, unless it be with consent of parliament, is against law:—
7. That the subjects which are Protestants, may have arms for their defence, suitable for their conditions, and as allowed by law:—
8. That election of members of Parliament ought to be free:—
9. That the freedom of speech, and debates or proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament:—
10. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted:—
11. That jurors ought to be duly empannelled and returned; and that jurors which pass upon men in trials for high treason, ought to be free-hold-

ers:—12. That all grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons, before conviction, are illegal and void:—13. And that for the redress of all grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, as proposed to the Convention held at Philadelphia, 17th September, 1787, and since ratified by the several States with amendments.

ARTICLE I. Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such a manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each State shall have at least one representative.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall

be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof: But the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its

proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States: if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House

respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power—To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States:

To borrow money on the credit of the United States:

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes:

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States:

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures:

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States:

To establish post-offices and post-roads:

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries:

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court:

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations:

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water:

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years:

To provide and maintain a navy:

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions :

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress :

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings :—
And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight ; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another : Nor shall vessels, bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law ; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the

United States : And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation ; grant letters of marque and reprisal ; coin money ; emit bills of credit ; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts ; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports, or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws ; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States ; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II. *Sec. 1.* The Executive power shall be vested in the President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows :

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress ; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each ; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the

greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President. (See 12th Amendment.)

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In the case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the

United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they shall think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient: He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper: He shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers: He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III. *Section 1.* The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and Inferior Court, shall hold their offices during

good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be party; to controversies between two or more States, *between a State and citizens of another State*, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases, affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases beforementioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, excepting during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV. *Section 1.* Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person, held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislature of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: And nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed, as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided, that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI. All debts contracted, and en-

tered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges, in every state, shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII. The ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS. *Article the first.* Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Article the second. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article the third. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article the fourth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article the fifth. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case

to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article the sixth. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Article the seventh. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

Article the eighth. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article the ninth. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article the tenth. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article the eleventh. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Article the twelfth. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the

person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

CONTI, Armand de Bourbon, first an ecclesiastic, then a soldier, opposed his brother the great Condé. After being successively governor of Guienne, general of the armies in Catalonia, and governor of Languedoc, he died, in 1666.

COOK, James, a famous English navigator, born in a village of Yorkshire, in 1728, early went to sea. In the *Mercury*, of which he was master, he was present at the taking of Quebec. He was employed in several important services, and explored the South Sea Islands in 1769. From New Zealand, he sailed to New Holland, New Guinea, and Batavia, returning home in 1771. His next voyage to the southern hemisphere was commenced in 1772, in two ships, the *Resolution* and *Adventure*, the latter being commanded by Captain Furneaux. On this voyage Cook discovered the island of New Georgia, and returning, July 30, 1775, was well received and rewarded for his services.

In July, 1776, he sailed to determine the long

agitated question of a northern passage to the Pacific ocean, but the attempt was abandoned as impracticable, and the *Resolution* and *Discovery* anchored at the Sandwich islands, on their return, November 26, 1778. Their reception was at first favorable, but when Cook went on shore to seize the king of Owyhee, with the intention of keeping him as a hostage, till one of the English boats, stolen by the savages was restored, he was attacked by the natives, one of whom felled him by a club, and then despatched him with a dagger. This event occurred on the 14th of February, 1779.

COOPER, Anthony Ashley, first earl of Shaftesbury, and an eminent statesman, was born 1621. Although a royalist he accepted a commission from parliament, but contributed to the restoration of the king, and was accordingly rewarded. Having been acquitted on his trial for high treason in 1681, he died in Holland in 1688.

COOPER, Samuel, a clergyman of Boston, who died in 1783 in the 59th year of his age. He was patriotic and talented. (See *Chauncey*.)

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, on the east coast of the island of Zealand, one of the finest cities in Europe, has a good harbor, an extensive commerce, and 110,000 inhabitants, although formerly but a poor fishing village. It was threatened by Charles XII, who, however, gave up the idea of besieging it. The city has suffered severely from several conflagrations. In 1801 it was bombarded by the British under Lord Nelson. A flag of truce alone saved it from destruction. It was again attacked in 1807 by the English under admiral Gambier. After severe firing, which commenced on the 2d of September, a capitulation was settled on the 8th, and the citadel, dock-yards, batteries, vessels, and naval stores, taken possession of by the British.

COPLEY, John Singleton, a self-taught painter, a native of Boston, where he was born in 1738. He went to England in 1776, where he met with great encouragement, and died in London in 1815. The death of Lord Chatham in the House of Lords, after his immortal speech in favor of America, is one of his best performances.

COPLEY, John Singleton, was born in Boston, Mass., May 21, 1772, went to England in 1775, and became Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord High Chancellor of England.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, Marie Anne Charlotte, a beautiful and courageous young lady, belonging to an ancient and respectable family

of Caen in Normandy, who assassinated the infamous Marat on the 11th of July, 1793. She gained admittance to him in the bath, and while he was listening to the pretended details of a conspiracy, she stabbed him to the heart. When she was guillotined a few days afterwards, a voice from the crowd exclaimed: "She is greater than Brutus!"

CORDOVA, the name of a province and town of Buenos Ayres. The latter contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

COREA, a kingdom of China, 500 miles long, and 150 broad. The government is royal but the king pays a tribute to China. The religion is that of Fo. Population from six to eight millions.

CORFU, anciently called Drepanum, and Corcyra, an island near the coast of Albania, in the Mediterranean, 45 miles long, containing 60,000 inhabitants. It is fruitful and healthy. It is one of the islands of the Ionian republic.

CORINNA, a famous poetess of Tanagra, in Bœtia, contemporary with Pindar.

CORINTH, a famous city of Achaia, situated on the isthmus of the same name. The population is at present about 2,000. It was founded by Sisyphus, son of Æolus, B. C. 2616. Corinthus, son of Pelops, gave his name to the city. The inhabitants were once famed for their power, wealth and intelligence, and founded Syracuse in Sicily, which they afterward delivered from oppression. Corinth was destroyed by the Roman consul, Mummius, 146 B. C. The consul, who was no judge of the fine arts, assured the soldiers, who had charge of the incomparable paintings sent from Corinth, to Rome, that if they injured them, he should make them furnish new ones. Julius Cæsar vainly attempted to restore the city to its former importance. The government, at first monarchical, was changed 779 B. C., and it became the head of the Achæan league. In 1453 it fell into the hands of the Turks.

CORIOLANUS, the surname of Caius Marcius, given him for his victory over Corioli. After having served his country faithfully, and received many wounds in her service, he was refused the consulship, and, indignant at the ingratitude of his countrymen, who afterwards banished him, he joined the Volsci, a warlike nation, hostile to the Romans. Coriolanus terrified the Romans by approaching their capital at the head of a powerful army of Volscians. The offended Roman refused to listen to proposals made in the hope of inducing him to withdraw, and pitched his camp within five

miles of the city. His enmity against his country would have been fatal, had not his wife, Volumnia, and his mother, Veturia, aided by the presence of his children, prevailed upon him to withdraw his army. Coriolanus, in yielding to his mother, and raising her from her suppliant posture, pronounced a sentence which was prophetic of his fate: "Oh! my mother, you have saved Rome, but you have destroyed your son." The Volscians, indignant at the treachery of Coriolanus, put him to death in the place appointed for his trial, B. C. 488.

CORK, a city of Ireland, capital of Cork county, situated on the Lee, with a population of 107,058. It is a large and flourishing place, and was built by the Danes in the 6th century. After the revolution of 1688, it was occupied by James II, but taken by the earl of Marlborough, in 1690.

CORNEILLE Peter, a French author who flourished in the time of Louis XIV, and was the founder of French tragedy.

CORNELIA, mother of the Gracchi, a Roman matron who lived about 130 years B. C. A lady of Campania having shown her jewels to Cornelia, in paying a visit to the latter requested to see her jewels in return. At that moment her boys entered the room, and the noble Cornelia, pointing them out to her visitors, exclaimed: "these are my jewels!" At her death the Romans, mindful of her worth, erected a monument to her memory.

CORNWALLIS, Charles, marquis of, born in 1738, entered the English army at an early age, and rose rapidly. Although not unfavorably disposed to America, he accepted a command in the royal army, and distinguished himself by his bravery. On his return, being appointed governor-general of Bengal he fought with success and defeated Tippoo Saib. He was again made governor of India, but died in 1805, at Ghazepore, soon after his arrival.

CORSICA, the third Italian island in point of size, lies north of Sardinia, about 50 miles north from Tuscany, and contains 195,000 inhabitants. It is generally mountainous, but the numerous valleys are extremely fertile. The Corsicans know not how to develop the various resources of their island. They are in an almost barbarous state, recklessly brave, revengeful, fond of freedom, and indolent. Corsica has been successively occupied by the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Goths, the Saracens, the Franks, the Pope, the Pisanese, the Genoese, the French, and the English, falling into the hands of the last in 1794. The English, how-

ever, did not long retain possession of the island, and it was again restored to France.

CORTEZ, Fernando, the conqueror of Mexico, was born in 1485, in Estremadura. He came to the West Indies in high hopes, and Velasquez, governor of Cuba, gave him the command of an expedition designed for the reduction of Mexico, which consisted of 10 ships, 600 men, 10 small field-pieces, and 18 horses. With this small armament he accomplished his enterprise, in 1519, and added the empire of Mexico to that of Spain. He took Montezuma prisoner, although received with hospitality, and the unfortunate king was killed by his own subjects in an attack on the Spaniards. The conduct of the conquerors so exasperated the Indians that they compelled Cortez to quit the city with great loss, but he regained it after some hard fighting. On the capture of Guatimozin, son of Montezuma, the city surrendered, and the empire of Mexico was at an end. At this juncture another commission arrived to deprive Cortez of his command, and he, having returned to Spain to procure redress, died in obscurity, in 1554.

CORUNNA, a seaport of Spain, in the province of Galicia, with two fine harbors, and a population of 4,000. Here the British, on the eve of embarking, were attacked by the French under Soult, and general Sir John Moore was killed.

COSSACKS, the name of several warlike tribes that inhabit the southern provinces of Russia, and form an effective portion of the Russian cavalry. Their horses are small but hardy, and will travel for a whole campaign from 50 to 70 miles a day. They fight in little bands, and their arms are long lances, bows and arrows, sabres, and pistols or guns. The regiments or *pulkis* are from 500 to 3,000 strong. The chief is called a *hettman*. A large body of them who had previously been in the service of the czar, joined Charles XII, in 1708.

COTOPAXI, a famous volcanic mountain of the Andes, in Quito, the height of which is 18,898 feet above the level of the sea. "At the port of Guayaquil, 52 leagues distant, in a straight line, from the crater, we heard, day and night, the noise of this volcano, like continued discharges of a battery; and we distinguished these tremendous sounds even on the Pacific ocean."—*Humboldt*.

COTTIN, Sophia, whose maiden name was Ristand, was born in France, in 1773, and married at the age of 17, soon after which her husband died, and she devoted herself to literature

to soften her grief. Among her works *Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia*, is the most popular and pleasing. The talented author died in 1807.

COURLAND, formerly an independent duchy, now belonging to Russia. It is situated on the Baltic, and contains 581,300 inhabitants.

COURTRAY or Cortrijk, anciently *Cortoriacum*, a town of Belgium, 22 miles southwest of Ghent, famous for the battle fought in its vicinity, in 1302, between the Flemings and French. The latter were defeated with great loss, and, from the fact that 4000 gilt spurs were found upon the field, the engagement was called the **BATTLE OF THE SPURS**.

COWLEY, Abraham, an English poet, the son of a grocer, born in 1618, died in 1667. He was an easy writer, and patronized by royalty.

COWPER, William, the poet, son of the Rev. John Cowper, was born at Berkhamstead, Herts, November 26, 1731. His education was acquired at a public school, where the girlish timidity and delicacy of the poet subjected him to constant agony from the tyranny and roughness of his school-fellows. He studied law, and obtained the place of clerk of the House of Lords, but when the time approached for him to enter upon the duties of his office, his terror at presenting himself before the peerage, not only induced him to relinquish the place, but produced a fit of sickness. About this time his religious fears brought on a temporary derangement. He published several volumes of poems with various success. His death took place in April, 1800. Of all his poems the humorous ballad of John Gilpin, and the Task, are the best.

CRABBE, George, a popular British poet, was born Dec. 21, 1754, at Aldborough in Suffolk. He was intended for a surgeon and actually opened a shop to which he confined himself for some time, although barely making his expenses. In 1778, he went to London as a literary adventurer, but was for a long time unsuccessful. When a prison was in near view, and ruin appeared to threaten him, he conceived the idea of writing to Edmund Burke, for assistance and advice. That great man at once became his friend and patron, urged him to persevere, and induced him to study divinity and take orders. Thenceforth his circumstances were comfortable. He married the object of his early affections, devoted himself to literature, received the applause due to a genius of the highest order, and continued to use his pen till his death in 1833. His *Borough* and *Tales of*

the Hall are justly celebrated. Another poet has truly called Crabbe

"Nature's sternest painter, but her best."

CRANMER, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, who aided the progress of the reformation in England. But he was the slave of the king, and never permitted conscience to interfere with the wishes of the crowned tyrant. He joined the partisans of lady Jane Grey, and was accordingly sent to the Tower on the accession of Mary. Having been accused of blasphemy, perjury, incontinence, and heresy, he was executed March 21, 1556.

CRASSUS, Marcus Licinius, a Roman consul, distinguished for some gallant actions, and active in crushing the gladiatorial revolt which was headed by Sparticus. He was slain by the Parthians, B. C. 53.

CRECY, or Cressy en Ponthieu, a town of France, 10 miles north of Abbeville, where was fought a famous battle between the French and English, in which the latter, led by Edward III, and his son, the brave Black Prince, were completely victorious, August 26, 1346.

CREEKS, or Muskogees, a tribe of Indians who lately inhabited the eastern part of Alabama, but have now mostly removed beyond the Mississippi. They have made some progress in agriculture, and the arts of civilization.

CRICHTON, James, a Scotch gentleman, born in 1550, of a good family, who, from his proficiency in the arts and sciences, particularly music and manly exercises, was stiled the *Admirable*. He travelled in France and Italy, and in Mantua, having pleased the duke, was appointed preceptor to his son. During the carnival of 1583, Crichton, while playing upon his guitar, was attacked in the streets by a masked band, against which he defended himself with his customary spirit, until he recognised his pupil in the leader. Throwing himself upon his knees, he presented his sword to the young nobleman, who stabbed his preceptor to the heart. The motives which impelled him are unknown.

CRILLON, Louis de Balbe, surnamed the Fearless, a celebrated French commander, born of a noble family, in Provence, in 1541. He was the friend of Henry IV. He distinguished himself at the siege of Calais, and against the Huguenots, and the Turks. "*Pends-toi, brave Crillon nous avons combattu à Arques, et tu n'y étais pas*;" "Hang thyself, brave Crillon, we have fought at Arques, and thou wast absent," was Henry's laconic announcement of

one of his most brilliant victories to his favored friend.

In 1592, he successfully defended Villebœuf, with an inferior force against Marshal Villars, and when called upon to surrender, gallantly answered; "Crillon is within, and Villars without." The assailants were unsuccessful. One day, hearing a sermon in which the sufferings of Christ were forcibly described, he seized the handle of his sword and cried, "Where wert thou, Crillon?" He died in 1616.

CROATIA, an Austrian kingdom, containing 9,000 square miles, and 850,000 inhabitants. The Croats have made but little progress in the arts. Their country is fruitful and productive.

CRÆSUS, king of Lydia, famed for his immense wealth. Being defeated by Cyrus, king of Persia, B. C. 548, he was conducted to the stake, but saved his life by repeating, in the hearing of Cyrus, the words of Solon, that "no man could be pronounced happy till his death."

CROMWELL, Oliver, a distinguished character in English history, was born of a good family at Huntingdon, April 25, 1599, and received a careful education. He met with several narrow escapes when a child. Among other occurrences, a huge ape seized the infant and carried it to the house-top, refusing, for a long time, to relinquish his prey. He always retained a vivid recollection of a gigantic female figure which appeared at his bedside and foretold his future greatness. The excesses in which Cromwell indulged on quitting the university, were ended by his marriage with Elizabeth Bouchier, daughter of a baronet of Essex, at the age of twenty-one.

In 1625, he was chosen to a seat in parliament, and then, as well as in 1628, gained distinction by the energy with which he opposed the measures of the royalists and the bishops. In 1640, after a temporary retirement, he was returned from Cambridge, and became a frequent speaker, always opposing the court, and attacking the church. In 1642, when hostilities were determined upon, Cromwell raised a troop of horse, and seized the plate of the university at Cambridge to defray the expenses of the war. He soon acquired the rank of Colonel, and the superior courage of his troops, procured for them at Marston Moor the name of Ironsides. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Newbury (1643). He had now gained so great an influence, that when the famous *self-denying ordinance* was passed, by which all members of either house, were excluded from

command in the army, Cromwell was particularly excepted. He was constituted lieutenant-general, and by his skill and courage the battle of Naseby was won in 1645, and decided the fate of the royalists. This victory was followed by a series of successes for which he was voted a pension of 2,500*l.* per annum, and the thanks of the house. Charles I was betrayed by the Scotch to the parliament. Cromwell contrived to get him into his power; he then turned out of the house those members who were not likely to be gained over to his purpose, so that no obstacle remained to the trial of the king. He acted in this with great address, was present at the trial and execution, and concluded the tragic scene by gazing sternly at the body of Charles in his coffin.

After suppressing a mutiny in the army, Cromwell, in 1649, went to Ireland, which he subdued, and leaving Ireton as deputy, returned to England in 1650. Being appointed commander-in-chief against the Scots, who had arrived to restore Charles II, he gained the battle of Dunbar, Sept. 3, 1650, and that day, twelvemonth, defeated the royal forces at Worcester. He now began to carry into execution his favorite project, by moulding the army to his will; and then, at one stroke, entering with 300 soldiers, he dismissed the parliament, and dissolved the Council of State; afterwards he called one composed of his own officers. He next convened a mock representation of the nation, composed of 123 persons, who, being his own creatures, agreed to resign their authority. On this, the council of officers declared him *Lord Protector* of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The following year he called a parliament, but finding the members refractory, he made each member take an oath of allegiance to him, and dissolved them after a session of five months. In 1656, another parliament confirmed his title, and sanctioned his proceedings. He was inaugurated with great pomp. In 1658, he convened the two houses, and addressed them in the form ordinarily employed by the kings of England. He dissolved this assembly, and in the August of the same year, his favorite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, bitterly reproached him for his conduct. He now experienced all the dread which tyrants feel, went constantly armed, and was horror-struck at the publication of a pamphlet by Colonel Titus, entitled *Killing No Murder*, in which the author endeavored to prove his assassination a public duty.

These circumstances are supposed to have

produced a slow fever, of which he died September 3, 1658, in the 59th year of his age. His body was interred in Westminster abbey, from which it was taken at the Restoration, and hanged on the gibbet and afterwards buried beneath it.

CROMWELL, Thomas, earl of Essex, son of a blacksmith at Putney, in Surrey, was born about the year 1490. Early in life he became clerk to the English factory at Antwerp, which he left to serve in Italy, where he fought beneath the banners of the constable of Bourbon. Returning home, he was taken into the service of Cardinal Wolsey, who procured him a seat in the House of Commons. When Wolsey fell, Cromwell became a servant of the king, was raised to the office of Chancellor of the exchequer, and, in 1534, made secretary of state, and master of the rolls. About this time he was also elected Chancellor of Cambridge. The next year he was appointed visitor-general of the monasteries. In 1536, he was made lord keeper of the privy-seal, and the same year advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord Cromwell; and the papal supremacy being abolished, he was nominated the king's vicar-general in the convocation. In 1537, he was appointed chief-justice itinerant of all the forests beyond Trent, elected knight of the garter, and made dean of Wells. To these honors was added the grant of many manors after the dissolution of the monasteries, and, in 1539, he was created earl of Essex. Soon after, his fortune declined as fast as it had risen. His ruin was hastened by the marriage which he projected between Henry and Anne of Cleves, and he was sent to the Tower, where he was deserted by all his friends except Cranmer, who, however, could not save him from the scaffold, and he suffered death with fortitude, July 28th, 1540.

CRONSTADT, a Russian seaport and fortress on an island in the gulf of Finland, founded by Peter II, in 1710. It is a naval depot, and contains 40,000 inhabitants, one-fourth of whom are sailors.

CROTONA, a Greek republic in Magna Grecia, the birthplace of Milo, the famous wrestler, and noted for producing the best combatants for the circus. Its ruins are visible near Cape Colonna.

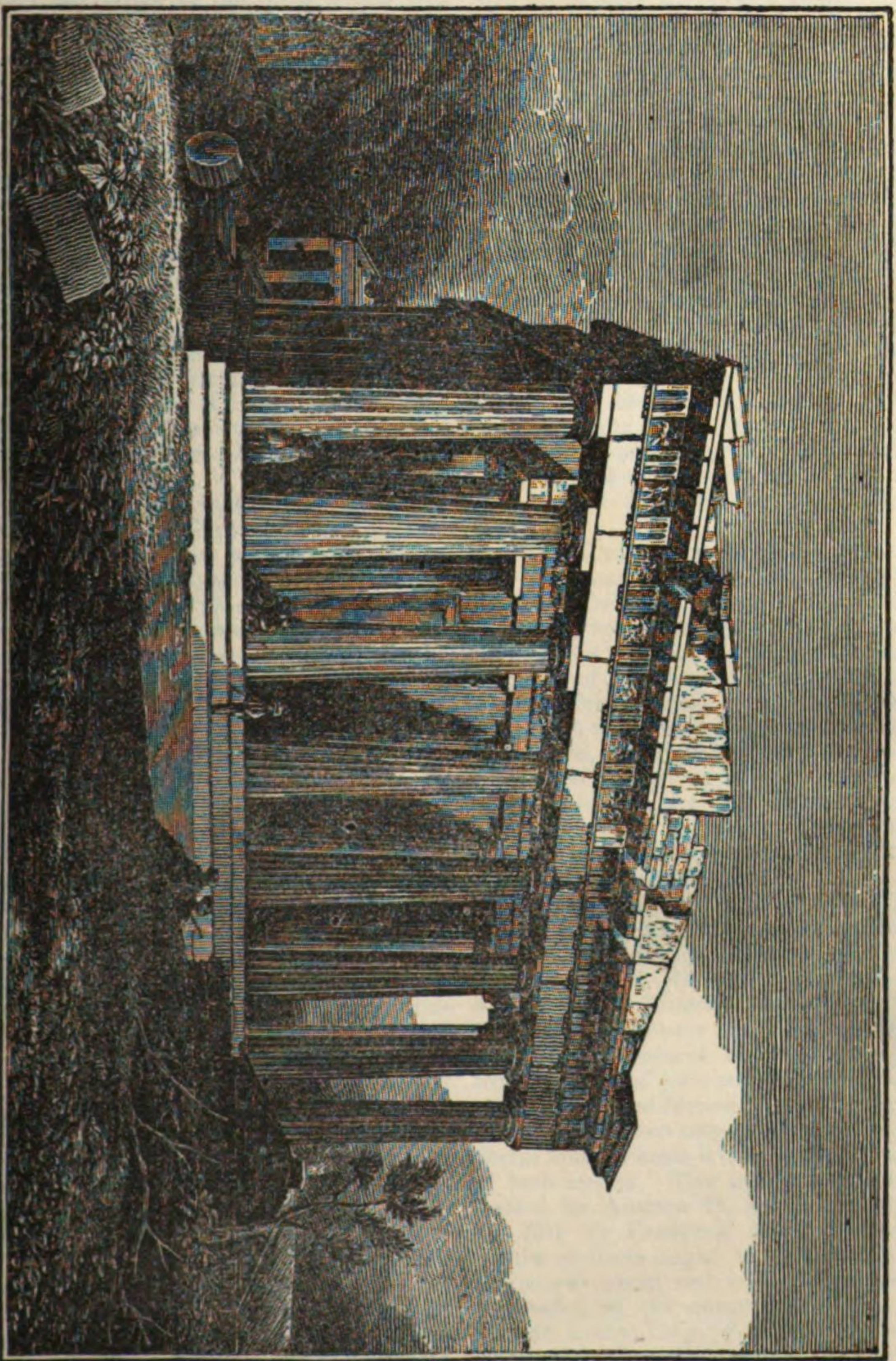
CRUSADES, or Croisades, the name given to the expeditions fitted out by the Christian warriors of Europe, for the recovery of the Holy Land, from the end of the 11th to the end of the 13th century. The Crusades derived their

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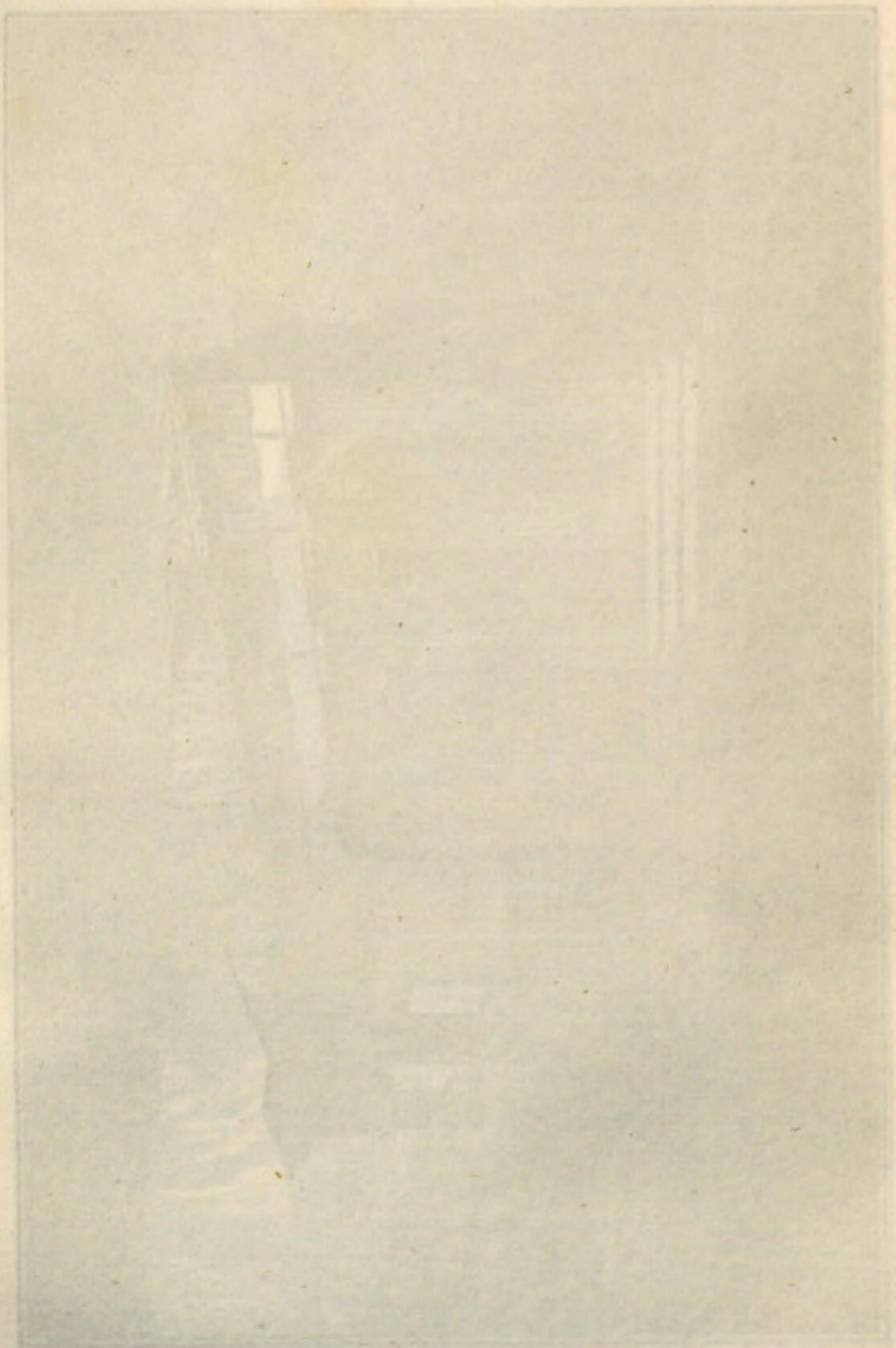


Corinth — View of the present City.



Corinth — Ancient Ruins of.

Colony - Ancient Ruins of



name from the badge of the cross which was wrought upon their mantles, and appeared in various parts of their equipments. The age was one in which the people were peculiarly adapted to the reception of enthusiastic religious impulses. The Christians could not bear to think that the places which they held so dear, and which the history of their religion hallowed, should be desecrated by the presence of infidels, and rendered dangerous to those pilgrims whom a sincere feeling of reverence called to Palestine. The church called upon the chivalry of Europe, and the knights responded to the summons.

The rise of the Crusades is immediately attributable to the enthusiasm of a wandering pilgrim, called Peter the Hermit, who, having experienced the tyrannical exactions imposed on the visitors of the Holy Sepulchre, represented them to pope Urban II, in such lively colors, that the prelate selected him as the instrument of a grand design which he had formed to overthrow the Mohammedan power, and Peter, armed with the Holy Commission, went from province to province, to kindle up that enthusiasm by which he was himself consuming.

When the feelings of the people and the potentates appeared ripe for some wild project, Urban held a council in the open fields at Piacenza, and proposed his scheme, which was warmly applauded, but not as warmly embraced. Another council was therefore held at Clermont, graced by the presence of ambassadors from all nations, and the result was as favorable as he could have anticipated. The pope held out to the Crusaders the promise of spiritual pardon, and imposed on them only the penance of plunder for their sins. Thus excited, the enthusiasm became general; noblemen sold their estates for outfits; the meanest lords of the manors set forth at their own expense; the poor gentlemen followed them as esquires; and above 80,000 collected under the banners of the cross. Godfrey of Boulogne was at the head of 70,000 foot, and 10,000 horse, splendidly armed, were under the command of many lords who were joined by Hugh, brother to Philip I, of France, Raymond of Toulouse, Bohemond, king of Sicily, and others of equal and less note. A proposal was made to the pope to put himself at their head, but he refused. This refusal, however, did not damp their ardor.

Confiding in their cause, their numbers, and their equipments, they traversed Germany and Hungary, took Nice, Antioch, and Edessa, and arrived at Jerusalem, in July 1099. The city

was taken after five weeks siege. All but the Christians were massacred, and the army of crusaders after the perpetration of unparalleled atrocities, went to shed their tears at the sepulchre of Christ. Godfrey, of Boulogne, (not without opposition from the priests), was elected king of Jerusalem, but died in 1100. In 1102, an immense army which departed for the Holy Land, was defeated, and no fewer than 200,000 men lost to Europe by the enterprise. The capture of Baldwin and the loss of Edessa, occasioned a new crusade.

France again gave the impulse to their religious excitement. Pope Eugenius III, induced St. Bernard of Clairvaux, to act the part of Peter the Hermit, and the consequence was that Louis the Young, accompanied by his wife, Eleanor of Guienne, departed for the Holy Land, and Conrad III, in whose hands the red cross was placed, led a large army into Asia. Both of them, however, were unsuccessful.

The unfortunate issue of the second crusade was precipitated by the dissensions of the Christians, and the uncommon abilities of the Sultan Saladin, who, advancing at the head of an army that placed implicit confidence in the courage and skill of their leader, animated by a religious fury, no less absorbing than that which filled the breast of the Crusaders, threw himself upon Jerusalem, which, unable to hold out against him, once more echoed to the shouts of Saracen conquerors, as they again erected their crescent on the ramparts of the city. The Christians lost all their possessions but Antioch, Tripoli, Joppa, and Tyre.

The leaders of the third crusade (1189) were Frederick I, of Germany, surnamed Barbarossa, the chivalric Philip-Augustus of France, and the lion-hearted Richard I, of England. Barbarossa was ultimately unsuccessful, but the monarchs of France and England took possession of Ptolemais or Acre. Philip-Augustus, from motives of jealousy, left the field to Richard, who proved himself a worthy rival of Saladin, and the two commanders performed wonderful feats of arms which were the admiration of both armies. The fourth crusade was conducted by Andrew II, king of Hungary, and the fifth by Frederick II of Germany. The results of these ought to have shown that the Christians could not hope to gain permanent possession of the country. It was this time that St. Louis, king of France, undertook the sixth and last crusade, which, though well conceived, and vigorously carried on, was unsuc-

cessful. In the last crusade no fewer than 150,000 persons perished: add to this the numbers that died in former expeditions, and it will be seen that the east was the tomb of above two millions of Europeans; and several countries were depopulated and impoverished by the crusades. Yet the Holy Wars were not without good. They created an intimate connection and a constant intercourse between the nations of Europe, which, as it was favorable to commercial enterprise, increased the wealth, improved the arts, and contributed to establish the civilization of the Christian world.

CUBA is subject to the king of Spain, and is the largest of the West India Islands. It is 257 leagues long, and 38 broad. The island is rich and fertile. Its whole revenue has been estimated at \$7,500,000, and the government expenses at \$6,500,000. The population, according to the census of 1827, was 704,487; 311,051 whites; 57,504 free mulattoes; 48,980 free negroes; 286,942 mulatto and negro slaves.

Cuba was discovered by Columbus in 1492. In 1511 it was conquered by the Spaniards, and as little gain was anticipated from the mines, the natives were cruelly exterminated.

In 1762 a powerful expedition for the conquest of the island was fitted out by the British, and Havana capitulated in August. The plunder obtained by the British was immense. By the treaty of 1763, Cuba was restored to the Spaniards in exchange for the Floridas.

CULLODEN MUIR; a heath in Scotland, where the Duke of Cumberland defeated the Pretender, after an obstinate resistance, on the 27th of April, 1746.

CULM; a Bohemian village where the French under Vandamme were beaten by the allied Russian and Prussians, Aug. 30th, 1813.

CUMA or Cyme, the largest city of Eolis in Asia Minor, the birth-place of the Cumæan sibyl.

CUMÆ; a city of Campania, founded by Chalcis about 1030 B. C., taken by the Campanians 420 B. C., by the Romans 345 B. C., and eventually destroyed A. D. 1207.

CUMANA, the name of a province and city of Venezuela.

CUMBERLAND, William, Duke of, second son of George II, was born in 1721. He was wounded at the battle of Dettingen, but refused the assistance of a surgeon until the latter had finished dressing the wound of a poor soldier, who had been shot at the same time with himself. He commanded the British army at the battles of Fontenoy and Val, which were lost

through the cowardice of the Dutch troops. In 1746 he defeated the Pretender at Culloden, but disgraced his character by his cruel treatment of the vanquished.

CUMBERLAND, Richard, an English dramatist and miscellaneous author, son of the bishop of Cloufert, was born in 1732, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became private secretary of the earl of Halifax, and died in London, May 7, 1811. His fame rests altogether on his comic dramas. He was extremely sensitive, self-conceited and jealous, and Sheridan, considering him as fair game, held him up to ridicule as *Sir Fretful Plagiary*. He was much annoyed at the success of the *School for Scandal*, and it was only for fear of exciting ridicule by refusing to witness it, that he carried two of his children to see the play. Cumberland sat behind them, the picture of jealousy and envy. When they laughed at any criticisms, in common with the audience, Cumberland would gravely extend a finger and thumb, inflict a severe pinch, and say: "What are you laughing at, my dears? I don't see any thing to laugh at." This anecdote, however, is related on the authority of Kelly, the composer, the founder of whose family "must have drawn a long bow at the battle of Hastings."

CUNERSDORF, a village on the Oder, at no great distance from Frankfort, where Fredric the Great was defeated by the Russians in 1759.

CUPID, the god of love among the ancients, the son of Mars and Venus.

CURACOA, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to the Netherlands. Pop. 10,000.

CURDS, wandering tribes whose country lies partly in Persia, and partly in the Ottoman empire, bordering on the Tigris and Euphrates. They are in part Mohammedans, and in part Christians, and mostly predatory in their habits.

CURIUS DENTATUS, Marcus Annus, a Roman consul, famous for his fortitude and frugality. He gained several victories, and defeated Pyrrhus, B. C. 272. The Samnite ambassadors found him cooking some vegetables for his dinner in an earthen pot, yet he indignantly refused the vessels of gold with which they attempted to bribe him.

CURTIUS, Marcus, a noble Roman youth; it is related, that when a pestilential chasm opened in the Roman forum, 362 B. C. and the oracle declared that it could only be closed when the most precious thing in Rome was thrown into it, Curtius, saying that arms and courage were invaluable, assumed his military

dress, and mounting an armed horse, sprang into the abyss, which closed over him for ever.

CUSCO, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, said to have been founded by Manco Capac. It contains 20 or 30,000 inhabitants.

CUSHING, Thomas, a patriotic American, born in 1725. He early obtained a seat in the General Court of Massachusetts, and was chosen speaker of the house of representatives. The supposed extent of his influence induced Doctor Johnson, in his pamphlet, "Taxation no Tyranny," to remark—"One object of the Americans is said to be, to adorn the brows of Mr. Cushing with a diadem." Mr. C. was a member of the two first continental congresses, and of the council of Massachusetts, and was created judge of the court of common pleas, and of probate in the county of Suffolk. Having been honored with the post of lieutenant-governor of his native state, he died 1788.

CUTLER, Timothy, a talented American divine, sometime president of Yale College. He became rector of Christ Church, in Boston, and died in his 82d year, Aug. 17, 1765.

CUVIER, George Leopold Christian Frederic Dagobert, baron of, a celebrated naturalist, born at Montbeliard, Aug. 25, 1769. His researches are well known to the generality of readers. He died 1832.

CYCLADES, in ancient geography, a name given to certain islands in the Ægean Sea, particularly those that surround Delos as with a circle. They were subjected by Miltiades, but revolted during the Persian invasion.

CYCLOPS, one-eyed giants, who were employed in forging the thunderbolts of Jupiter. The name usually designates the three assistants of Vulcan, but it was believed that there was a nation of them.

CYPRUS, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, famed among the ancients for its uncommon fertility and the mildness of its climate. It contains 120,000 inhabitants. Venus was worshipped here. Its original colonists are unknown. The Egyptians took it in 550 B. C. and the Romans, 58 B. C. It was occupied for some time by the Arabs on the decline of the Roman empire. They were, however, driven from it during the crusades, and the title of king of Cyprus was for some time held by Richard I of England. In 1480 it fell into the hands of the Venetians, from whom it was wrested, in 1750, by the Turks.

CYRENAICA, now called in Arabic *Djebel Akhdar*, or the *Green Highlands*, was anciently a Greek colony, in the north of Africa. At

present it contains about 40,000 inhabitants, and exhibits traits of former cultivation.

CYRUS: Concerning this monarch there are two distinct and irreconcilable accounts, those of Herodotus and Xenophon. The latter in his *Cyropedia*, has rather given us the picture of what a monarch should be, than of what a monarch was, and the account of Herodotus is generally adhered to in historical narratives. Cyrus, king of Persia, was the son of Cambyses and Maudane, the daughter of Astyages. From a belief that he was fated to dethrone his grandfather, he was exposed as soon as born; but was preserved by a shepherdess who educated him as her own son. As he was playing with his equals in years, he was elected a king in one of their sports, and he exercised his power with such an independent spirit, that he ordered one of his companions to be whipped severely for disobedience. The father of the boy, who was a nobleman, complained to the king of the ill-treatment which his son had received from a shepherd's boy. Astyages ordered Cyrus before him, and discovered that he was Maudane's son, from whom he had so much to apprehend. He therefore treated him with suspicious coldness; and Cyrus, unable to bear his tyranny, escaped from his confinement and began to levy troops to dethrone his grandfather. He was assisted and encouraged by the ministers of Astyages, who were displeased with his oppression. Cyrus marched against and defeated Astyages in a battle fought B. C. 560. From this victory the empire of Media became tributary to the Persians. Cyrus subdued the eastern parts of Asia, and made war against Cræsus, king of Lydia, whom he conquered B. C. 548. He invaded the kingdom of Assyria, and took the city of Babylon by drying the channels of the Euphrates, and marching his troops through the bed of the river while the people were celebrating a grand festival. He afterwards led his troops against Tomyris, the queen of the Massagetæ, a Scythian nation, but was defeated in a bloody battle, B. C. 529. The victorious queen, who had lost her son in a previous encounter, was so incensed against Cyrus, that she cut off his head, and threw it into a vessel filled with human blood; crying, "Satisfy thyself with the blood for which thou hast thirsted."

CYRUS, the Younger, was the son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes. On the death of his father, he attempted the life of his brother, to obtain the throne, but was pardoned through the intercession of his mother Pary-

satis. He then obtained the governorship of Lydia, whence he marched against his brother. The war ended with the death of Cyrus, B. C. 400.

CYTHERA, the ancient name of an island in the Ionian sea, now *Cerigo*, containing a population of 8,000. Venus was worshipped here, and here was one of her most splendid temples; hence she was called *Cytherea*.

D.

DACIER, Anna Lefevre; the wife of Andre Dacier, a literary lady of high reputation, born in France in 1651. She edited and translated several of the ancient classics, and distinguished herself by her defence of Homer in answer to Lamotte. She died in 1720.

DÆDALUS, an artist and machinist who lived three generations before the Trojan war. He was the builder of the Cretan Labyrinth. Being imprisoned with his son, Icarus, he is said to have invented wings cemented with wax, by which they soared high in the air. Icarus, neglecting the instructions of his father, fell into the sea, which was named from him Icarian. His father reached Sicily, and founded a town there.

DAHOMY, a fertile kingdom of western Africa, the monarch and people of which are ferocious in the extreme. The king's sleeping-chamber is paved with the skulls and ornamented with the jaw-bones of his vanquished enemies.

DALE, Richard, a captain in the American navy, was born in Virginia in 1756, and commanded a merchant vessel in 1775. He served on board the *Bonne Homme Richard* under Paul Jones, and was the first to spring to the deck of the *Serapis* in the bloody engagement which resulted in her capture. He died Feb. 24, 1826.

DALLAS, Alexander James, a native of Jamaica, an able lawyer, who came to this country, in 1783, and held various responsible offices under our government, being made secretary of the United States treasury in 1801, when he resigned the office of attorney-general. In 1815 he assumed the duties of secretary at war, and on him devolved the task of reducing the army. He had the satisfaction to see the currency of the country saved by means of the United States bank, which it had long been his object to establish. He died Jan 16, 1817.

DALMATIA, a kingdom belonging to Austria, lying on the Adriatic sea, and containing

320,000 inhabitants. It was conquered by the Venetians in the 15th century.

DAMASCUS, a city of Syria in the fertile pachalic of Damascus, well-built and of great commercial importance. The population according to Burckhardt, is 250,000. Napoloan threatened the city, but being foiled in the siege of Acre, relinquished his design.

DAMIENS, Robert Francois, a crazy fanatic, who stabbed Louis XV, at Versailles, on the 5th of January 1757. He had long meditated the deed, and took opium to prepare himself. According to the provisions of his sentence, after the most cruel tortures, he was torn in pieces by horses on the *Place de Greve* at Paris, March 28, 1757.

DAMIETTA, a spacious city of Lower Egypt, with 30,000 inhabitants, anciently called *Thantatis*. It exhibits all the striking beauties of a fine oriental city, and is a place of great commerce. It was taken by the crusaders, but surrendered again to the Saracens.

DAMON and PYTHIAS, two Syracusans, who were devotedly attached to each other. Dionysius, the tyrant, condemned Pythias to death, but allowed him to absent himself in order to arrange his affairs, on condition that Damon should remain as hostage. The appointed time having expired, Damon was led to the scaffold, and the executioner was about to raise his axe, when Pythias arrived, breathless with haste, threw himself into the arms of his friend, and embraced him tenderly. Dionysius moved by the scene, in common with the people, restored both of the friends to the enjoyment of life and liberty.

DAMPIER, William, an English navigator, born in 1652, known for his adventures in both hemispheres. His journals of his voyages have been printed in three volumes.

DANDOLO, Henry, a doge of Venice, filled the highest office in the gift of the republic in 1192, being then 84 years old. Neither his age nor his defective vision prevented him from discharging his duties with honor. Joining the fourth crusade, he was the first to spring on shore with the standard of St. Mark, at the storming of Constantinople. He died at the age of 97.

DANIEL, a Hebrew prophet, a man of strict virtue, and supernatural powers, for whose history the reader is referred to the old Testament.

DANTE or *Durante Alighieri*, was born in Florence in 1265. As a scholar and a soldier he was early celebrated, and as the lover of Beatrice Portinari (who died in 1290), no less fa-

mous. He was married the year after the death of Beatrice, but he never forgot her. At the time of the troubles between the Bianchi and Neri in Florence, Dante espoused the cause of the former, and his property was confiscated. He went from place to place restless, and unhappy, loathing a state of dependence, yet unable to retrieve his fortune. He died at Ravenna, Sept. 14, 1321. The fame of his *Divina Commedia* is imperishable, and the Florentines, who had persecuted him during his life-time, paid him the highest honors at his death. "His characters were those of his own period, with whose history the public were acquainted, and whose families and descendants were alive, and frequently in the enjoyment of wealth and power. But the position in which he placed them, threw an interest round their story, stronger than could have been produced by the adventures of any individual, however illustrious, of a more remote date. The terror and pity, and in some cases the vengeance of the Italians was awakened, when the shadowy forms of their contemporaries were made to pass in review before them, stripped of those external advantages which while living had rendered them respected, and had cast a veil over their crimes. The cruel husband shrunk from the picture of his murdered wife, herself condemned to perdition, yet prophesying that for him was destined the lowest pit in hell. The son beheld his father plunged in eternal woe, yet continuing to feel a tender interest in his welfare. The treacherous assassin, who still occupied his place among the nobles of the land, trembled at seeing himself represented as in hell, while, according to the bold supposition of the poet, a demon animated his body. The 'mighty mantle' itself was no protection to the wearer. Pope Nicholas III, plunged head foremost in the flames, was represented as waiting there for the arrival of his guilty successors. The effect was indescribable. Some, unable to endure the contempt of their countrymen, condemned themselves to voluntary exile; some, struck with terror and despair, died broken-hearted; and others fell victims to the private vengeance of the poet's friends."

DANTON, a French revolutionary leader, who on the fall of Robespierre, was condemned to the scaffold. His character was a singular mixture. Although talented, brave, and magnanimous, he was also weak, cruel, and parsimonious.

DANTZIC, a city of West Prussia, on the Vistula, containing 54,000 inhabitants. It was

founded in the 12th century. In 1709 it was ravaged by the plague, and in 1734 taken by the Russians and Saxons. May 1807 the French captured it after a long siege. It was occupied by a French garrison until Napoleon's disastrous campaign in Russia, after which it was blockaded, and bravely defended by general Rapp. It surrendered, however, and in 1814, reverted to Prussia.

DARDANELLES, the four castles on the European and Asiatic sides of the Hellespont, which is called the "Strait of the Dardanelles."

DARFUR or **DARFOOR**, the name of a large kingdom between Abyssinia and Bornou, in central Africa. The inhabitants are Mohammedans, half barbarous, extensively engaged in commerce, and living under a despotic government.

DARIEN, a town of Georgia, which contained in 1830, about 500 inhabitants.

DARIUS. The name of several sovereigns of Persia, of whom the first is the most celebrated. Darius I, a noble satrap of Persia, was the son of Hystaspes, and conspired with six other noblemen, to destroy Smerdis, the usurper of the Persian crown. After the death of the usurper, it was agreed among the conspirators that he whose horse first neighed, should be appointed king. In consequence of this singular resolution, the groom of Darius led his master's horse with a mare to the place near which the seven noblemen were to pass. On the morrow before sunrise, when they proceeded all together, the horse of Darius neighed, and he was saluted by his companions king. He soon showed himself fitted to grace a throne. He took Babylon, and conquered Thrace; was defeated by the Scythians, but favored by fortune in his campaign against the Indians. The burning of Sardis, which was a Grecian colony, incensed the Athenians and a war was kindled between them and the Persians, in which the latter were unsuccessful. Undismayed at the disaster at Marathon and his immense losses, Darius resolved to lead his troops to Greece in person, but died in the midst of his warlike preparations, B. C. 485.

DARIUS III, surnamed Codomanus, the son of Arsanes and Sysigambis, was descended from Darius Nothus. He was no sooner seated on the throne than Alexander of Macedon invaded his kingdom. The Persians were defeated in the battles of the Granicus and Issus, in the last of which, Darius, leaving his wife, children, and mother, fled in disguise on the horse of his armour-bearer, and was saved by the darkness

of the night. Being again defeated in the battle of Arbela, Darius in despair fled to Media, where he was killed by Bessus, the perfidious governor of Bactria, and was found by the Macedonians in his chariot, expiring of his wounds, B. C. 331.

DARWIN, Erasmus, an English physician and poet, born in 1721, at Elton, was the author of the *Botanic Garden*, and other celebrated works. He died in 1802.

DAVENANT, Sir William, an English poet of the 17th century, the author of *Gondibert*, a heroic poem, and a theatrical writer and manager under Charles II.

DAVID, king of Israel, one of the most remarkable characters in Jewish History. The occurrences of his life are detailed in scripture.

DAVID, Jacques Louis, a French painter, born at Paris in 1750, died at Brussels in 1825. David, though an uncompromising democrat, voting for the death of Louis XVI, was the first painter of the Emperor Napoleon, and was exiled on his fall. Among his finest works are *Paris and Helen*, the *Rape of the Sabine women*, and *Napoleon crossing the Alps*. His best performances in portrait painting are the numerous likenesses of his imperial patron. The original sketch for one of these, which indeed was never afterwards finished, was taken during the last few hours of unlimited power possessed by Napoleon in Paris. The greater part of the preceding day and night had been spent in arranging the final operations of the campaign which terminated in the battle of Waterloo. When now past midnight, instead of retiring to repose, the emperor sent for David, to whom he had promised to sit, and who was in waiting in an apartment of the Tuileries. "My friend," said Napoleon, to the artist; "there are yet some hours till four, when we are finally to review the defences of the capital; in the mean time, *faites votre possible* (do your utmost), while I read these despatches." But exhausted nature could hold out no longer; the paper dropped from the nerveless hand, and Napoleon sank to sleep. In this attitude the painter has represented him:—the pale and lofty forehead, the care-worn features, the relaxed expression, the very accompaniments bear an impress inexpressibly tender and melancholy. With the dawn Napoleon awoke, and springing to his feet, was about to address David, when a taper just expiring in its socket, arrested his eye. Folding his arms on his breast, an usual posture of thought, he contemplated its dying struggles, when, with the last gleam, the rays of the morning

sun penetrated through the half-closed window-curtains. "Were I superstitious," said Napoleon, a faint smile playing about his beautiful mouth, "the first object on which my sight has rested this day, might be deemed ominous; but," pointing to the rising sun, "the augury is doubtful—at least the prayer of the Grecian hero will be recorded—we shall perish in light."

DAVIDSON, Lucretia Maria, a young American girl, who displayed great talents for composition at the age of 4 years. She died of incessant application, August 27, 1825. She was born at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, September 27th, 1808. Her *Amir Khan* and other poems, were published in a volume.

DAVIE, William Richardson, a distinguished character in the American revolution. He held the rank of general, and was afterwards governor of North Carolina, and envoy to France. He was born in England, 1756, and died at Camden (S. C.), in 1820.

DAVIES, Samuel, a distinguished American divine, president of Nassau Hall, born in Delaware, Nov. 3, 1724, died in 1762.

DAVIS, John, an English navigator, who gave his name to the Straits which lie between Greenland and New Britain, which he entered in endeavoring to discover the northwest passage. He was killed by the Japanese in 1605.

DAVOUST, Louis Nicholas; duke of Angers and prince of Eckmühl, marshal and peer of France, born in 1770, died in 1823. He studied with Bonaparte, and served under him in his most brilliant campaigns. He only submitted to Louis XVII, when the hopes of Napoleon were destroyed.

DAVY, Sir Humphrey, a distinguished English chemist, born in 1779, at Penzance, Cornwall, died at Geneva, 1819. His experiments on the nature of explosive gas, to which his attention was directed by the frequent accidents occurring to mines from fire damp, resulted in the invention of the safety-lamp. Other important discoveries were made by this distinguished man.

DEAD SEA, or Asphaltites (the lake of Bitumen), a piece of water in Palestine, 180 miles in circuit, which occupies the space whereon the condemned cities of the vale of Siddim stood. The following account of it is from the pen of a late traveller. "After the pilgrims had bathed in the Jordan, we left them and turned down to the south, in company with three or four other English travellers, and a guard from the governor, to visit the Dead Sea.

We rode across plains of barren sand for an hour and a half, when we stood upon the banks of this memorable lake. Without any reference to what others have said, I can testify to the following facts. The water is perfectly clear and transparent. The taste is bitter, and salt far beyond that of the ocean. It acts upon the tongue and mouth like alum, and smarts in the eye like camphor, and produces a burning pricking sensation over the whole body. It stiffened the hair of the head much like pomatum. The water has a much greater specific gravity than the human body, and hence, no efforts cause us to sink below the surface; and standing perpendicularly, you would not descend lower than the arms. Although there was evidence in the sands thrown upon the beach, that in great storms there were waves, yet there appeared to be some foundation for the reports of its immobility. Notwithstanding there was a considerable breeze, the water lay perfectly lifeless. Historians say that large quantities of bitumen were gathered from the surface of this lake; and is it not quite possible, to say the least, that it formerly existed in such quantities as to spread over the whole face of the sea, and thus effectually prevent the wind from interrupting its death-like quietude? Modern travellers state that there is very little of this substance now to be found, and certainly we saw nothing like it. We saw no fish or living animals in the water, though birds were flying over it in various directions unharmed. We all noticed an unnatural gloom hanging, not merely over the sea, but also over the whole plain below Jericho. This is mentioned also by ancient historians. It had the appearance of the Indian summer of the valley. Like a vast funeral pall let down from heaven, it completely shuts out all prospect, at a short distance down the sea.

DECATUR, Stephen, an American naval commander, born in Maryland, January 5th, 1779. Soon after his entrance into the navy (1798), he received a first lieutenancy, and for his gallant conduct in recovering the frigate *Philadelphia*, in the harbor of Tripoli, was promoted to the rank of Captain. He successively commanded the *Constitution*, the *Congress*, the *Chesapeake*, and the *United States*. With the latter he captured the *Macedonian*, October 25th, 1812. In the war with Algiers (1815), Decatur terrified the regency into submission in 48 hours; was equally successful at Tripoli; and procured the renunciation of tribute, and an agreement on the part of the Barbary pow-

ers, to regard captives as prisoners of war and not slaves. Decatur was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 22, 1820.

DECIUS, the name of a Roman Consul who devoted himself to death in battle, to save his country, B. C. 340. Also a Roman emperor, who reigned from A. D. 249, till Dec. 251. He persecuted the Christians.

DEFOE, Daniel, an English author of great celebrity, born at London in 1663. His political and commercial speculations having proved unfortunate, he turned his entire attention to literature. It is unnecessary to enumerate here the various works which he produced—it will be sufficient to mention his most popular production, the *Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, which he is *falsely* said to have stolen from the papers of Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish mariner, long the solitary inhabitant of the island of Juan Fernandez. He died in April, 1731.

DEJANIRA, daughter of Æneus, king of Calydon, an Ætolian city; the wife of Hercules, and the innocent cause of his death. The Centaur, Nessus, whom Hercules killed for insulting Dejanira, in dying, gave her a tunic dipped in his blood, which he said would restore to her the affections of her husband if he put it on. When she considered herself in danger from his inconstancy, she sent Hercules the garment, which he no sooner put on than a mortal poison penetrated to his vitals, and he died in agony.

DELAWARE; one of the United States, bounded north by Pennsylvania; east by Delaware bay, and river; south and west by Maryland. Its three counties are subdivided into 25 hundreds. The Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The surface is, with few exceptions, level. Articles of produce, wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, flax, buckwheat, and potatoes. Its first settlers were the Swedes and Fins, in 1627. The Dutch gained possession of it, but the English in 1664 became the masters of it. It was granted to William Penn, and remained a separate establishment until the revolution. Its constitution was adopted in 1792, and amended in 1831. Population 76,748, including 3,292 slaves.

DELHI, a province and city of Hindostan, containing about 5,000,000 inhabitants, Hindoos, Mohammedans, and Seiks. It is very fertile, and a large and valuable portion of it belongs to the British. The city contains many splendid edifices. It was taken by the Mohammedans in 1193, and sacked by Nadir Shah,

in 1739, since which the inhabitants have been the victims of rapine and slaughter, among the contending parties.

DELOS, the central island of the Cyclades, famed in ancient times for the number and skill of its artists, and for the splendid temple and oracle of Apollo. It was the birth-place of Apollo, and his sister Diana, and according to fable, raised as an asylum to the mother, Lato-na, when she was pursued from place to place by the implacable Juno.

DELPHI, the seat of the oracle of Apollo, situated in Phocis, on the southern side of Parnassus. The fount of inspiration was said to be a chasm from which issued an intoxicating vapor. This was discovered by a shepherd. A temple was built over the cave, and the tripod of the goddess (sometimes called *Pythoëss* from *Pythius* the surname of Apollo) was placed where she could breathe the ascending vapor. She was agitated with extreme fury; she howled and vowed, her eyes sparkled, and she gave every evidence of being inspired by divinity. The Pythian games were celebrated in the vicinity of Delphi, which is now the village of *Castri*. Under the head of *Æsop* (which see), some remarks have been made upon the nature of the responses of the oracles.

DELUGE, the flood, or inundation of waters by which God destroyed mankind and animals in the time of Noah, and in which, as St. Peter says, only eight persons were saved. According to M. Basuage, this took place in 1656th year of the world; the rain commenced on the 17th of November, and the waters reached their height on the 27th of March. Almost all savage nations, even those sunk the deepest in barbarism, have a tradition of an universal deluge. A traveller among the Indians of the northwest coast of America learned this from one of the savages, and asked him how long ago it occurred? The savage scooped up from the floor of his cabin a handful of sand, and promptly replied; "as many moons ago as there are grains of sand in this heap."

DEMETRIUS, surnamed Soter, son of Seleucus Philopater, the son of Antiochus the Great, king of Syria. His father gave him as a hostage to the Romans. After the death of Seleucus, Antiochus Epiphanes, the deceased monarch's brother, usurped the kingdom of Syria, and was succeeded by his son Antiochus Eupater. This usurpation displeased Demetrius, who was detained at Rome; he therefore procured his liberty on pretence of going to hunt, and fled to Syria, where the troops re-

ceived him as their lawful sovereign, B. C. 162. He put to death Eupater, and Lysias, and established himself on his throne by cruelty and oppression. Alexander Balas, the son of Antiochus Epiphanes, laid claim to the crown of Syria, and defeated Demetrius in battle in the 12th year of his reign.

DEMETRIUS, a Macedonian, son of Antigonus and Stratonica, surnamed from his successes, Poliorcetes, or the *destroyer of towns*. At the age of 22, he was sent by his father against Ptolemy, who had invaded Syria. He was defeated near Gaza, but soon repaired his loss by a victory over one of the generals of the enemy. He afterwards sailed with a fleet of 250 ships to Athens, and restored the Athenians to liberty, by freeing them from the power of Cassander and Ptolemy, and expelled the garrison, which was stationed there under Demetrius Phalereus. After this successful expedition, he besieged and took Munychia, and defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ. This uncommon success raised the jealousy of the successors of Alexander; and Seleucus, Cassander, and Lysimachus, united to destroy Antigonus and his son. Their hostile armies met at Ipsus, B. C. 391. Antigonus was killed in the battle; and Demetrius, after a severe loss, retired to Ephesus. His ill success raised him many enemies; and the Athenians, who lately adored him as a god, refused to admit him into their city. He soon after ravaged the territories of Lysimachus, and reconciled himself to Seleucus to whom he gave his daughter, Stratonice, in marriage. Athens now labored under tyranny; and Demetrius relieved it and pardoned its inhabitants.

The loss of his Asiatic possessions recalled him from Greece, and he established himself on the throne of Macedonia, 294 B. C. Here he was continually at war with the neighboring states; and the superior power of his adversaries obliged him to leave Macedonia, after he had filled the throne seven years. He passed into Asia and attacked some of the provinces of Lysimachus with various success; but famine and pestilence destroyed the greatest part of his army, and he retired to the court of Seleucus for support and assistance. He met with a kind reception, but hostilities between them soon began; and after he had gained some advantages over his son-in-law, Demetrius was totally forsaken by his troops in battle, and became an easy prey to the enemy. Though he was kept in confinement by his son-in-law, yet he lived like a prince, and passed his time

in hunting, and in every laborious exercise. His son Antigonus offered Seleucus all his possessions, and even his person, to procure his father's liberty; but all proved unavailing, and Demetrius died in the 54th year of his age, B. C. 284.

DEMOCRITUS, a philosopher of Abdera, who was born about 494, B. C. He is commonly called the *laughing philosopher*, because he was said to have been in the habit of amusing himself with the follies of mankind, while Heraclitus (the weeping philosopher) wept at them. He placed the chief good in a tranquil mind.

DEMOSTHENES, an Athenian orator, son of a sword cutler, born about 381, B. C., famous to have risen to the highest reputation by perseverance in overcoming the apparently insurmountable obstacles which opposed him. (See *Athens*.) He was the determined opponent of Philip of Macedon, continually urging the Athenians to resist him. The orations which he delivered on these occasions were termed *Philippics*, a name since applied to all satirical orations. Finding the cause of liberty prostrated, he took poison and died 319, B. C., at the age of 60 years.

DENHAM, Dixon, lieutenant-colonel in the British army, associated with Captain Clapperton, and Doctor Oudney, for the purpose of exploring Central Africa. Soon after being appointed lieutenant-governor of Sierra Leone, he died, in 1823.

DENMARK, the larger part of which is a peninsula, is generally level and fertile. The climate is temperate. Among the vegetable productions are oats, barley, beans, pease, and potatoes. The commercial exports are principally grain, horses, cattle, beef, pork, butter, and cheese. The population of the kingdom is about 2,000,000. The Danes are a brave people, but addicted to self-indulgence. The early history is obscure and uninteresting, containing merely the adventures of predatory warriors, whose pre-eminence consisted in ferocity and courage. They invaded England, and established two kingdoms there. Margaret, the daughter of Waldemar, often called the Semiramis of the north, in 1387, united in her own person, the crowns of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. This union, however, did not continue longer than the beginning of the 16th century, when Christian II, was obliged to renounce all claims to Sweden. Christian VII was unequal to the labors of government; and placed the whole burden of government on his

ministers. The situation of Denmark, when the affairs of Bonaparte began to assume an unfavorable appearance, was critical, but Denmark concluded a treaty of peace with Sweden and Great Britain in 1814. All the conquests were restored with the exception of Heligoland, and Swedish Pomerania and the isle of Rugen were added, in consideration of the stipulated annexation of Norway to Sweden. In 1815, the king joined the German confederacy. The government is an absolute monarchy.

DANNIES, Joseph, born in Boston 1768, and educated at Harvard College, possessed a brilliant genius which he evinced in several papers which he edited. He wanted industry and discretion, and died in 1812, of disease produced by irregularity and anxiety.

DESAIX DE VOYGOUX, Louis Charles Antoine, a French general, was born of a noble family at St. Hilare de Agat, in Bretagne, in 1768. He served under Pichegru and Moreau, and commanded under Bonaparte in Upper Egypt, a division of troops destined to pursue and keep in awe the Mamelukes, whom he attacked and put to flight near the pyramids of Saccara, in Upper Egypt. At the battle of Marengo, the success of which was the result of his opportune arrival on the field, he was killed, June 14, 1800.

DESCARTES, Renè, born at La Haye, in Touraine, in 1596, and died at Stockholm in 1650. As a soldier, mathematician, and original philosopher, he greatly distinguished himself.

DESEADA, Desirada, or Desiderada, one of the small Caribbee islands, discovered by Columbus in 1494.

DESEZE, Raymond, the talented advocate who defended the unfortunate Louis XVI. On the restoration of the Bourbons, he was loaded with honors.

DESHOULIERES, Antoinette; a French literary lady of great acquirements, who lived in Paris from 1638, till 1694.

DESMONLINS, Benoît Camille, a French revolutionist, who was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal in June, 1794.

DESPARD, Edward Marcus, a colonel in the English army, who served in America and elsewhere, but who was refused payment for his services when he applied for it in England. This induced him to form a conspiracy against the government, which was discovered in the November of 1802, and punished.

DESSAIX, Joseph-Marie, Count, a native of Savoy, where he was born in 1764, and dis-

tinguished for his military services in the French army. At the siege of Toulon he bore a part. He was appointed by Napoleon general of division, and grand officer of the legion of honor.

DESSALINES, Jean-Jacques, emperor of Hayti, was originally a slave. After the French had been expelled from the island in 1803, Dessalines was appointed governor general, but assumed the title and state of emperor; but having been guilty of many atrocities, he was killed by a soldier, Oct. 17, 1806.

DETROIT, a city, port of entry, and capital of Michigan. It is situated between lakes Erie and St. Clair, on the west side of the river Detroit. Pop. 6,000. It is well built and defended by fort Shelby. It was settled by Canadian French in 1683, and in 1812, was taken by the British, but remained only a short time in their power.

DEUX-PONTS, in German, Zweibrücken, anciently *Bissons*, a Bavarian city, the capital of a duchy containing 70,000 inhabitants.

DEVEREUX, Robert, earl of Essex, born in 1567, was educated at Cambridge, and introduced at Court at an early age. He soon won the regard of Queen Elizabeth, and on his return from a campaign in the Low Countries, he was made master of horse. The last of his two expeditions against Cadiz failed from a misunderstanding between him and Raleigh. Returning, Essex was made earl-marshal of England, and master-general of the ordnance. Essex was impetuous and indiscreet. At the zenith of royal favor, he took no care of his actions. At the council-board, he contradicted the queen, who gave him a smart box on the ear; when he rose in extreme wrath, clapped his hand upon his sword, and swore that he would not have taken such an affront even from Henry VIII.

In Ireland, he made a composition with the rebels, and quitted his government, without leave for either proceeding. On his return to London he was taken, tried, and beheaded, February 25, 1601. While in prison he is said to have entrusted to the countess of Nottingham a ring which he had received from the queen, when high in favor, with the promise to pardon any offence on its presentation. Contrary to her pledge, the countess retained the ring, but confessed her guilt upon her death-bed, on which Elizabeth is said to have exclaimed, "God may forgive you, but I never will!" His son, after having served Charles I, joined the parliamentary party, but did not enjoy a high degree of favor, and died suddenly in 1646.

DE WITT, John, grand pensioner of Holland, a famous statesman, was born in 1625. He imbibed from his father a hatred for the house of Orange. Accordingly in the war between England and Holland, he attempted to abolish the statholdership, and succeeded in separating that office from that of captain general. He was forced, however, to make some concessions, and beheld, with mortification, William procure the post of commander-in-chief. De Witt resigned his employments when William was chosen stadtholder, to the joy of all, and being thrown into prison, was murdered by the populace, who broke in upon him, Aug. 20, 1672.

DEXTER, Samuel, a distinguished orator, lawyer, and statesman, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1761, and was educated at Harvard College. He studied law, but was soon chosen to the state legislature, and thence transferred to congress, where his abilities and patriotism were properly appreciated. Under President Adams he was at first secretary at war, and then of the treasury. Declining the public offices which were afterwards offered him, he employed himself in the lucrative and honorable profession of the law, being entrusted with cases of the utmost importance. He died at Athens, N. Y. 1816, aged 55.

DIANA, the daughter of Latona, and twin sister of Apollo, born at Delos. She was the goddess of hunting and remained unmarried. She was called *Lucina*, *Ilythia*, or *Juno Pronuba*, and *Trivia*; *Trifornis*, because *Luna* or the moon in heaven, *Diana* on earth, and *Proserpine* or *Hecate* in hell. Her other names were *Argroteta*, *Orthia*, *Taurica*, *Delia*, *Cynthia*, *Aricia*, and she is supposed to have been the *Isis* of the Egyptians.

DIDO, the founder of the city of Carthage, also called *Elisa*, was a daughter of Belus, King of Tyre, and married Sichæus, or Sicharbas, her uncle, a priest of Hercules. Pygmalion, the successor of Belus, murdered the husband of Dido, for the sake of his wealth, and with a number of Tyrians, the unhappy queen set sail to found a colony in some distant land. A storm drove them upon the African shore and there Dido built her citadel, and soon had the satisfaction of finding the colony in a thriving condition. The persecutions of Jarbas, king of Mauritania, who wished to marry her, proved fatal to her, for having vowed to her husband, never to wed a second time, she ascended a funeral pile, and perished in the flames. For this action she was called *Dido*, or *Valiant Woman*. Her connection with *Æneas* was a

fable, since they were not even contemporaries. (See *Carthage* and *Africa*.)

DIEMEN, Anthony Van, governor-general of the Dutch East India settlements, born in 1593. He went to the Indies as a clerk, but rose with great rapidity. His administration was judicious and successful. He died in 1645.

DIEMEN'S (VAN) LAND, an island in the South Ocean, which Tasman, the Dutch navigator, who discovered it in 1633, named after the governor of Batavia. It contains 50,000 inhabitants. It is separated from New Holland by Bass's Straits, the width of which is about 90 miles. Its productions and inhabitants differ little from those of New Holland.

DIGBY, Sir Kenelm, son of Sir Everard Digby, who was condemned and executed for his participation in the gunpowder plot, was born at Gothurst, in Buckinghamshire, in 1603. He was educated at Oxford, and was originally a protestant, but was converted to the Romish religion in 1636. He was one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to Charles I, commissioner of the navy, and governor of the Trinity-house. He fought against the Venetians at Scuderoon.

DIJON, the capital city of the former duchy of Burgundy and now of the department of Côte-de'Or. It is situated at the confluence of Ouche and Suzon. Pop. 25,350.

DIOCLETIAN, a famous Roman emperor, born of an obscure family of Dalmatia, first a common soldier, then general, and proclaimed emperor 284 A. D. He made Maximian, a comrade, his colleague, and created two subordinate emperors, Galerius and Constantius, with the title of Cæsars. Some of the acts of his reign are meritorious, but he disgraced himself by a persecution of the Christians. After a reign of 21 years, he voluntarily and publicly abdicated the throne at Nicomedia, May 1, A. D. 305, and his colleague shortly after followed his example. He found sufficient pleasure in the cultivation of his little garden, and died in 313.

DIODATI, John, a protestant divine, professor of theology at Geneva, where he died in 1649.

DIODORUS, Siculus (the Sicilian), a Greek historian of the time of Julius Cæsar and Augustus.

DIogenES, of Sinope, who flourished in the fourth century, B. C. was a famous Cynic philosopher, one of that sect that sternly opposed luxury and immorality, discarding all superfluities. Diogenes humorously ridiculed the follies of his countrymen; and made even

the objects of his satire laugh at his practical jests and lessons. He perambulated the streets of Athens in the garb and manner of a sturdy beggar, and slept in a tub. He was rigidly temperate, and despised the forms of polite society. While at Corinth Alexander the Great paid him a visit, but was astonished at the indifferent air of the philosopher. He made an offer of service, but Diogenes replied, "I only want you to stand out of my sunshine." His independence made such an impression on the Macedonian that he cried, "if I were not Alexander, I should wish to be Diogenes." He once carried a lantern about Athens at mid-day, and being asked why he was doing so, answered, "I am looking for a man." Being asked what was the most dangerous animal? he answered, "Among wild ones, the slanderer; among tame, the flatterer." Plato having described man as a two-legged animal without feathers, and received applause for the definition, Diogenes plucked a live fowl, and carrying it to the academy, exclaimed: "here is Plato's man!" He died at a great age, 324 years B. C. Had this itinerant philosopher lived in these degenerate days, he would have become obnoxious to the police as a vagrant, and found it extremely difficult to avoid the stocks, the work-house, or the tread-mill.

DIOMEDES. 1. A king of Bistones, who is fabled to have fed his horses upon human flesh, and to have therefore been killed by Hercules. 2. A Grecian hero, king of Argos, who led his subjects to the siege of Troy. After the war he went to Italy where he is said to have lived to a good old age.

DION of Syracuse, was related to Dionysius, and often gave him advice. The tyrant banished him to Greece, where he raised troops, and entering the harbor of Syracuse with only two ships, reduced it in three days. The tyrant fled, and Dion retained the power in his own hands, but was murdered by a false friend, Calippus of Athens, B. C. 354.

DIONYSIUS I, or the Elder: from the rank of a common soldier raised himself to the throne of Syracuse. He was inimical to the Carthaginians and fought against them with various success. His tyranny and cruelty rendered him so odious to his subjects, that he lived in constant dread of assassination, and never permitted even his wife and children to enter his presence until their garments had been searched for concealed weapons. He is said to have built a subterraneous cave, called the ear of Dionysius, because it was built in the form of a

human ear, concentrated the sound of voices within it, and conveyed them distinctly to the ear of Dionysius. The artists employed upon the work were killed for fear of their disclosing the secrets of its construction, and the use to which it was applied.

Dionysius was constantly betraying his unhappiness. When one of his flatterers, Damocles, was discoursing on his magnificence, riches, and power, Dionysius said to him, "These things seem to delight you; make a trial of my place, by way of experiment." Damocles was instantly arrayed in the imperial purple, and surrounded by the king's guards, while every knee was bent to do him homage. In the midst of this show, Dionysius ordered a naked sword to be hung from the ceiling by a horse-hair, directly over the royal throne, where Damocles was sitting at a feast. From that moment the courtier-king lost his appetite, his joy vanished, and he begged to be restored to the security of his former condition. Dionysius thus tacitly acknowledged that his happiness was poisoned by a dread of the punishment which was due his iniquity and cruelty. He died of poison administered at the instigation of his son, B. C. 368. He was very vain, and imagined that he possessed literary talents of a high order, although his poetical effusions were lamentable failures.

DIONYSIUS, the Younger, was the son of Dionysius I. By the advice of Dion, Plato was invited to court, and the philosopher endeavoured to instil into the tyrant's mind some of those precepts which were his own guide through life. The king neglected his advice, and after suffering for his frankness, Plato quitted him in disgust. Driven from the throne he had disgraced, B. C. 357, he again returned to it after an absence of ten years, but lost it a second time, and finally went to Corinth, where to support himself, he kept a school, that, as Cicero observes, he might still be a tyrant. We can readily imagine the sufferings of the wretched urchins upon the interior and exterior of whose heads the ex-king labored. His pupils, we are told, were few, nor can we wonder that the pedagogue was so poorly patronised.

DIONYSIUS, one of the judges of the Areopagus at Athens, was converted to Christianity by the apostle Paul, and was first bishop of Athens. He was the author of some polemical writings, and suffered martyrdom.

DJEZZAR, (*butcher*) Achmet, pacha of Acre, originally a slave; aided by the English,

he checked the career of Napoleon, in Syria, and died in 1804.

DODD, William, an English clergyman, born in 1729; he was popular as a preacher, and as an author, and was appointed one of the king's chaplains, which place he lost by being convicted of offering a bribe to obtain preferment. He would have succeeded well in the world, had it not been for his extravagant excesses, which led him into continual embarrassments. In 1777 he was convicted of forging the name of his patron, Lord Chesterfield, and was hanged at Tyburn, evincing, in prison, sincere contrition for his crime; forgery is no longer a capital crime in England.

DODINGTON, George Bubb, (lord Malcombe Regis,) was the son of a gentleman of fortune, and was born in 1691. He enjoyed many posts of honor and emolument under different parties, and he did not scruple to avow openly his political tergiversations. He was advanced to the peerage in 1761, and died in the following year. Bubb Dodington was eccentric, generous, convivial, and magnificent in private life. Many anecdotes are related of him. For the amusement of the young prince of Wales he used to suffer himself to be rolled up in blankets, and trundled down the stairs. Before he took the name of Dodington, he was one day lamenting to Lord Chesterfield the shortness of his patronymic, Bubb. "You can easily remedy it," said his lordship, "call yourself *Sillybub*, and that will do very well." He winced under the whimsical satire, which an opponent issued under the title of *A Grub upon Bubb*. When his fortune increased, he built himself a splendid villa, which, if cost constituted elegance, would have been a model. But Bubb had no taste, and his villa was a failure. The second story appeared much too heavy for the first; for, while the latter was ornamented in the lightest style, the suite of rooms above was adorned with marble fire-places, marble slabs, and massy wainscoting. The proprietor, in showing this to a friend one day, said, "They tell me, sir, that this is out of place, and ought to be down stairs." Make yourself perfectly easy," was the consolatory answer; "*it will soon be there!*"

DODSLEY, Robert, an English poet and dramatist, born at Mansfield, Notts, in 1703. He was at first a stocking-weaver, then a footman, and his first volume was a collection entitled the *Muse in Livery*. He acquired a very handsome fortune, by his efforts as author and bookseller, and retired to Durham, where he

died in 1764. His *Economy of Human Life* is well known.

DOMINGO St., now Hayti, an island of the West Indies, 390 by 60 to 150 miles; area 30,000 square miles. Principal towns, Cape Haytien, the Mole, Port Republican (Port au Prince) and St. Domingo. Population about 1,000,000. It was discovered by Columbus 1492, and here the first European settlement was made. It bore the name of Hayti, among the natives, and was afterwards called Hispaniola. It formerly belonged to France and Spain. Since 1822, it has formed an independent republic, the slaves having risen in 1791, and driven out their white masters with dreadful slaughter. It has a fine climate, good harbors, and is on the whole advancing in wealth and the improvement of society.

DOMINIC DE GUZMAN, St. was born in Spain in 1170, and died at Bologna in 1221. He was the founder of the order of Dominicans, and converted 100,000 souls to the true faith.

DOMINICA, one of the Caribbee islands, belonging to Great Britain. Population 19,800, of whom 15,400 are slaves. It was discovered by Columbus on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1493.

DOMITIAN, Titus Flavius Sabinus, son of Vespasian, and brother of Titus, whom, according to some accounts, he destroyed by poison, was born A. D. 51, and ascended the throne A. D. 81. The beginning of his reign promised tranquillity to his people, but their hopes were soon found to be without foundation. He perished by the hands of an assassin, the 18th of September, A. D. 96, in the 45th year of his age, and the 15th of his reign. He was the last of the twelve Cæsars.

DONNE, John, an English poet and divine of some celebrity, was the son of a merchant, and was born in London in 1573. His education was obtained at Oxford and Cambridge. Originally a Catholic, in his 19th year he abjured the Romish religion, and was made secretary to the lord chancellor Ellesmere, whose favor he lost by a clandestine marriage with his niece. The juvenile pair appear to have foreseen all the consequences of their union, for the doctor endorsed a paper in the following manner:—*John Donne, Anne Donne, undone*. His prospects, however, brightened; he took orders and became one of James's chaplains, and died in March, 1631. His Latin verses are elegant, but his prose compositions are pedantic though profound, and his English versification far from melodious.

DORIA, Andrew, a Genoese commander, born at 1468. After having been employed by several princes, he received a command in

Corsica, which island he completely reduced. He gained wealth and honor in his attacks upon the Barbary States. On the breaking out of the revolution in Genoa, he went into the service of France, and next into that of the pope; but on the capture of Rome he returned to Francis I, who made him the general of his galleys, and admiral of the Levant. The French having become masters of Genoa, in 1528, Doria succeeded in delivering the republic from a foreign yoke, received the office of doge for life, and was rewarded with the title of "Father of his country." He next carried his arms through the Mediterranean in the service of Charles V, and died in 1560, full of years and honors.

DORT, a commercial town of Soreth Holland, with 18,000 inhabitants, built upon an island on the Meowe and Biesbosch, formed by an inundation. The resolutions of the synod of Dort, held here by the Protestants in 1618 and 1619, form the present code of the Dutch Reformed Church.

DOVER, a town of New Hampshire, capital of Strafford county, 40 miles E. of Concord. Pop. 5,449. The Piscataqua and Cochecho supply water for the manufactories. Dover is the oldest town in the state, having been settled in 1623.

DOVER, a post-town of Delaware, and seat of the state government. Population 4,000.

DOVER, a strongly fortified town of England, opposite to Calais. Pop. 11,924. Dover is one of the Cinque ports.

DRACO, archon and lawgiver of Athens, flourished about 600 years B. C. The extreme severity of his laws prevented their observance. He was very popular, and fell a victim to the favor of his countrymen, for, being in the theatre at Ægina, the people gave him the customary token of approbation by throwing their caps and garments upon him, and such was the number of these that he was smothered under their weight. He was buried under the theatre.

DRAKE, Sir Francis, an English navigator, born near Tavistock, in Devonshire in 1545. After having served under his relation, Sir John Hawkins, he obtained the command of two ships, with which he sailed to the West Indies in 1570. He made another expedition in 1572, and gained considerable advantages over the Spaniards. Having served with distinction in Ireland, he was introduced to Queen Elizabeth. In 1577 he made another voyage to the Spanish settlements in America, on the Pacific, and sailed as far as 48° north latitude, discovering the country called New Albion. He then went to the East Indies, and having doubled the

Cape of Good Hope, returned to Plymouth in 1580, after an absence of three years, and was knighted by the queen. In 1585 he sailed again for the West Indies, where he took several places from the Spaniards, and returned laden with wealth. In 1587 he made an attack on Cadiz, and destroyed a quantity of shipping. The year following, as vice-admiral under lord Howard, he contributed to the destruction of the armada. After this he went to the West Indies with Sir John Hawkins, but the two commanders disagreeing in their plans, little was done, in consequence of which Drake became melancholy and died of a slow fever, Dec. 30, 1596.

DRAYTON, William Henry, a native of South Carolina, was born in 1742. In 1771, when counsellor for the province, he defended the rights of his country. In 1775 he was chosen president by the provincial congress, and the next year chief justice of the colony. In 1777 he was made president of South Carolina, and the next year was chosen member of Congress. His death took place in September, 1779. His private virtues, powerful political writings, and unshaken patriotism, entitled him to the esteem and respect of his countrymen.

DRESDEN, in Germany, on the Elbe, contains 70,000 inhabitants. Here, on the 28th of August, 1813, Napoleon defeated the allies and forced them to retire to the Bohemian frontier. On the 6th of November, Marshal St. Cyr was blockaded in Dresden, and after an ineffectual negotiation with Schwartzburg, surrendered his whole force, amounting to 30,000 men.

DRUIDS, The. Among the ancient inhabitants of England and of France, formerly called Gaul, as well as among some other nations of antiquity, the Druids were priests or ministers of religion. They were also the instructors of the young and were the only learned men of the nations to which they belonged. Although these men flourished long after civilization had made great progress among neighboring nations, yet they did not make use of writing, but their scholars were obliged to get by heart all their lessons from hearing them repeated by their masters the Druids. This was a very tedious way of getting forward, and we are not at all surprised that it took twenty years of a man's life to acquire a very limited stock of learning.

In general, little was known about very ancient tribes and nations, until the Romans invaded their countries, and conquered them. So it is from the Romans that we have derived our knowledge of the habits, character and religion

of the Druids. The Druids of Britain were very celebrated.

There has been much dispute about the derivation of the word Druid, but it is most probable that it comes from an old British word, *dru*, meaning *oak*, because the Druids held the oak-tree almost sacred; it was their favorite tree, and their groves contained no other.

Little is known concerning them before the age of Julius Cæsar, the Roman who invaded Britain after having subdued Gaul, about 54 years B. C. Cæsar says that they were divided into several classes; the priests, the soothsayers, the poets, and the judges, and instructors of youth.

The priests, those Druids who were called so by way of distinction, had the charge of the religious ceremonies. They worshipped their gods, and offered sacrifices to them upon altars. Their temples or places of worship, were very singular. They were generally circles of vast standing pillars, over which they sometimes laid huge stones making a circle in the air. In the middle stood the altar-stone.

Of this kind was the celebrated Stone-henge, at Salisbury, in England, of which our readers have doubtless seen pictures, and read descriptions. In the island of Anglesea, near the northern extremity of Wales, there are Druidical pillars yet remaining. This island is supposed to have been the residence of the chief, or arch-Druid of Britain.

The Druids had a very wrong idea about religion. They thought that the common people could not understand the simple and rational principles of religion, and so they invented foolish fables and superstitions, and deluded the people to worship the sun, and be idolaters. They had fires sacred to the sun, like the priests of Baal, of whom we read in the Holy Bible.

The Druids were criminal enough to sacrifice human beings to their gods, and this cruelty, which they persisted in, notwithstanding all remonstrance, was the cause of their destruction. The poets, or bards, according to some, did not properly belong to the class of Druids, because they did not mix religion with their songs. They inspired the people to warlike actions and sang the praise of patriotism and bravery. The Druids studied astronomy, and made great proficiency in the science.

We all know what terror and astonishment an eclipse, or any singular appearance in the sky, creates among an ignorant people who do not know the causes of these things, or the

means of finding out beforehand, at what time they will happen. Persons among such people who can foretell any occurrence, even a change of the seasons, are looked upon as inspired with a knowledge more than human.

By such arts, the Druids extended and strengthened their influence over the people. The soothsayers even pretended to be acquainted with the intentions of Divine Providence. The Roman soothsayers, or fortune-tellers, pretended to foretell events by the appearance of the entrails of beasts, that were sacrificed on their altars. In the same way, but with much greater cruelty, the Druidical soothsayers, examined the bleeding bodies of human victims.

When the Roman Suetonius determined to put an end not only to the ceremonies of the Druids, but to the priests themselves, they took refuge in the island of Anglesey. Here they were determined to make a bold resistance. Having some hopes of gaining a victory over the Romans, they kindled large fires, in which they intended to consume the Roman prisoners, should they take any. Suetonius landed near Parthamel.

The Druids, in great numbers, encircled the army of their countrymen, urging them to be brave and praying for the vengeance of Heaven upon the invaders. The scene was rendered more terrific to the Romans, by the appearance of the British women who were dressed in black, and ran yelling to and fro, brandishing torches. However, the Romans were brave men, and they conquered. They cut down the sacred groves of oak; they demolished the temples of the Druids, and cruelly threw them into their own fires.

The Druids, who were the judges in all cases which required a recourse to law, settled these matters by their opinion, from which there was no appeal except to the arch-druid. As the Druids were thought to receive knowledge and instruction directly from the gods, they had the power of making, altering and executing laws. Any person, who desired to possess the great power of the order, could become Druids, but only by a long course of very strict study, and a life of privation which not many had patience to go through.

The schools of the Druids in Britain were very famous, before the invasion of the Romans. Even youth from Gaul came thither to be instructed in the branches which they taught. Scholars took an oath not to betray the secrets and learning which they were taught, and thus we may see how selfish was the system of the

Druids, and how much opposed it was to the extension of knowledge.

Students always resided with their teachers and school-fellows, and were forbidden to converse with any others. Academies were numerous, one being attached to almost every temple of note. Instruction was conveyed in verse. The whole circle of the sciences with which the Druids were acquainted was taught in 20,000 verses, which pupils were 20 years in committing to memory.

Besides an acquaintance with arithmetic, geometry, astrology, astronomy, geography, natural philosophy, and politics, they professed a knowledge of the arts of magic, and whosoever refused obedience was declared accursed.

The Druidesses or female priests were divided into classes. The first class was composed of females, who never married, and who pretended to have the power of foretelling events, and performing miracles. These were held in great regard.

Then there was a second class of married women, who spent the greater part of their lives in the performances of religious ceremonies, among the Druids. The third class of Druidesses consisted of those who did the meanest work about the temples. The Druids measured time, not by the days but the nights, guided by the changes of the moon. They had so great a veneration for the oak, that they never performed any ceremony without being adorned with garlands woven of its leaves. Those who professed a knowledge of medicine would never betray the secrets by which they cured the sick. They were, without doubt, only acquainted with the healing powers of a few herbs. They placed great faith in the virtues of the plant misletoe, probably from its growing on the oak tree. They called it by a British name, meaning "all-heal." The efficacy of this plant they thought depended on certain ceremonies to be observed in gathering it. Among the annual festivals of the Gauls and Britons, was that in which the arch-druid cut the misletoe from the oak. This ceremony was conducted with great pomp. When they found an oak, which had the rare plant upon it, they made preparations for a banquet beneath. Two milk-white bulls were tied to it by the horns, and then the arch-druid, dressed in a snowy robe, ascended the oak, and detached the misletoe with a golden knife. Sacrifice and feasting followed. On every May-day a festival, in honor of the sun, was held. The sun was called Bel, Belinus, and some other names.

The existence of a law, forbidding the instructions of the Druids to be written, shows that they were acquainted with the art of writing. We are told that in writing, they made use of the characters of the Greek alphabet, with which they were acquainted, before the invasion of the Romans, getting their knowledge from the Greek merchants of Marseilles. The Gauls and Britons never went upon any warlike expedition without first praying to some god for assistance. When a victory was gained, a certain portion of the spoils was set apart for that god who had, as the people thought, enabled them to be successful. The priests were, of course, to direct to what use these spoils should be put, and a large share of them were, without doubt, reserved for themselves. The Druids too often possessed themselves of the offerings made in the temples of the gods. Besides the money there received for giving instruction in the sciences, for curing diseases, and for giving judgment in law-suits, the priests of each temple claimed every year, certain dues from all the families in their district. They hit upon a very cunning method to secure the payment of these taxes. Every family on the last evening of October was obliged by law to put out all its fires, and to pay its yearly dues at the temple. On the first of November, those who had paid punctually, received some of the sacred fire from the altar to kindle theirs at home. Delinquents were not allowed to take any fire, and if any one lent it to them, or even conversed with them, that person was punished in the same manner, and not allowed to enjoy the protection of justice or the pleasures of society. The Druids were greatly restricted in their privileges when Britain was a province in the hands of the Romans, and they resented with great warmth, the order which the emperors of Rome issued, that no more human victims should be slain at the altars. After the loss they experienced in the isle of Anglesey, 61 years A. C., they made no figure in Britain. The few priests, who were determined still to persevere in the rites of their order, fled to Scotland, Ireland, and the smaller British Islands, in which they kept up their authority some time. Even after the Druids ceased to exist, the superstitions they had spread gave trouble to those who wished to make the people believe in the Gospel. In the reign of Canute the Great, during the eleventh century, it was found necessary to provide by law against these wretched superstitions. "We strictly forbid all our subjects," says the king, "to wor-

ship the gods of the Gentiles; that is to say, the sun, moon, fires, rivers, fountains, hills, or trees or woods of any kind."

DRUSES, a warlike people of Syria, 160,000 in number, inhabiting mountains, Libanus and Anti-Libanus. Their origin is traced to about the commencement of the 12th century. They are in fact a religious sect, professing Moham-medanism. They reached the summit of their power under Fakardin, who, being taken prisoner by the Turks, was strangled in 1631. Thenceforth they were the vassals of the Turks.

DRYDEN, John, a voluminous author, born in the parish of Aldwinkle-All-Saints, in 1631, and died May 1, 1700. Although many of his productions are exceedingly licentious, a fault of the age in which he lived, in private life, he bore an unblemished character. He was the court poet to Charles II, and produced a great number of dramas.

DUBLIN, the metropolis of Ireland, is situated on both sides of the Liffey, about a mile from Dublin Bay. It is a beautiful city, reckoned the second in the British dominions. The public buildings are of stone, and few cities contain an equal number of magnificent edifices. The University of Dublin, or Trinity College is a well-endowed institution. Population of Dublin 265,316.

DUBOIS, Cardinal, the son of an apothecary, was born at a small town in Limousin, in 1656. He became prime minister to the duke of Orleans, regent of France, by the basest of means, flattering the vices of his master. His negotiations were generally advantageous. He died August 10, 1723.

DUDLEY, Edmund, an English statesman, born in 1462. He became an eminent lawyer, and received various employments from Henry VII, but for various acts of oppression, on the accession of Henry VIII, he was sent to the tower with his associate, Sir Richard Emson, tried, and beheaded in 1510.

DUDLEY, John, duke of Northumberland, son of the preceding, was born in 1502, and restored in blood in 1511. He became the favorite of Henry VIII, and he married his son Lord Guilford, to Lady Jane Grey, when he found that Edward VI was dying. Lady Jane Grey was prevailed upon to accept the fatal crown, but Mary's adherents proved too powerful for her party, and the duke of Northumberland died upon the scaffold, August 22d, 1553.

DUDLEY, Robert, earl of Leicester, son of the preceding, was born in 1532. He was

condemned with his father, but pardoned, and afterwards restored in blood by queen Mary. In the reign of her successor, he was made master of the horse, knight of the garter, and a member of the privy council. In 1560, his lady died not without suspicion of violence, it being generally believed that Dudley aspired to the hand of his sovereign. The story of the unhappy countess is beautifully told in the well-known ballad of Cumnor Hall. The following are the concluding verses ;

The death-bell thrice was heard to ring,
An ærial voice was heard to call,
And thrice the raven flapped his wing
Around the towers of Cumnor Hall.

The mastiff howled at village door,
The oaks were shattered on the green ;
Woe was that hour—for never more
That hapless countess e'er was seen.

And in that manor now no more
Is cheerful feast and sprightly ball,
For ever since that dreary hour
Have spirits haunted Cumnor Hall.

The village maids, with fearful glance,
Avoid the ancient moss-grown wall ;
Nor ever lead the merry dance
Among the groves of Cumnor Hall.

Full many a traveller oft hath sighed,
And pensive wept the countess' fall,
As wandering onwards they 've espied
The haunted towers of Cumnor Hall !

Elizabeth proposed to Dudley, Mary queen of Scots, as a wife, but that unfortunate princess indignantly rejected him. In 1564, he was created earl of Leicester ; soon after which, he was elected chancellor at Oxford. About 1572, he privately married lady Douglas Howard, but he never acknowledged her, and even forced her to marry another. In 1575, the earl entertained the queen magnificently at his castle of Kenilworth in Warwickshire, but offended her very much by marrying the countess of Essex. In 1585, he was appointed governor of the Protestant Low Countries, but returned the same year by the queen's command. In 1588, he was appointed to the chief command of the forces at Tilbury, and died September 4th, of the same year.

DUMMER, Jeremy, a powerful political writer, was born at Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1699. He then went

abroad, studied at Utrecht, distinguished himself in England, and was appointed agent for the Colony of Massachusetts. His pamphlet in defence of the New England charters, is admirable. He died in 1739.

DUMOURIEZ, Charles François, was born of a noble family at Cambray, in 1739. Becoming general in the French army, he gained the battle of Jemappe over the Austrians, Nov. 6, 1792. He soon after appeared before Brussels, which opened its gates. On the 15th of March, 1793, in a general engagement with the Austrians at Nerwinden, he was totally defeated, and meeting with other disasters, incurred the displeasure of the convention, which despatched four commissioners empowered to arrest him. These he caused to be delivered up to the Austrians, and he himself fled to the allies for protection. He received a pension from the British government, and died at Turville park, England, March 14, 1823. He published numerous political pamphlets in addition to his memoirs.

DUNCAN, Adam, viscount, a British naval officer, distinguished for his courage, was born in Scotland in 1731. He entered the navy at an early age, and obtained a lieutenant's commission in 1755. In 1759, he was made master and commander ; and, in 1761, appointed post captain, in which station he shared in the honors of the reduction of the Havannah. In 1779, he commanded the Monarch in Rodney's victory over the Spaniards. In 1789, he was made rear-admiral of the blue ; and in 1794 being made vice-admiral of the white, he took the command of the North Sea fleet. After watching the Dutch fleet in the Texel for two years, a mutiny in the fleet, compelled him to return to England, and enabled the enemy to put to sea. This news restored Duncan's men to a sense of their duty, they engaged the enemy on the 11th of October, off Camperdown, and completely defeated them, taking the Dutch admiral, De Winter, and eight ships. For this achievement he was made a viscount, and received a grant of 2000*l.* a year. He died August 4, 1804.

DUNDAS, Henry, viscount Melville, son of Lord Arniston, was born in 1740, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. In 1763, he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates ; in 1773, was appointed solicitor general, and in 1777, joint-keeper of the signet for Scotland. He had various other appointments, but resigned his places in 1801, when he was created viscount Melville. When Mr. Pitt came into power a second time, he was made

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first lord of the admiralty, but was impeached in 1805, for crimes and misdemeanors in his former situation as treasurer of the navy. He was, however, acquitted, and died in Scotland, May 27, 1811.

DUNKIRK, a commercial city in French Flanders, with 24,900 inhabitants, about 27 miles from Calais. It was taken from the Spaniards by Marshal Turenne, 4th of June, and transferred to the English on the 17th, in 1658. In 1662, it was sold by Charles II to Louis XIV, for 400,000*l*. In 1666, an engagement, which lasted four days, took place between the English and French fleets off Dunkirk. At the peace of Utrecht, William III exacted from the French an engagement to block up the harbor, which was but partially complied with. Since the peace of 1783, Dunkirk has, however, been the unmolested resort of armed ships of war, and smuggling vessels at all times. In 1793, the duke of York was defeated by Houchard near Dunkirk.

DUQUESNE, a French admiral under Louis XIV, born at Dieppe, in 1610. He was heroic, pious, and mild, and died at Paris in 1688.

DUROC, Michael, a friend and favorite officer of Napoleon, duke of Friuli, grand-marshal of the palace, senator, general of division, grand cordon of the legion of honor, and other orders, was born in 1772. Under Napoleon, in Italy, in Egypt, and in Germany, he distinguished himself, being, the greater part of the time, *aide-de-camp* to the emperor. He was killed in entering the village of Merkersdorf, after the battle of Bautren, May 23, 1813.

DWIGHT, Timothy, an eminent divine, born at Northampton, in Massachusetts, in 1752, and was graduated at Yale College, in which institution he was afterwards tutor. He served in the army as chaplain, and about the close of the revolutionary war was elected a member of the state legislature. Mr. Dwight then kept a school in Greenfield, Connecticut, where he was ordained minister in 1783. In 1794, he published the poems of *Greenfield Hill*, and the *Conquest of Canaan*, both of which were republished in England. In 1795, he succeeded the Reverend Doctor Styles as President of Yale College, filling also the office of Professor of Theology. He died January 11th, 1817. His *System of Theology* is a learned and valuable work.

EAST INDIES. The east was visited at an early period by the Phœnecians, and Alexander the Great made extensive conquests there in 327 B. C. In modern times the Portuguese made discoveries in 1497, and conquests and settlements in 1506. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1591, an English vessel arrived at the East Indies after a long voyage in which two consorts perished. The commander, Capt. Lancaster, was brought home in another ship, his sailors having mutinied and seized his own. The information which he gave produced a mercantile voyage, and the first East India company's charter, on Dec. 31, 1600, their stock consisting of 72,000*l*. They fitted out four ships, and meeting with success, they have continued ever since. A new company was established 1698; the old one re-established, 1700; agreed to give government 400,000*l* a year, for five years, to continue unmolested, Feb. 1769; India bill passed, 1773; sent judges from England thither, 1774.—Dutch East India Company established 1594.—East India Company at Copenhagen established, 1612; another at Embden, 1750; in Sweden, 1731; charter of the English East India Company renewed 1813 and 1833.

The British possessions in India are immense and have been acquired in defiance of justice and humanity. Edmund Burke accuses the Britons "of having sold every monarch, prince, and state in India, broken every contract, and ruined every prince and every state who had trusted them." There are three presidencies, those of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, containing an aggregate population of 130,000,000. In taking a survey of the modern history of India, it is impossible to guard against a feeling of surprise. This vast country presents to the observer a spectacle which is entirely new in the annals of the world. Two thousand strangers, belonging to a small isle of the Atlantic ocean, are distributed among a people differing in every thing from them. These strangers draw from the country a revenue of 22 millions sterling; they fill the highest offices of state; they have power over 90 millions of inhabitants, and exercise an indirect authority over 40 millions, who are governed by native princes. Their 300,000 soldiers are distributed over a space which is almost as large as all Europe. The chiefs of this vast empire have neither crown nor sceptre. Subjected in their own country to the same laws as other citizens, placed under the same power, their rise is as silent as their

fall; they reign or die unknown to their subjects. These masters—these kings—are merchants! they compose the English East India Company.

EASTON, a post-town of Pennsylvania, 73 miles W. of New York. Population, 3,530.

EASTPORT, a seaport and post-town of Maine, on Moose Island on Pasamaquoddy bay. Population, 2,450. It is a flourishing place, and its exports consist of lumber and provisions.

EATON, William, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, Feb. 23, 1764. After serving in the army at an early age, he prepared himself for entrance into Dartmouth college. In 1792 he received a captain's commission in the army, and in 1797 was appointed consul for the kingdom of Tunis. He engaged in the war with Tripoli, hoping to re-instate Hamet Bashaw on the throne, which had been usurped by his brother. With a force of 400 men of different nations, Eaton crossed from Alexandria to Derne, overcoming serious obstacles. Derne was taken, the Tripolitan army repulsed, but, in the midst of triumph Eaton learned that peace had been concluded between the United States and Tripoli. On his return to the United States, he was received with great favor. Aaron Burr in vain endeavored to obtain his aid in his conspiracy, and on his trial Eaton testified fully against him. In 1811 he fell a victim to habits of intemperance.

ECBATANA, the magnificent metropolis of Media, was built by Leleucus.

ECKMUHL; a Bavarian village on the Lamber, where Napoleon defeated the Austrians, April 22, 1809.

EDGAR, a Saxon, king of England, son of Edmund, and brother of Edwin, his immediate successor. He ascended the throne at the age of 16 years in 959. He governed with vigor and success, and secured the proper administration of justice by giving it his personal attention.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, was a town of some note in 854. It is a mile and a half from the Frith of Forth. Its environs are hilly. The houses of the old town, in some instances, rise to the height of 14 stories. It is famous as a seat of learning, containing a university and several courts of justice. In 1437 it became the royal residence of the Scottish kings. The strong castle was probably built by king Edwin. Leith, though two miles distant may be properly called the harbor of Edinburgh. Population of the city and suburbs 138,235.

EDMUND II, surnamed *Ironsides*, king of

England, succeeded Ethelred his father, in 1016. He was defeated by Canute, who became king of England on his death, which is supposed to have been caused by poison.

EDRED, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded to the throne of England on the murder of his brother, Edmund I, in 947. He quelled the Danes and Northumbrians, and compelled Malcolm to do homage for the crown of Scotland. Yet he was priest-ridden, and a slave to Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury. He died after a reign of nine years.

EDWARD, the Elder, king of England, succeeded his father, Alfred the Great, in 901. He was successful against the Danes and Welsh, and died in 925.

EDWARD, THE MARTYR, king of England, son of Edgar, whom he succeeded in 975. He was stabbed, while hunting, by a servant of Elfrida, his step-mother, who wished to raise her own son, Ethelred, to the throne. He reigned only four years.

EDWARD I, (of the Norman line), king of England, son of Henry III, after signaling himself in the civil wars, and in Palestine, subdued Wales in 1284. In the dispute for the Scottish throne in 1291, he decided for Baliol. France and Scotland having threatened to invade his territories, he adopted vigorous measures to oppose them, and in 1297, marched into Scotland where he obtained great success; but tarnished his fame by condemning to death Sir William Wallace, for his heroic devotion to his country. He died July 7, 1307, as he entered Scotland to punish the inhabitants for their revolt. He was then in 69th year of his age and the 35th of his reign.

EDWARD II, king of England, succeeded his father Edward I, in 1307, but was governed by unworthy favorites. His queen, Isabella of France, raised a rebellion, took him prisoner, and had him murdered in Berkley Castle, Sept. 21, 1327.

EDWARD III, son of the preceding, was proclaimed king in 1327, being then only 14 years of age. He joined the party against Mortimer, his mother's paramour, who was executed, while the guilty queen was confined to her own house. He invaded France, and won the famous battle of Crecy, while his son, the Black Prince, crowned his fame by the victory at Poitiers. The death of Edward III happened on the 21st of June, 1377, about a year after that of his illustrious son.

EDWARD IV was proclaimed king of England in 1461. He was the son of Richard, duke

of York. In the year of his accession, on the 29th of March, was fought the decisive battle of Towton, in which the forces of Edward, termed the Yorkists, were victorious over the Lancastrians. Margaret again took the field against him unsuccessfully, but her husband, the imbecile Henry VI. remained a prisoner in the tower of London. In 1470 Edward was compelled to fly to the continent, and was declared to be an usurper and traitor by the parliament. He soon afterwards returned, landed at Ravenspur, and marched without molestation, to London. He was readily admitted, and his rival Henry again fell into his hands. On the 14th of April, 1471, he defeated the earl of Warwick at Barnet; and, on the 4th of May, gained a decisive victory over the forces of queen Margaret at Tewksbury; in consequence of which he was firmly established on the throne.

When the captive queen and her son were led into the royal presence, Edward asked the young prince, how he dared to invade his dominions. On receiving a spirited answer he struck the prince in the face, and the royal youth was immediately massacred by the attendant nobles. Margaret and her husband ended their days in prison. After opposing France without much advantage, Edward died April 9, 1483, having reigned 23 years, in the 42d year of his age.

EDWARD V, son of the preceding, succeeded him in his 14th year, in 1483. His uncle, the duke of Gloucester, regent, caused the young king and his brother to be smothered in the Tower.

EDWARD VI, king of England, the son of Henry VIII by lady Jane Seymour, was born in 1538. He imbibed a zeal for the reformation from his maternal uncle, the great duke of Somerset, and he furthered its cause with firmness during his reign, which, however, was too short to be of much benefit to the nation. He died of a consumption at Greenwich, July 6, 1553, having settled the crown upon lady Jane Grey.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, an American clergyman, and distinguished metaphysician, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, Oct. 5, 1703, and was educated at Yale College. In 1751 he was chosen president of the college at Princeton, New Jersey, where he died, in January, 1758. He had previously preached at New York, and Northampton, and filled the office of missionary among the Indians at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. His *Treatise on Religious Affections*, and his works *On Free Will*, and *Original Sin*, have gained him a permanent reputation.

EGBERT, the last king of the Saxon Heptarchy, and the first monarch of England, was the eighteenth king of the West Saxons. He was harassed by repeated invasions of the Danes, and died in 838.

EGEDE, John, a celebrated missionary, born in Denmark in 1686 and died in 1758, having devoted himself to the sacred task of spreading the light of revealed religion among the Greenlanders. The dictates of duty frequently led him to peril his life, but the consciousness of rectitude, and the triumphs of success, sweetened his toil, and shed joy upon his earthly pilgrimage.

EGYPT. This country is called by the Arabs *Mezz*, by the Turks *El Kabit*, and by the Copts *Khemi*. It was formerly one of the mightiest empires on the face of the globe, and the birth-place of learning and many of the arts. A large portion of the article on Africa (*which see*) is devoted to a sketch of the ancient history of Egypt.

Egypt is now a Turkish viceroyalty, and its ruler bears the title of pacha or viceroy, but is in fact, entirely independent of the Sultan. A large portion of the country which he governs is unpeopled, and derives its interest from the past alone. Yet Egypt with the surprising fertility of some portions and vast natural resources, might, under a liberal, enlightened, and enterprising government, attain a high degree of wealth and prosperity. An iron despotism now prostrates the energy of the people, and the possessors of a country which is capable of every improvement, sit down contented with a beggar's lot.

Egypt is bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the Red Sea and Arabia, S. by Nubia, and W. by Barca and the desert. It comprises 200,000 square miles which are peopled by about 3,000,000 of inhabitants. It is divided into three parts, Upper Egypt (*Said*), Middle Egypt (*Vostani*), and Lower Egypt (*Bahari*) including the Delta. The only valuable portion of the land is that which is watered by the Nile and its branches. The cultivated part of Upper Egypt is a narrow strip inclosed by ridges of mountains. The Nile annually overflows its banks, leaving a fertilizing mud or slime. The inundation commences about the middle of June, and increases until the latter part of August. The productions of the country are maize, rice, wheat, barley, sugar cane, indigo, cotton, flax, dates, &c. The inhabitants are *Copts*, descendants of the original race, Arabs, Turks and Jews.

Egypt is one of the oldest kingdoms in the world. Here the children of Israel were held in slavery from the death of Joseph in 1635 B. C., to 1491 B. C. In 1445 Lower Egypt was conquered by the Canaanites, who fled from Joshua when he dispossessed them of their own country. Upper Egypt was divided at this time into a great number of kingdoms which were united about 1157; and the shepherd kings were driven out of Egypt by Anosis in 1070. About 1000, Lesac or Sesostris, king of Egypt, made rapid and extensive conquests. The Ethiopians conquered Egypt, and retained possession of it for 40 years. The Assyrians also conquered it, but the whole of it was regained by Psammetichus.

It again became the prey of a foreign conqueror, when Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, entered it. The dynasty of the Ptolemies held it for a long time, Cleopatra gave her kingdom brilliancy, but the Romans mastered it 30 B. C. When the hold of Rome was relinquished, the Saracens, under Omar, seized it, 640. The Fatimites gave place to the Mamelukes in 1250. These last were foreign soldiers, employed by the Fatimite princes, and they held the kingdom until it was wrested from them by Selim I, emperor of the Turks, in 1517. In 1798, the French, having resolved to attack the British possessions in India, it was determined to seize upon Egypt that, by carrying on the commerce of the East through the Red Sea, the new French Colony should become the grand mart where all Europe might be supplied with Indian articles, cheaper than they could be rendered by the British, while, as a military post, it could, at all times, transport auxiliaries to the coast of Coromandel. On the 20th of May, 1798, Bonaparte put to sea on board the *l'Orient* of 120 guns, bearing the flag of admiral Brueys, who was to take command of the fleet then assembling from the different ports of France, and which was to consist of ten 74's, 2 ships of 80 guns, 2 Venetian vessels of 64 guns, 14 frigates, 72 Corvettes, &c., and 400 transports from Toulon, Genoa, Ajaccio, Civita Vecchia—an armament containing 40,000 soldiers, and 10,000 sailors.

On the evening of the 1st of July, Bonaparte made arrangements for landing at Marabout. They were at a distance of about three leagues from the shore; the wind was northerly, and blew with violence, and the debarkation perilous and difficult; the sea was covered with boats which stemmed the impetuous waves and currents. Early in the morning (July 2), the gen-

eral-in-chief landed at the head of the foremost troops, who formed, with the greatest promptitude in the desert, about three leagues from Alexandria. After some slight skirmishes, he advanced and invested Alexandria, where he established himself on the 5th, by a capitulation of the city and fortress. Having garrisoned Alexandria, which was left in the command of general Kleber, the army marched to Gizeh, Rosetta and other places, having been garrisoned by the French. Near the pyramids Bonaparte found that Murad Bey had assembled all his forces to oppose the further progress of the French. The Mamelukes, amounting to 10,000, fought with desperate but unavailing courage. Part of them were put to the sword or drowned in the Nile, while the remnant, under the conduct of Murad Bey, retreated to Upper Egypt. The *Battle of the Pyramids* was a hard-fought conflict. Bonaparte entered Cairo in triumph, and was waited upon by the magistrates and chief men. The French troops were now formed into 3 divisions, one of which, under General Dessaix, was sent to pursue the fugitive Mamelukes; the second was left at Cairo, and the third followed Ibrahim Bey, who had fled, and so precipitately, that he could not be overtaken. Returning to Cairo, Bonaparte employed himself in arranging the details of the government of Lower Egypt, sending garrisons, establishing lazarettos, &c.

Soon after the battle of the Nile, an insurrection broke out in Cairo which Bonaparte hastened to quell. When the French gained their victory at Aboukir, and took the fort from the enemy, their power in Egypt appeared to be firmly established. Soon after this, the losses of the French in Italy, and the dangers which appeared to threaten France, induced Bonaparte to return home, a privilege which was granted him in the commencement, and the chief command was committed to Kleber in a general order, dated Aug. 22, 1799. One day Massena, having asked what sort of a man general Kleber, of whom such various accounts had been given, in reality was, the first consul replied: "Picture to yourself a man of lofty stature, of an imposing figure—the finest military man you ever saw; talented, well-instructed, and capable of forming a correct judgment of any thing at a glance; a man who, like you, has commenced his career in a good school—the infantry—and who is a good manœuverer, although educated in Austria; but indolent, excessively proud, and sarcastic. He is a man, who, in time of war, by trifling and joking, and

heaping ridicule on all with whom he deals, suffers himself to go to the very edge of the ditch; when, generally, his self-love comes to the rescue, his talent rallies, and he sometimes does very fine things, as you have been told."

The condition of the French troops becoming every moment more critical, after various conferences with Sir Sidney Smith, it was agreed that after a truce of three months, the French should evacuate Egypt, and accordingly the treaty was signed at El-Arish, Jan. 24, 1800. Kleber wrote a letter to the French directory, stating the miserable condition of the French army, and urging the ratification of the treaty of El-Arish. This letter, however, fell into the hands of the English admiral Keith, and having been transmitted to the British government, they refused to allow the French any means of saving themselves, except by surrendering as prisoners of war. Sir Sidney Smith hastened to inform the French of the views of his government. A few days after, the lieutenant of the *Tiger* (an English vessel), sent general Kleber a letter, written by admiral Keith, under date of Minorca, Jan. 8, notifying to him the only conditions on which the British government would recognise the capitulation.

General Kleber, shortly before this, enslaved by a secret spirit of jealousy, which perhaps, he dared not confess to himself, had been following blindly a fatal path, in which his fame was threatened. A better day arose; the honor of his nation was menaced, and the French troops were perfidiously commanded to lay down their arms. The discontented Kleber—Kleber, the humorist—instantly became another man. The patriotic Frenchman, the able and heroic leader, re-appeared. The order of the day was conveyed by the letter of admiral Keith, and Kleber contented himself with adding these words: "Soldiers! the only reply to insolence like this is victory! Prepare to fight." And never were soldiers better prepared. Indignation ran through every rank. The Turks should pay dearly for the bad faith of their allies. Kleber declared that he should regard the least advance on the part of the Turks as a hostile movement. Disregarding this warning, Youssef-Pacha, the grand vizier, repaired to El-Hancka with his whole army. His van-guard was within two leagues of Cairo. Firmans circulated in the provinces and even in Cairo itself, excited the people to insurrection. Civil and religious influences increased the danger of the French. Time pressed, the troops summoned by Kleber, appeared in small detach-

ments, but still they were animated by one spirit. 10,000 men did not hesitate to attack an army which the Turks and English themselves have estimated at from 40 to 60,000. At the ancient Heliopolis, Kleber prepared for combat. How well he was seconded may be inferred from the names of the officers next in command to him, viz. Régnier, Friant, Lelerc, Belliard, Donzelot, and La Grange. With a trifling loss on their part, the French routed the enemy, and killed and wounded 6,000. The French were again in firm possession of a reconquered country, and Murad Bey became their faithful ally.

Writers who think to honor Kleber, by representing him as the enemy of Bonaparte, affect to say, that he conceived the resolution of keeping Egypt, "out of hatred to the man who had usurped the sovereignty in France." To obscure the glory of him whom they accuse, they darken the character of the man they would eulogize. They say also, with very little truth, that "the talents of Kleber had excited the jealousy of Bonaparte." But what points of comparison could be established between them? What victories had Kleber gained to rank them with the two campaigns of Italy, or the single one of Egypt? Kleber had never commanded in chief. Often had the chief command been offered him, and as often had he refused—a singular trait of that pride which disdains to command, and yet will not bend to obedience. Employed in a secondary rank by preference, he revenged himself for this voluntary inferiority by epigrams upon the officer above him, whether Beurnonville, Jourdan, or Moreau himself. In Egypt his powers of sarcasm were employed in vain against a man who feared them not. If, at a later period, he denounced Bonaparte to the executive Directory, he had before, in a frank and bold letter, denounced, if we may use the expression, the Directory to general Bonaparte, and this was the political confidence of a clear-sighted man, who, beholding in the General, the future fortunate leader of a party, predicted the fate which awaited him. On his part, the General, appreciating Kleber, made use of him without fear, and pardoned his faults in consideration of his good qualities. He feared not to debase himself in making advances. Some reproaches, addressed to Kleber on the subject of his administration in Egypt having wounded his feelings to such a degree that he was about to leave the army, Bonaparte wrote; "On the soil of Egypt, the clouds pass away in six hours: were they on my side, they should dissipate in

three." This was the conduct of Bonaparte towards the man whose rivalry he was accused of fearing.

Kleber made many wise regulations to strengthen his administration. Meanwhile Europe had heard the news of the battle of Heliopolis and its results. The violation of national rights had yielded to the British government but unsavory and bloody fruits, and they could not but regard with regret the destruction of a fine Ottoman army 40,000 strong. General Kleber, having gained, by chance, minute information of the views of the English, was taking a course which gave general satisfaction, when the dagger of a Mussulman assassin deprived the army of a leader, and France of the possession of Egypt. The fatal news circulated with rapidity; grief and indignation were general, and at the end of some hours the criminal was seized, and it was proved that the murderer, Suliman El-Alepi, who was sent from Gazah to Cairo, was only a fanatic subaltern, who, intoxicated with temporal and spiritual promises, and maddened by the incendiary firmans of the Turkish government, pretended to punish, in the person of Kleber, the enemy of the prophet, and the conqueror of the grand vizier.

After the revolt of Cairo in 1798, the Scheiks having come to implore the pardon of Bonaparte, the latter treated with peculiar respect an old man of the party, the Scheik Sada. He raised him, kissed, and embraced him. When they had retired, he said to Kleber; "Do you know that old fellow whom I honored so?" "No," —answered Kleber. "He is the ring-leader of the insurrection." "The deuce! I would have shot him." When, in 1800, Kleber, having retaken Cairo with an armed force, exacted as a punishment an extraordinary contribution of 4,000,000 francs, this same Sheick refused to pay the sum which was assessed upon him. In the first movement of anger, Kleber gave orders to have him bastinadoed, but, soon after, recollecting the conduct of Bonaparte, recalled them too late. When General Bonaparte heard of Kleber's death, his first words were: "This comes of the bastinado administered to the Scheik Sada." And in reality the assassin had been concealed in the mosque forty days. Similar fanatics had been previously sent to stab Bonaparte, but the Scheiks had prevented them.

The command of the French army devolved on general Abdallah Menon. In 1801 the English, determined to drive the French from Egypt, fitted out an expedition of which the

army was commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and the fleet by Lord Keith. On the 23d of February, 1801, the fleet weighed anchor, and on March 1 was anchored in Aboukir bay. On the 8th they landed, and on the 18th gained possession of the fort. On the 21st, general Menon attacked the English, but was completely defeated by them after a well-contested engagement. During the charge of cavalry, Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded; after having despatched his aides-de-camp he was alone, and some French dragoons attacked him, threw him from his horse, and attempted to cut him down. The gallant general, however, sprang up and wrested the sword from his antagonist, who was bayoneted by a soldier of the 42d. He died on the 28th, on board lord Keith's ship.

General Hutchinson succeeded to the command and resolved to reduce Lower Egypt. By the 19th of April, fort Sulien and Rosetta were captured, and the British proceeded to Rhamanich, where the French made a stand, but were vanquished, and retreated towards Cairo. On the 11th of May the army continued its march, and, on the 15th, intelligence being received that Belliard was in full march from Cairo, Hutchinson resolved to anticipate the attack; and, on the 16th, the Turks commenced the onset, the French took post in a wood of date trees near Elmenayer, but were compelled to retreat. The British were now joined by great numbers of Arabs. The camp was placed at Gizeh, and dispositions were made for invading Cairo; but the French garrison offered to capitulate. A convention was accordingly concluded on the 28th of June, with certain stipulations, but Menon not acceding to the surrender of Alexandria, Hutchinson invested that city with the co-operation of lord Keith and Coote, which enabled him to surround it, and Menon capitulated. Four weeks after the evacuation of Egypt by the French, the preliminaries of a treaty of peace were signed at London. The Egyptians were much attached to the French, and regretted them extremely, for both Bonaparte and Kleber, did all in their power, during their brief term of possession, to ameliorate the condition of the country.

EHRENSTROEM, a Swedish officer who was concerned in the conspiracy against the regency in 1793, for the purpose of raising the young king to the throne prematurely, and was conducted to the scaffold, where he was about to bend to the fatal stroke, when it was announced that his sentence was changed to per-

petual imprisonment. He was released by Gustavus IV.

ELBA (the ancient *Ilva*), a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany, to which it now belongs. It is 60 miles in circumference, and contains iron, silver, loadstone, and marble. The climate is mild. This island was allotted to Napoleon in 1814, on his abdication of the crown of France. He quitted it February 26, 1815.

EL DORADO. When the zeal for travels, conquests, and discoveries in America, first began to develop itself among the Spaniards and other nations of Europe, those who thirsted for adventure and aggrandizement were not content with the actual wonders of the New World, but they taxed their imaginations for the creation of realms in which the splendors of fairyland were surpassed. Various circumstances contributed to add authority and influence to these fables. The tale that is oftentimes repeated, is generally regarded as true, particularly when the narrators are skilful, and have weighty reasons for disguising the truth. These were not wanting with regard to the fable of *El Dorado*, or the Golden Region. It was believed, currently, that somewhere in Guiana, there existed a kingdom the wealth of which surpassed that of any known region on the face of the globe. Along the whole coast of the Spanish Main, it was believed that, in the interior of the country, there existed a land whose importance and riches it was impossible to exaggerate. These rumors are said to have had reference to the kingdom of Bogota and Tunja, now New Grenada. What was rather singular with regard to *El Dorado*, was, that the nearer adventurers approached to it, the farther off it appeared to be. The Peruvians had accounts of its existence in the *Nuevo Reyno*; the adventurers of that country believed that it existed in Peru. In fact it appeared like the blessed isle of Indian song, which actually fled from the footsteps of pursuers.

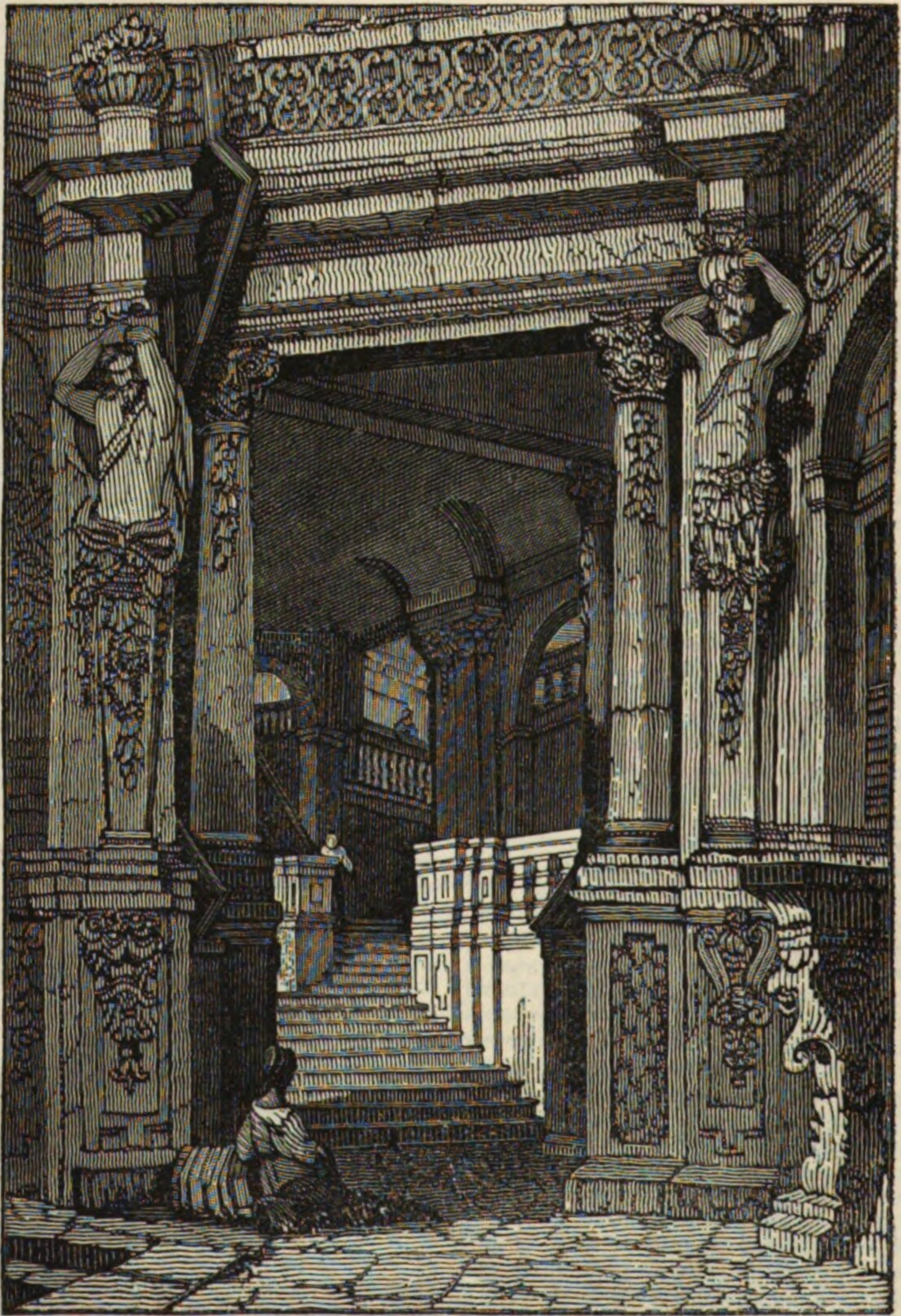
Imagination, however, soon supplied the proper data. Tired of profitless wanderings, the gold hunters fixed upon a certain region (in Guiana,) as the locality of the kingdom of *El Dorado*. Nor was it a very difficult matter to make maps of the country, to crowd it with lakes and rivers, to refine its inhabitants, to perfect its arts, and to heighten its splendor. The story ran thus. After the fall of the Incas, a younger brother of Atabalipa, collecting what treasures he could lay hands upon, fled to an inland country, and founded a magnificent em-

pire. This potentate was indifferently styled the Great Paytiti, the Great Moxo, the Enim or Great Paru. From interested motives, men of intelligence and reputation scrupled not to confirm the tales of this empire, and lend the sanction of their names to the most absurd and puerile fictions. Thus Sir Walter Raleigh, aware of the important results of colonizing Guiana, lured adventurers onward by displaying before them the most enticing pictures of the Gilded Monarch and his realm. He even did not hesitate to attempt to pass upon Queen Elizabeth as facts, the monstrous fables, which his heated mind was alone capable of receiving.

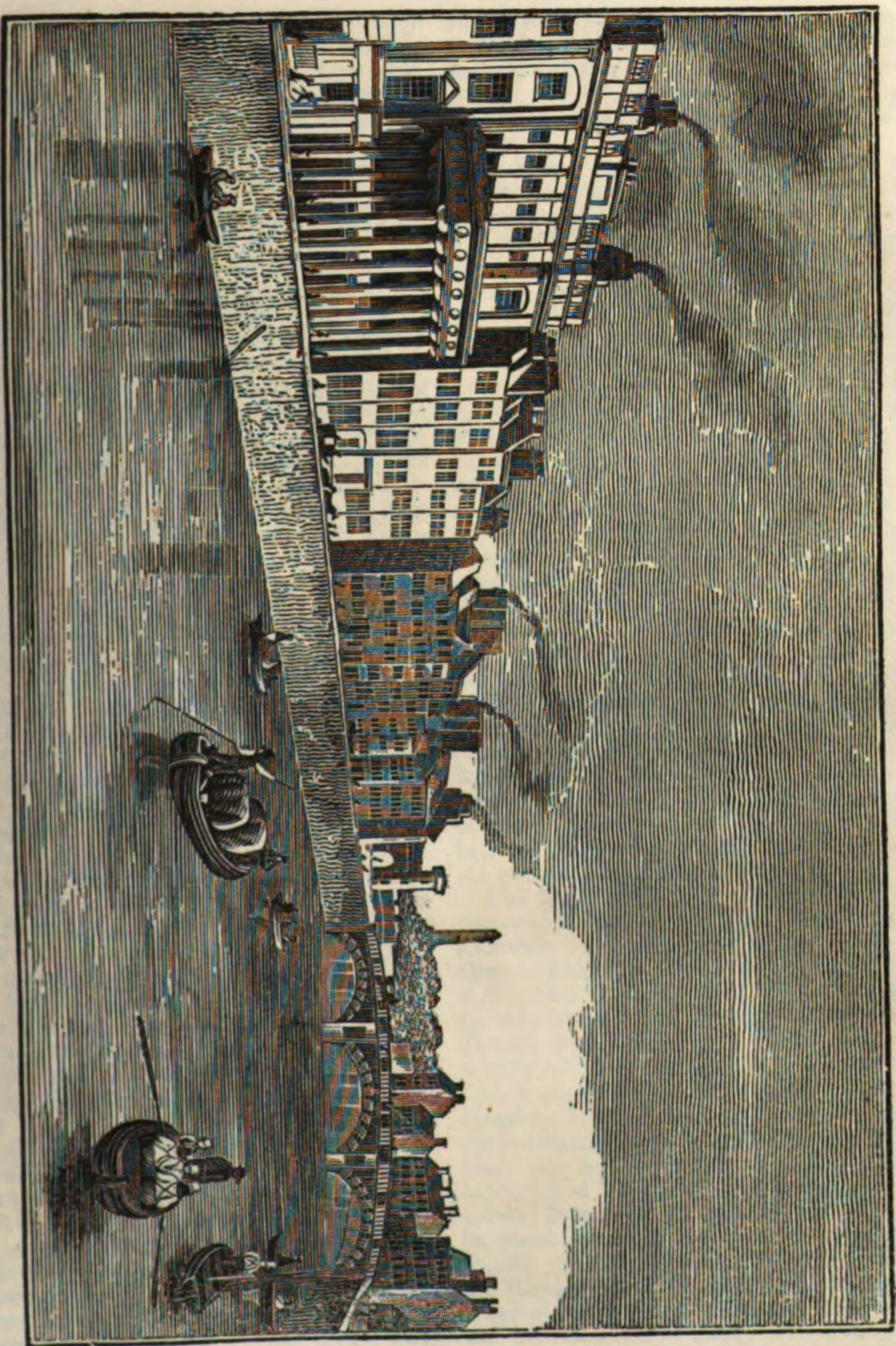
An unblushing impostor asserted that he had himself been in Manoa, the capital of the imaginary kingdom, and that in the street of silversmiths, no fewer than three thousand workmen were employed. This traveller was very minute in his details, and produced a map which he had projected, and which was marked with the situation of a hill of gold, one of silver, and one of salt. The gorgeous palace of the emperor was held on high by magnificent and symmetrical pillars of porphyry and alabaster, and encircled by galleries which were formed of ebony and cedar, curiously wrought. At about the period of Raleigh's first expedition, it was believed at Paraguay that the court of the Great Moxo had been actually discovered and visited. At this time the description of the interior varied a little from that which we have just given above. A vast lake of exquisite transparency and softness reflected the palace, which was built upon an island in its centre. The material of the edifice was snow-white marble of a peculiar brilliancy. Two towers guarded the entrance, standing on each side of a superb column, which shot up to the height twenty-five feet, and bore upon its capital an immense silver moon, while two living lions were attached by massy chains of solid gold to its pedestal. These animals, like the dragons of a fairy-tale, defended the entrance to a place which outshone the realms of fairy. We know not whether an acquaintance with magic was necessary to quiet the vigilance of these wild guards, or whether they were well-bred creatures, disposed to make allowances for the curiosity of visitors, and permit them an easy entrance into the palace of *El Dorado*. Be that as it may—having passed those guards, you entered a quadrangle, where you could not fail to be delighted with the freshness and shade of the green trees, and the fragrant coolness and musical murmur of a silver fountain, which gushed and



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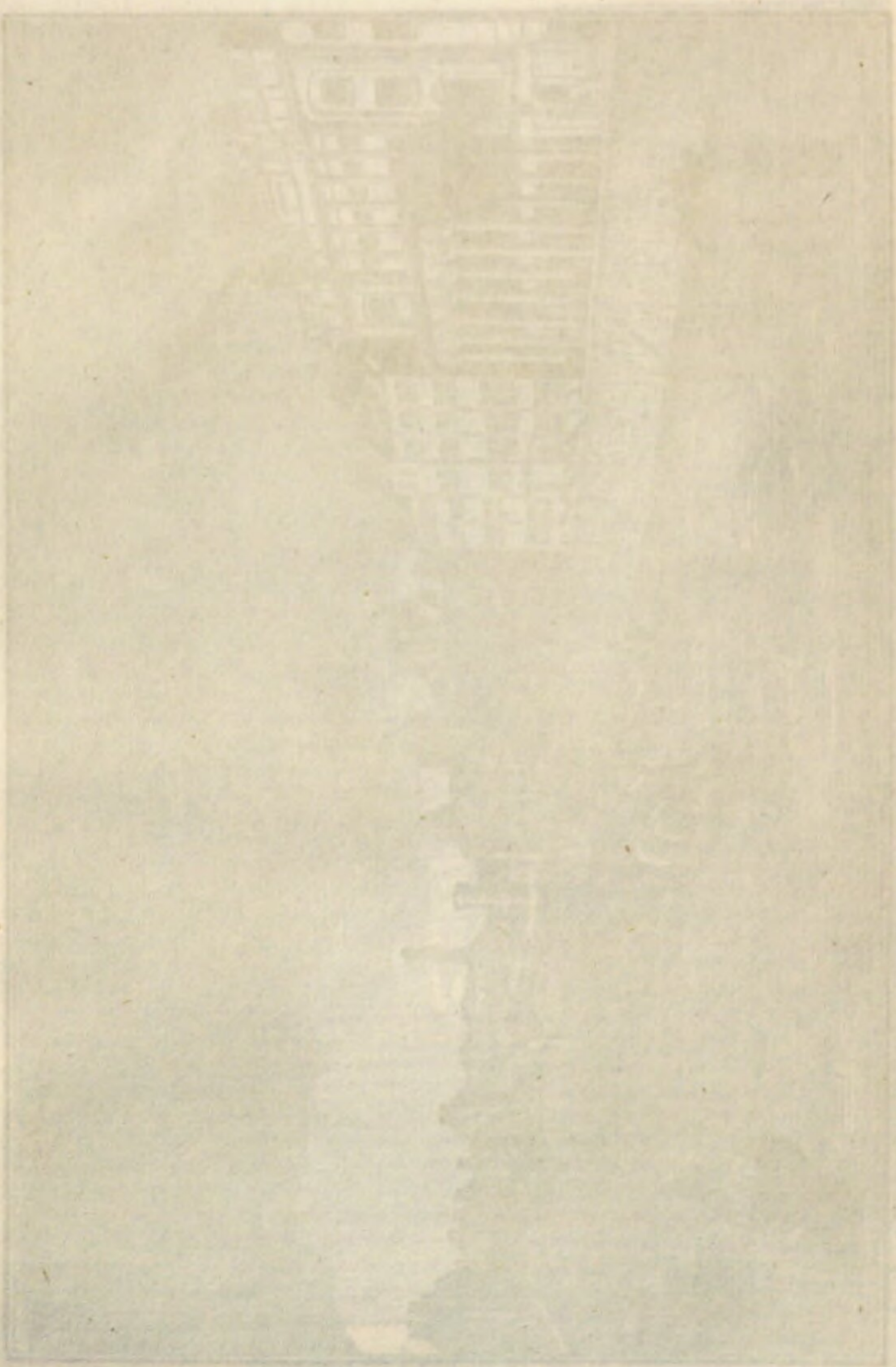


Dresden — Interior of the Palace.



Dublin — View of the Cloth Market on the Liffey.

Dublin — View of the Cloth Market and the Liffey.



gleamed through four golden pipes. A small copper gate, the bolt of which shot into a massy rock, hid the interior of the palace. This passed, the splendor of the internal arrangements dazzled and delighted. A vast altar, formed of solid silver, supported an immense golden sun, before which, four lamps were kept perpetually burning.

The lord of this magnificence was called *El Dorado*, literally, *The Gilded*, from the savage splendor of his costume, his naked body being daily anointed with costly gum, and then heaped with gold dust, until he presented the appearance of a golden statue. "But," Oviedo sagely remarks, "as this *kind of garment* would be uneasy to him while he slept, the prince washes himself every evening, and is gilded anew in the morning, which proves that the empire of *El Dorado* is infinitely rich in mines." This fable had its origin in the peculiar rites introduced by the worship of Bochica, as the high priest of this sect was accustomed, every morning, to anoint his hands and face with grease, and then heap them with gold dust. Another custom, spoken of by Humboldt, may have given rise to the fable of the *gilt man*. This distinguished traveller says, that in the wilder parts of Guiana, where *painting* the body is used instead of the practice of *tattooing*, the Indians smear their bodies with the fat of turtles, and then cover them with pieces of mica of a metallic lustre, brilliantly white as silver, and red as copper, so that they appear robed in a garment covered with gold and silver embroidery, when seen from a little distance.

Although productive of much mischief, the expeditions undertaken in the hope of discovering *El Dorado* did considerable service to the cause of science; and thus, by the agency of fiction, many important truths were brought to light. We shall speak of the different expeditions fitted out in search of *El Dorado*, the last of which, incredible as it may seem, was set on foot as lately as the year 1775. From this we may judge how firm was the belief in the existence of this fairy-land. The earliest enterprises of this nature attempted to reach the realm of the Great Moxo, somewhere in the direction of the eastern back of the Andes of New Granada. The captains Anasco and Ampudia, were despatched by Sebastian de Belalcazar, in 1535, to discover the *valley of Dorado*, in consequence of the flaming descriptions which an Indian of Tacumga had given of the riches and splendor of the Zaque, or the king of Cundinamarca. Diaz de Pineda (in 1536) gave rise to the idea that there were, to the

eastward of the Nevados of Tunguragua, Cayambe and Popayan, immense plains where the precious metals were found in abundance, and where gold, in particular, was so plentiful, that the inhabitants converted massy plates of it into armor.

In 1539, Gonzalo Pizarro, inflamed by the account of these treasures, set forth in search of them, and by chance, made the discovery of the American cinnamon trees. Francisco de Orellana set forth to reach the river of Amazons by the Napo. Expeditions were fitted out simultaneously from Venezuela, New Granada, Quito, Peru, Brazil, and the Rio de la Plata, having, for their sole object, the conquest of *Dorado*. The incursions to the south of Guaviare, the Rio Fragua, and the Caqueta, were declared to have procured proof not only of the existence of the city of *El Dorado*, but of the immense riches of the Manoas, the Omaguas, and the Guaypos. We discover proofs of accurate knowledge and careful research in the narratives of the voyages of Orellana, George von Specier, Hernan Perez de Quesada, and Philip von Hutten, undertaken in 1536, 1542, and 1545, although there is no lack of exaggeration and fable likewise. Those who sought the town of the Gilded Monarch, directed their steps to two points situated on the northeast and southwest of the Rio Negro; viz. to Parima, the early abode of the Manoas, who dwelt upon the banks of the Jurubesh. There exists now very little doubt that the whole of the country lying between the Amazon and Orinoco, was comprehended under the general name of the *Provinces of the Gilded King*.

The first voyage of Sir Walter Raleigh was undertaken in 1595. That enterprising and romantic man, who was in high favor with Queen Elizabeth of England, was tired of the dull realities of the Old World, and thirsted for adventure. He embraced the idea of *El Dorado* with ardor, as holding out something worthy of his attention. It is true that he had no definite ideas about the situation of the fabled kingdom, but he rushed into the adventure with the enthusiasm and ardor which distinguished him. He was, of course, disappointed, and probably found the affair, Gilded king, lake, city, palace, lions, gold mountains, and all, what we, in these commonplace, and degenerate days, should term a *bubble* or a *hoax*. Sir Walter Raleigh was a courtier, well versed in the ways of the world, and he cared not to endure the mortification of being ridiculed or pitied, on his return, for the failure of the expedition. He was determined to sacrifice truth to what he

considered expediency. Besides, he had formed the project of colonizing Guiana, which he saw would produce the happiest results, and he thought, that by holding out the golden purse of *El Dorado*, he should induce many to patronise his scheme.

We shall briefly trace the course of Sir Walter Raleigh, when, after having collected from Antonio de Berrio, whom he took prisoner in his incursion on the island of Trinidad, in 1595, and others, the sum of the knowledge possessed at that time upon the subject of Guiana and the adjacent countries, he set forth upon his celebrated expedition. He then entertained no doubts of the existence of the two great lakes, and the kingdom of the famous Inca, which was supposed to have been founded near the sources of the river Essequibo. Passing the river Guavapo, and the plains of Chaymas, Raleigh stopped at Morequito, where he was informed by an old man that there was no doubt that foreign nations had entered Guiana. The cataracts of Carony, a river which was supposed to be the shortest way to Macureguari and Manoa, towns situated on the banks of lakes Cassipa and Rupunuwini or *Dorado*, terminated this expedition.

We must be permitted to doubt almost every assertion made by Raleigh with regard to the results of this voyage. He was determined that his cause should lose nothing from excessive modesty, and consequently the style in which he speaks of Manoa is highly inflated. He heard of inland seas which he compares to the Caspian, and of "the imperial and golden city of Manoa." He styles the ruler of the magnificent country, "the emperor *Inga* of *Guyana*," and says that he had erected palaces of the most dazzling magnificence, said to surpass by far the superb palaces of his Peruvian ancestors. Raleigh, in his endeavors to influence the queen, neglected neither the arts of flattery, nor the embellishments of fiction. He says that to the barbarous nations he encountered, he showed the picture of the Queen, at which they exhibited "transports of joy." He asserts that he was informed that at the time of the conquest of Peru, there were prophecies "in their chiefest temples," which foretold the loss of the empire and the restoration of the *Ingas* (*Incas*) by Englishmen. He tells her Majesty that the Inca would probably pay yearly to England the sum of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, if she would place in his towns garrisons of three or four thousand English, under pretence of defending him against all enemies.

"It seemeth to me," he adds, "that this empire of Guiana is reserved for the English nation." From 1595 to 1617, Raleigh made four successive voyages to the Lower Orinoco. These attempts, which, however they were represented in England, were well understood in South America to have been fruitless, damped the ardor of adventurers who had formed projects for entering and conquering *El Dorado*. From this time there appeared none of those great combinations, and important expeditions which at first owed their origin to warm chimerical ideas; but at the same time, the golden hopes which had been awakened did not entirely disappear, and solitary enterprises were occasionally undertaken, under the sanction of various provincial governors.

In 1637, and 1638, father Acana, and father Fritz, severally undertook journeys to the lands of the Manoas, which were thought to be rife with gold, and by the magnificent accounts which they put in circulation, contrived to inflame anew the imaginations of adventurers. Very recently it was believed that the plains of Macas, to the east of the Cordilleras, contained the ruins of Logrono, a town situated in a gold region of prodigious value. In 1740, an idea was current that by going up the river Essequibo, *Dorado* might be reached from Dutch Guiana. The imagination of Don Manuel Centurion, governor of Santo Thome del Angostura, having been warmed by the current fables of the splendid lake of Manoa, the very existence of which was apochryphal, determined to set on foot some serious investigations. He used all his powers to awaken in the minds of the colonists an ardor equal to his own. An Ipurucoto Indian, by name Arimuicaipi, descended the Rio Carony, and, for reasons of his own, by the most bare-faced impositions, induced the Spaniards to believe that the tales of *El Dorado* hardly did justice to the splendor of the country of the Great Moxo. He declared that the whitish light in the clouds of Magellan, in the southern sky, was the reflection of the silvery rocks around which the waves of the Lake Parima swept. "This was describing in a very poetical manner," says Humboldt, "the splendor of the micaceous and talcky states of his country."

A well-meaning Indian chief, popularly termed Captain Jurado, endeavored to check the progress of the delusion, and tried to undeceive Governor Centurion. The adventurers embarked upon the Caura and Rio Paragua, but not only were disappointed in their expecta-

tions, but encountered the most dreadful sufferings which occasioned the death of several hundred persons. Notwithstanding the disadvantageous effects of these expeditions, they brought to light many important geographical facts. In 1775-1780, Nicholas Rodriguez and Antonio Santos, two men noted for their enterprise, were employed by the Spanish governor, and reached the Uraricuera and Rio Branco, after encountering many perils; but, of course, did not attain their objects.

The frequent occurrence of mica in Guiana contributed to confirm the opinions of those who believed it to be a region rich with gold, and thus, as in many other cases, want of scientific knowledge led to the most absurd ideas, and the most deplorable results. The peak of Mount Calitamini at sunset gleams as if it were incrustated with precious metal, or ornamented with a coronet of diamonds. The islets of mica-slate in the Lake Amucu, are fabled by the natives, to increase the silver gleams of the clouds in the southern sky by their powerful reflection. Raleigh says that every mountain, and every stone in the forests of Orinoco, had all the sparkling brilliancy of the precious metals. Those travellers who gave the most glowing descriptions of the riches of Guiana and *El Dorado*, were those who, on other subjects, made no scruple of violating truth for the sake of enhancing the effects of their narrations. Diego de Ordaz, the famous *Conquistador* of Mexico, in 1531, undertook a voyage of discovery along the banks of the Orinoco. This gentleman boastingly declared that he had taken sulphur out of the Peak of Popocatepetl, and was allowed by the emperor, Charles V, to carry a flaming volcano in his coat of arms. He obtained a commission to rule over all the country which he could subdue by his arms between Brazil and the coast of Venezuela, and began his voyage by the mouth of the river Marañon. Here the natives displayed to his admiring eyes, "emeralds as big as a man's fist." These were doubtless no other than pieces of compact feldspar, a mineral found in great profusion at the mouth of the river Topayas. The Indians informed Ordaz that in travelling to the westward he would find a mountain of emerald, but a shipwreck destroyed the hopes of the party.

The Spanish adventurers firmly believed in the existence of mountains composed, principally, if not wholly, of gold, silver, emerald, &c. Sometimes, natural appearances, easily explained, gave rise to these illusions, but frequently, there was no foundation whatever for

the belief. Acunha says that north of the junction of the Curuputuba and Amazon, the immense mountain of Paraguaxo, when the rays of the sun fell upon it, displayed the most beautiful colors, emitting from time to time, tremendous bellowings. The Indians, who were accustomed to fasten upon their skins gold spangles and powder, informed the Spaniards, that they obtained it by tearing up the grass and earth in a certain plain, and washing it. But it is possible that what was imagined to be gold, was no other than mica, which the natives of Rio Caura are said still to use by way of ornamenting their bodies, and heightening the effect of their painting.

In tracing the progress of the famous delusion of *El Dorado*, we cannot fail to be surprised at the credulity of some adventurers, and the audacity of others. The expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh was without doubt, the most important undertaken; and the influence which it exerted was beneficial in deterring men from making those combined efforts which could not have failed in terminating ruinously. We cannot doubt, that Raleigh was himself grossly deceived, nor that he endeavored to practice upon others the imposition from which he had himself suffered. It is no excuse to say that he misrepresented things for a good end, and the delinquency of this celebrated man in this respect weakens considerably the interest which the concluding events of his life are calculated to awaken.

The following is briefly his own description of Guiana. The empire of Guiana is directly east from Peru towards the sea, and lieth under the equinoctial line, and it hath more abundance of gold than any part of Peru, and as many, or more great cities than ever Peru had when it flourished most. It is governed by the same laws, and the emperor and people observe the same religion, and the same form and policies in government as was used in Peru, not differing in any part; and as I have been assured by such of the Spaniards as have seen Manoa, the imperial city of Guiana, which the Spaniards call *El Dorado*, that for the greatness, the riches, and for the excellent seat, it far exceedeth any of the world, at least of so much of the world as is known to the Spanish nation. It is founded upon a lake of salt water of two hundred leagues long, like unto Mare Caspium (*the Caspian Sea*); and if we compare it to that of Peru, and but read the report of Francisco Lopez, and others, it will seem more than credible. Raleigh repeats the wonderful stories told of

Manoa by Martinez, a Spaniard who informed him that he had spent seven months in the empire and who first gave it the name of El Dorado. Martinez gave by no means a flattering character to the inhabitants of Guiana, who, he said were a set of inveterate drunkards. According to him, at times of solemn festival, the higher officers of the empire caroused with the king. All who pledged him were stripped, and having their bodies anointed with a costly balsam, the servants of the emperor blew gold dust upon them, making use, for this purpose of certain hollow canes or reeds. Then glittering from head to foot, they sat down by twenties and hundreds, and drank sometimes for six or seven days. Martinez said that he named the empire El Dorado on account of the quantity of gold which he found in the temples, and throughout the city; plates, armor, and shields, being formed of the precious metal.

Raleigh speaks of a race whose heads did not appear above their shoulders, and adds, "though it may be thought a mere fable, yet for mine own part I am resolved it is true." "They are called Ewaipanoma. They are reported to have eyes in their shoulders, and their mouths in the middle of their breasts, and that a long train of hair groweth backward between their shoulders." These people, however, were not pretended to be the inhabitants of the empire of the Gilded King.

Though we cannot fail to regret the waste of labor and life which the fable of *El Dorado* caused. Yet it must be confessed that it led to many scientific discoveries: But while many facts were brought forward, they were so mixed up with fables, defying almost all attempts to separate the evil from the good, that we cannot be much surprised at the erroneous ideas which prevailed up to a very late period. The penetration and knowledge of the nineteenth century have dissipated the golden clouds which overhung the haunted region of Guiana, and the Great Moxo, by common consent, is forever banished to the dreamed realms of fiction.

ELEUSIS (now *Lepsina*), was anciently, next to Athens, the principal city of Attica. It was here that the festivals of Ceres, the goddess of Nature, termed the *Eleusinian Mysteries*, were secretly celebrated in her temple which was surrounded by high walls. The manner of their celebration is unknown.

ELIJAH, the prophet, who rebuked the idolatries of Ahab, king of Israel, and Jehosaphat, king of Judah. He did not experience the pangs of death, but was taken up to heaven in

a fiery chariot. For his history see the 1st and 2d Books of Kings.

ELIO, Francisco Xavier, a Spaniard who opposed Napoleon in Spain, and the revolutionists in South America. On the restoration of Ferdinand VII, of Spain, he declared himself in favor of absolute monarchy, and committed many atrocities in putting down liberal principles. The revival of the constitution of Cadiz put an end to his career. He was tried for exciting a movement in favor of absolute monarchy, and put to death, Sept 3d, 1832.

ELIOT, John, a native of England, was born in 1604, and was educated at Cambridge. He came to America in 1631, and was settled as minister of the church in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He mastered the Indian language, and published an Indian Bible and grammar, and was indefatigable in preaching the gospel to the savages. The great apostle and friend of the Indians died May 20, 1690. His works were voluminous.

ELIOTT, George Augustus, lord Heathfield, was born at Stubbs, in Scotland, in 1718, and educated at Leyden, after which he entered into the Prussian service. Having returned to Scotland, he joined, in 1733, the corps of engineers, and afterward became adjutant to a corps of horse-grenadiers, in which capacity he distinguished himself at Dettingen where he was wounded. In this regiment he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, in 1757, was appointed to the command of a regiment of light-horse, which he had himself raised. On his return from Germany, he was sent to Havana, and, at the peace, the king conferred on his regiment the title of "royal." In 1775, he was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, and was soon after made governor of Gibraltar, which fortress he bravely defended against the combined forces of France and Spain. He died at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 6th, 1790. He never indulged in the pleasures of the table, his food consisting of vegetables and water. Ever vigilant and active, he never slept more than four hours at a time.

ELIS, a district in the western part of the Peloponnesus, bounded east by Arcadia, south by Messenia.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, one of the most distinguished of female sovereigns, the daughter of Henry VIII, by Anne Boleyn, was born in 1533. She was educated in the protestant religion, and, by the last will of her father, was nominated third in the succession. During the reign of Mary, she was treated with

great severity, and attempts were made to draw her into a snare on the subject of religion, so as to prosecute her for heresy; but by uncommon prudence she escaped these designs. She had received an admirable education, and was well versed in classical literature for which she had an unaffected fondness. In 1558, on the death of Mary, she succeeded to the throne. She refused all matrimonial overtures, yet was supposed to be pleased with such addresses. By the vigilance of her government she preserved her dominions in peace, repelled the attempts of the Spaniards, and was considered the patroness of the reformed church. With regard to the execution of Mary, queen of Scots, she endeavored to shift the odium from herself, and attributed it to a mistake of her secretary Davison, by whom the warrant was furthered. The execution of Essex (see *Devereux*) was a blow from which she never recovered. She died, March 24, 1603. Masculine as her mind was, she was yet enough of woman to be fond of flattery and dress. Shakspeare, whom she patronized, has paid her a compliment in one of 'he most pleasing of his dramas—the *Midsummer's Night's Dream*. Elizabeth is the "fair vestal, throned in the west," who is proof against the arrows of Cupid.

ELIZABETH PETROWNA, daughter of Peter the Great and Catharine I, was born in 1703. After the death of Anne, who appointed for her successor, Ivan, son of her niece Anne, the wife of Antony Ulrich, duke of Brunswick, the latter proclaimed herself regent during the minority of her son. A conspiracy was formed, the regent and her son imprisoned, and Elizabeth Petrowna proclaimed empress, in 1741. Elizabeth was ambitious of being considered the most beautiful woman in her empire, and engaged in the seven years' war, in consequence of a personal sarcasm of Frederick the Great. She did not, however, gain any decisive advantage, and died Dec. 29, 1761, at the age of 52, after a reign of 20 years. Her life was passed in licentious indulgences.

ELIZABETH, Philippine Marie Hélène of France, Madame, the sister of Louis XVI, was born May 23d, 1764. Although mild, virtuous, benevolent, and inoffensive, she perished by the guillotine, May 10, 1794.

ELIZABETHTOWN, in Essex county, New Jersey, 14 miles S. S. W. of New York, contains 3,445 inhabitants. It is a flourishing and pleasant place, and the oldest town in the state, having been settled by emigrants from Long Island in 1664.

ELLENBOROUGH, Edward Law, lord, was born in 1748, at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland. He was educated at Cambridge, and early admitted to the bar. He was counsel for Warren Hastings in 1785, assisted by Plomer and Dallas, and his client was acquitted. His fortune was now fixed. In 1801 he was made attorney general, and the following year succeeded lord Kenyon, as lord chief justice of the king's bench, and was created baron. He died Dec. 13, 1818.

ELLERY, William, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence, born at Newport, R. I., Dec. 22, 1727, and was educated at Harvard College, studied law, became a member of Congress in 1776, and served in that body until 1785, when he was appointed chief justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island. Afterwards he accepted the office of Collector of Customs in his native town, and died at the age of 92, Feb. 15, 1820.

ELLIOT, Stephen, an American botanist, and man of letters, was born at Beaufort, S. C., in 1771, and educated at Yale College. He early devoted his attention to natural history. As a member of the State legislature, he was distinguished for patriotism, learning and ability. He was president of the State bank, member of several literary and scientific societies, and editor of the *Southern Review*, and he received the degree of L. L. D. from Yale College. He died in the early part of 1830.

ELLSWORTH, Oliver, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. He was the son of a farmer, and devoted his early years alternately to literature and agriculture. He was educated at Yale and Princeton Colleges, the former of which he entered at the age of 17, and was admitted to the bar, after the usual preparatory study, in 1771, in the county of Hartford, Connecticut, and was appointed state attorney. An ardent friend of freedom, he served in the revolutionary army, was a member of the general assembly of Connecticut, and a delegate to the Congress of the United States. He was made member of the Council and judge of the Superior Court of his native state, assisted in framing the federal convention, was chosen senator in the first congress, and held his seat throughout Washington's administration. He was appointed chief justice of the United States on the resignation of Mr. Jay, and was one of the envoys sent to France in 1799, to procure the adjustment of the differences which threatened a very serious termination. Having returned to his native state, he died in 1807, in the 63d year of his age.

ELSINORE, ELSINEUR, or HELSINGÖR, a Danish seaport, situated on the east coast of the island of Zealand, where vessels passing up or down the Baltic stop to pay toll or procure stores. The annual amount of toll is from 600,000 to 700,000 dollars. Pop. 7000.

EMANUEL THE GREAT, king of Portugal, ascended the throne in 1495. During his reign the discoveries and exploits of Portuguese navigators and commanders, opened the wealth of America and the East Indies to Portugal. Every thing seemed to flourish, and the period merited the title which was given it—"the golden age of Portugal." Emanuel died Dec. 13, 1521. He acquired renown by his expulsion of the Moors, and his patronage of men of letters.

EMMET, Thomas Addis, born in Cork, Ireland, in 1765. He was designed for the medical profession, but the death of his elder brother, a member of the bar, induced him to turn his attention to the study of the law. He pursued it with success and commenced practice in Dublin. In 1795, Emmet joined the association of United Irishmen, and was arrested March 12, 1798. Oliver Bond, doctor Macneven, and others, were arrested at the same time. *Emmet was imprisoned for a long time in Fort George, in the county of Nairn, Scotland, but with his wife, who had shared his confinement, having been finally liberated, he came to New York in Nov., 1804. Emmet here successfully practised law, and in 1812 was appointed attorney-general of the State of New York. He died in the 63d year of his age, Nov. 14, 1827, during the trial of an important case. In private life he was beloved, and in public esteemed and respected.

EMS, a watering place in the duchy of Nassau, which is surrounded by enchanting scenery.

ENGHIEN, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, duke of, born at Chantilly, Aug. 2, 1772, was the son of Louis Henry Joseph Condé, duke of Bourbon, a descendant of the great Condé. He served in various campaigns, particularly distinguished himself under his grandfather. In 1804 he went to Ettenheim *incog.*, and married the princess Charlotte de Rohan Rochefort. At this time the life of Bonaparte was threatened, and the English, in particular, hinted at his probable assassination. The duke D' Enghien, having fallen under suspicion, was arrested at Ettenheim, in the neutral territory of Baden, brought to Vincennes at midnight, tried with much informality, condemned to death, and shot the next morning, the whole affair having been conducted, to say the least,

with ungenerous haste. No action of Napoleon's has excited so much discussion as this. Some writers laid the whole blame of the transaction upon the emperor, and others endeavoring to free him altogether from the charge. An actual conspiracy, supported by English money, had been discovered at Paris, that of Georges. By this conspiracy England had been taken, by *flagrante delicto*, in Paris itself. The same spirit which had sent Georges from London to France, was to be found in the cabinet of all the British embassies in Germany. Peculiar circumstances induced M. Réal, then chief of the police, to send a trusty agent to find out whether the duke of Enghien was always at Ettenheim, and what were his relations and his habits. An officer of the *gendarmérie* was entrusted with this mission, and this was the foundation of all the evil. On his way to Strasburg, this officer heard it mentioned as a notorious fact, that the duke d' Enghien was in the habit of attending the theatre in that city. The spy sent to Ettenheim reached it with prejudices which the least indications will increase. He learns that there are some emigrants in the neighborhood of the duke d' Enghien, that he invariably gives them the warmest reception when they visit him, and that the duke is frequently absent for days at a time. It appeared afterwards that from time to time, a passion for hunting kept the duke for several successive days in the mountains of the Black Forest. This was not all. The imperfect pronunciation of the Germans gave the officer to suppose, then an obscure person in the suite of the duke, a M. de Thumery, was no other than general Dumourier. The union of these particulars alarmed the officer, who, with more zeal than truth, created fearful phantoms out of innocent appearances. The judgment of the first consul was obscured by the rapidity with which his imagination moved, causing him to take for incontestible facts, stories which had but vague conjecture for their foundation. Thus he soon arrived at his conclusions. "In 60 hours one can come from Strasburg to Paris. It requires but five days to go and return. The unknown personage (afterwards proved to be Pichegru), who was received with so much respect by Georges, is the duke d' Enghien. The duke is the prime mover of the conspiracy, the soul of it, at least one of the first accomplices." These were the ideas which presented themselves to the first consul, and it must be confessed that the supposed presence of Dumourier at Ettenheim was a circumstance of weight. The fact,

if it had been true, and the first consul believed it to be so, would have added to the suspicions of which the duke d' Enghien was the subject.

But here it may be objected that these suspicions were without foundation, that the first consul ought to have known it, because the *chargé* of foreign affairs at Carlsruhe wrote that the duke of Enghien was leading the most quiet and retired life at Ettenheim. It will be conceded that his objection has little force; for might not the duke d' Enghien be concerned in the conspiracies against Bonaparte, have an understanding with the emigrants in his neighborhood, entertain Dumourier in his train, either under his own or another name, and yet find no occasion to change the external and regular order of his life?

There was another cause which acted upon the determination of the first consul, and which has hitherto been passed over in total silence. The conspiracy against the first consul was nurtured in England, but its branches spread in every direction. In England conspirators were pensioned; in Austria, battalions were raised. On one side, were plots; on the other, conspiracies: danger was everywhere, and perils were daily augmenting. How could the first consul imagine that the duke of Enghien, a prince of the house of France, an officer of the English army, was ignorant of the preparations which were on foot? In the eyes of Bonaparte the cabinets of London and Vienna acted in concert. How could he persuade himself that a Bourbon, placed at Ettenheim, should refuse to participate in the association? Sir Walter Scott himself believed that the duke was established at Ettenheim for the purpose of putting himself at the head of the royalists in that quarter, or of presenting himself, if affairs required it, to those of Paris. The discussion between Austria and France had come almost to menaces. On the 9th of March Bonaparte addressed to the emperor of Germany a summons to explain himself. On the 10th was given the fatal order relative to the duke of Enghien. Who can say that these two ideas were strangers to each other? That the greatness of the perils which surrounded Bonaparte did not contribute to the violence of the means which he employed to oppose them, and make his enemies tremble? Who would venture to assert that Austria, always so intimately connected with England, had no knowledge, not assuredly of the plots of assassination, but of the various hostile plans employed against the first consul, and did not hold herself in readiness to yield to the current of

events? In the midst of these circumstances, the reports of the agent sent to Ettenheim were submitted to the first consul. Instantly a fearful resolution was taken, and the order given for the seizure of the duke.

How was this resolution taken? Was it the result of a sudden movement on the part of Bonaparte, or was it determined by the deliberations of a council? The orders for the minister of war were dictated, at 10 P. M. by the first consul on issuing from a cabinet conference at which were present the two consuls, Talleyrand, the chief justice, and Fouché, who was then only a senator. Had they been assembled by special convocation, or by chance? This is of little consequence. But what passed at this conference? It is here the interpretations of jealousy and hate begin. Is it true, as some memoirs have asserted, that the minister of foreign affairs, after a report upon the general state of Europe, concluded by counselling the violation of a neutral territory? Is it true, as some have asserted, that Fouché, in order to create embarrassment, and make himself necessary in the post which he had formerly occupied, warmly advocated a measure which he would soon be the first to denounce? Is it true that the opposition of Cambacères to the seizure of the duke upon a neutral territory, drew down upon him the famous apostrophe of Bonaparte; "you have become very avaricious of the blood of the Bourbons."

Bonaparte might have said: "The Bourbons have sworn to destroy me, they have devoted my heart to the steel of their satellites, they have willed my assassination. Well! let them tremble in turn! I—I can also assassinate. I have only to stretch forth my hand to seize one of them—I *will* seize him, I *will* destroy him, and they shall feel that they can no longer attempt my life with impunity." Perhaps, "in the very whirlwind of his passion," an infernal spirit, in order to strengthen him, may have whispered cool reflections: "The divorce between France and the eldest branch of the Bourbons seems definitive. The state of inaction to which the princes of this branch have been condemned has destroyed all sympathy between them and heroic France. The name of Condé, on the contrary, recalls more vividly, the glory of arms. It recalls even the last wars. The grandfather and the grandson have fought among the brave, against the brave. There is here a possibility of reconciliation—a germ of sympathy. It is this branch which I must destroy, even to the last shoot. It will be a

crime, a great crime, but a state crime, a political crime. It will spread consternation in France even among my most devoted friends; it will stupify all Europe; but only for a moment; for to-morrow, other occurrences will concentrate the attention of all Europe, to-morrow it will be apprised of the new crimes of England, and the death of the duke of Enghien will be lost in the various events which fortune seems to prepare expressly for the purposes of concealment and oblivion."

On the 15th of March the duke of Enghien was seized at Ettenheim and brought to Strasburg. From Strasburg he was, on the 18th transferred to Paris, where he arrived the 20th, and thence was sent to the castle of Vincennes. The governor of Paris appointed a council of war which assembled in the night. The prince was condemned to death, and the sentence was immediately executed. In a proceeding dictated by policy legal formalities are rarely observed. They were not in the case of the duke of Enghien. The prisoner of St. Helena continually justified himself by saying that the prince was tried "by a competent tribunal." The competence of the tribunal is a very doubtful matter, but could it be settled, according to the wishes of Napoleon, there would still remain in this affair, the infraction of the laws which protect the accused. The duke had no defender. Napoleon, it is true, has said, "If guilty, the commission did right in condemning him to death. If innocent, it should have acquitted him, for no order can justify the conscience of a judge." What a lesson for magistrates, for commissions or counsels of war, which should be tempted to make the scales of justice move in accordance with the interests or the passions of governments.

ENGLAND contains 40 counties, with a population of 13,089,338. The counties are Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Surry, Kent, Sussex, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall. The aspect of the country is various, but generally pleasantly diversified with hills and verdant plains. The climate, though moist and change-

able, is healthy. The agricultural productions are grain, wool, horned cattle, and horses. Among the minerals are coal, copper, tin, iron, and lead. The inland navigation of England is admirable for the number and excellence of its canals, and the communication between commercial places is facilitated by the perfect condition of the roads. The commerce of England exceeds that of any other nation on the face of the globe, and the English have in consequence been naturally called "a nation of shopkeepers." The six most important articles of manufacture are woollens, cotton, silk, hardware, earthenware, and glass. Episcopacy is the established religion, but there is a great number of dissenters, Catholics, independents, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, and Jews. Education in England is by no means neglected, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge being the richest institutions in the world. The exports of Great Britain amount annually to £37,000,000, and the imports to about £25,000,000. (For the history of England, &c. See *Britain*.)

ENGLAND NEW; this name was given by Charles I, of England, to that part of N. America which now includes the States of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut.

ENOCH, a patriarch who lived before the deluge.

ENOS, the son of Seth, and father of C. Han. He lived to the age of 905 years.

EPAMINONDAS, a famous Theban descended from the ancient kings of Bœotia. He was celebrated for his private virtues and military accomplishments. His love of truth was so great that he was never known to give utterance to a falsehood. He formed a most sacred and inviolable friendship with Pelopidas whose life he saved in battle. By his advice Pelopidas delivered Thebes from the power of Lacedæmon. This was the signal of war. Epaminondas was placed at the head of the Theban armies, and defeated the Spartans in the celebrated battle of Leuctra, about 370 B. C. Epaminondas entered the territories of Lacedæmon with 50,000 men. Here he gained many friends and partisans, but, at his return from Thebes, he was seized as a traitor for violating the laws of his country. While he was making the Theban army victorious on every side, he neglected the law which forbade any citizen to retain in his hands the supreme power for more than one month, and all his

eminent services seemed unable to redeem him from death. He paid implicit obedience to the laws of his country, and only begged of his judges that it might be inscribed on his tomb, that he had suffered death for saving his country from ruin. This animated reproach was felt; he was pardoned, and invested again with sovereign power. He was successful in a war with Thessaly, and again engaged against the Lacedæmonians. The hostile armies met near Mantinea 363 B. C. and while Epaminondas was fighting bravely in the thickest of the enemy, he received a fatal wound in the breast, and expired with joy on hearing that the Bæotians had obtained the victory. On hearing his friends regret that he had left no children, he said; "I leave behind me two immortal daughters, the victories of Leuctra and Mantinea."

EPEE, Charles Michael, abbé de l', was born at Versailles in 1712. None of the teachers who had been successful with deaf and dumb pupils, had published accounts of their method, so that De L' Epee was not indebted to them for the mode of instruction which he first employed upon two sisters. His zeal in the cause of those who were destitute of speech and hearing led him into pecuniary embarrassment. One incident in his life is peculiarly interesting. He met, one day, in the streets of Paris a deaf and dumb youth in the garb of a beggar whom he was convinced was the heir of the rich family of the Count of Solar. A law-suit followed, which was at first successful, but when the friends of Solar were dead, his property was again wrested from him, and he was compelled to enlist in the army as a curiaissier. Del' Epee died in 1789.

EPHESUS, the capital city of Ionia, famous for its splendid temple dedicated to the worship of Diana. This superb temple occupied 220 years in its erection, was 425 feet long, 200 broad and adorned with an immense number of lofty columns. It was burned by Erostratus 356 years B. C. to perpetuate his name. The paltry village of Aiasoluk occupies the site of the ancient city.

EPICTETUS, a stoic philosopher, born at Hieropolis, in Phrygia, A. D. 90. He was the slave of Epaphroditus, a freedman of Nero. His master once struck him a severe blow upon the leg. "You will break it," was the calm reply of the stoic. The brute repeated the blow and broke it. "Did I not tell you so?" was the quiet exclamation of the philosopher. He was afterwards freed, and made governor of Cappadocia A. D. 134.

EPICURUS, was born at Gargettus, near Athens, 342 B. C. In the 36th year of his age he opened his school in an Athenian garden. He taught his scholars that the *summum bonum* consisted in happiness; but that happiness did not spring from sensual enjoyments but from a practice of the virtues. He commended wisdom, was temperate, moderate, gentle, firm, and fearless of death. He died 270 B. C., and had many followers.

EPIRUS, a province on the borders of Greece, the most southerly portion of the modern Albania. This country was first inhabited by the Chaones, and the kingdom of Epirus may be said to have begun with Pyrrhus the son of Achilles, about the year 900 B. C. About 280 B. C. another Pyrrhus, king of this country, distinguished himself greatly by his wars with the Romans, in favor of the Tarentines. Upon the death of Deodamia, the last of this race, about the year 240 B. C., the Epirots formed themselves into a republic, which was reduced by Paulus Amilius, the Roman general, all the towns destroyed, and the inhabitants enslaved in one day. Upon the taking of Constantinople, in 1204, Michael Angelus seized this country, and his posterity held it till it was taken by the Turks under Amurath II, in 1432. In 1447, Castriot (Scanderbeg) revolted from the Turks, but the country was finally reduced by Mohammed II, in 1466.

EQUATOR, Republic of the, a South American state, composed of the three southwestern departments of the former republic of Colombia; Ecuador, Assuay, and Guayaquil. It lies between Brazil on the east, Peru on the South, New Granada on the north, and the Pacific Ocean on the west, having an area of 325,000 square miles, and a population of 650,000 souls. The eastern part is uninhabited or occupied by independent Indians. The capital of the republic is Quito, with 70,000 inhabitants. This section formerly constituted the audiencia of Quito, dependent upon the vice-royalty of New Granada. In 1823 it was delivered from the Spanish yoke by the brilliant victory of Pichincha gained by the patriot general Sucre, and it joined the Colombian confederacy. When that state fell to pieces in 1830, it declared itself an independent state.

ERASMUS, Desiderius, a man celebrated for his learning, was born at Rotterdam in 1467. At the age of 17 he assumed the monastic habit, but subsequently obtained a dispensation from his vows. He travelled through many countries, but was received with the

greatest kindness by Henry VIII, of England, and was for a short time professor of Greek at Oxford. Erasmus died 1536. Besides his theological works, and his editions of the classics, he published an Encomium on Folly, which has been often reprinted. His letters are of historical value.

EREBUS, the son of Chaos and Darkness, the brother and husband of night, and the father of Day and Light. He was transformed into a river which flows through the infernal regions.

ERFURT, a fortress in Thuringia, belonging to Prussia; the town contains at present 21,330 inhabitants. It was founded in the 5th century. It maintained a kind of independence, until the 17th century, when the elector of Mentz gained possession of it. In 1814 it was granted to Prussia by the Congress of Vienna. Erfurt was famous for the meeting between Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander with many other kings and princes. This was in September 1808, and Napoleon's object was the pacification of all Europe. He was now at the summit of power and glory and he stood upon the very pinnacle of grandeur, with a feeling of intense enjoyment. "*Come to Erfurt,*" he wrote exultingly to Talma, "*and you shall play to a whole pit full of Kings!*"

ERSKINE, Thomas, lord Erskine, a celebrated lawyer, was the son of David Henry Erskine, tenth Earl of Buchan, and was born in the year 1750. It was not until after he served some years in the army and navy that he embraced the legal profession at the age of 26. In 1778, he was admitted to the bar, and his success was both speedy and triumphant. During 25 years he enjoyed an extensive practice. He was appointed attorney general to the prince of Wales, and, in 1802, keeper of his seals for the duchy of Cornwall. He died in 1823. Many of his speeches and some political works have been published. His popularity may be inferred from the fact that his pamphlet, entitled *A view of the Causes and Consequences of the War with France*, went through 48 editions.

ERZERUM, ARZERUM, or ARZ-ROUM, anciently *Arze*, the capital of Turkish Armenia, and of a pachalic of the same name, situated near the head of the Euphrates, 250 miles N. N. E. of Aleppo, contains about 100,000 inhabitants, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Persians. It is a well built place and enjoys considerable trade. Its manufactures are numerous.

ESCURIAL, a magnificent palace, situated on the ascent to the chain of mountains bound-

ing Old Castile, 22 miles from Madrid. It was erected by Philip II, in commemoration of the victory of St. Quentin, gained over the French in 1557. The battle was fought on the day of the festival of St. Lawrence, and the palace was dedicated to this saint, whose instrument of martyrdom, a gridiron, is immortalized in the disposition of the buildings composing the Escorial. It is said to have cost 50,000,000 dollars, and contains many noble works of art.

ESNEH, ESNÉ, or ASNA, a city of Upper Egypt, 27 miles S. of Thebes, standing on the site of Latopolis, and containing some superb ruins.

ESQUIMAUX, dwarfish tribes of North America, occupying the northern coast of America, from prince William's sound to the borders of the Atlantic on the coast of Labrador. They live by hunting and fishing, and are alike destitute of laws and religion. They formerly put to death widows and orphans, and those who, from age or misfortune, were incapable of gaining a subsistence.

ESSEQUIBO, a settlement of English Guiana, on the borders of a river of the same name, ceded to Great Britain in 1814. The soil is fertile and well cultivated.

ESSEX, earl of, (see *Devereux*).

ESTACHAR, or ESTAKAR, or ISTACHAR, a town of Persia, 160 miles S. S. E. of Ispahan, near which are the ruins of the ancient Persepolis, the residence of the Persian kings.

ESTAING, Charles Henry, count d', a French admiral and lieutenant general of the French armies before the breaking out of the revolution, was the descendant of a noble French family, and commenced his career in the West Indies. He was twice taken prisoner by the English. He was vice-admiral in the American war, and was appointed a commander of the national guards in 1789, but was guillotined in 1793.

ESTHER, a Jewish girl who became the queen of Ahasuerus, the luxurious monarch of Persia. (For the particulars of her story see the book of Esther).

ESTHONIA, or the GOVERNMENT OF REVAL, part of the province of Livonia, belonging to Russia, and containing 302,000 inhabitants. After 1385 the country was sold to the Teutonic knights, and formed a part of Livonia, subject for a century to Sweden, but ultimately reverting to the Russians.

ESTREMADURA, a Spanish province, is bounded N. by Leon and Old Castile, E. by New Castile, S. by Andalusia, and W. by Por-

tugal. It is extremely fertile and contained, in 1797, 428,393 inhabitants.

ESTREMADURA, a province of Portugal, bounded N. by the province of Beira, E. and S. by Alentejo, and W. by the ocean. It is 124 miles long, and 77 broad. It is generally fertile, and contains 700,500 inhabitants.

ETHIOPIANS. This name was anciently applied to all nations having a dark skin, and was not confined to Africans, but was also applied to Asiatics. Ethiopia being one of the names of Abyssinia, it was applied to the inhabitants.

ETON, a village of England, in Bucks, separated by the Thames from Windsor. It contains 3,230 inhabitants. Its college is well-endowed, and was founded in 1440.

ETRURIA, the country of the Etruscans, now Tuscany, was bounded N. by the river Magna, E. by the Apennines, S. by the Tiber, and W. by the Mediterranean. The Etruscans at a very early age had received the arts from Greece, and produced some most beautiful specimens. They gave to the Romans their early religious usages and architecture, and finally became the victims of Roman ambition.

In 1801 the name of Etruria was restored, and the country was made a kingdom and remained so until amalgamated with the French empire, by a senatorial decree of May 30, 1808. The next year Eliza, the sister of Napoleon, received this territory, with the title of grand-duchess of Tuscany. In 1814 its ancient rulers regained it.

ETTENHEIM, a small town of the duchy of Baden, with 2680 inhabitants. Here the duke of Enghien was arrested.

EUCLID, the father of mathematics, was born at Alexandria, about 300 B. C.

EUERGETÆ (*benefactors*), a name given to the *Agriaspæ* or *Arimaspi*, a tribe of the Persian province of Drangiana, on account of their having saved the army of Cyrus when in danger of perishing for want of provisions.

EUGENE, Francis, of Savoy, fifth son of Eugene Maurice, duke of Savoy-Carignan, was born at Paris in 1663. His mother was Olympia Mancini, niece to Cardinal Mazarin. He was educated for the church, but after the death of his father, and the exile of his mother, he and his brother Philip went to Vienna, where they met with a gracious reception. In the war which broke out with Turkey, prince Philip fell in battle, and left his command to Eugene, who signalized himself at the siege of Vienna in 1683, as he did afterwards at Buda. He next served against the French in Italy; and in 1697

commanded the army in Hungary, where he gained a splendid victory, in which the Turks lost above 30,000 men, with their commander the grand vizier. On the breaking out of the war occasioned by the disputes about the Spanish succession, Eugene commanded the Imperialists in Italy, where he was opposed to Villeroy, whom he made prisoner. After this he acted in conjunction with Marlborough. In 1712 the prince came to England to prevail upon the court to continue the war, but could not succeed. Compelled to act on the defensive, he exerted himself to the utmost; and, in 1714, settled preliminary articles with marshal Villars at Rastadt, which ended soon after in a general peace.

In 1716 the war with the Turks was renewed, and the prince again took the field in Hungary, where he attacked the enemy in their camp, and obtained a complete victory, which was followed by the capture of Temeswar and Belgrade. From this time to 1733 Eugene remained at Vienna, employed in the cabinet; but in that year he assumed the command in Italy, where he experienced various success in the contest with the combined powers of France, Spain, and Sardinia. He was found dead in his bed, April 10, 1736.

EUGENE DE BEAUHARNAIS, the son of viscount Alexander Beauharnais and Josephine, afterwards empress of France, was born September 3, 1781. In the French revolution he entered the army, and when his mother was married to Bonaparte, accompanied the latter to Italy and Egypt. He distinguished himself in many campaigns. In 1805 he was made prince of France and viceroy of Italy. In 1807 he was declared prince of Venice, and Napoleon's heir to the kingdom of Italy. During the retreat from Moscow, his good conduct, with that of Ney, saved the army from total destruction. After the fall of Napoleon, he surrendered Italy to the Austrians, and went to Munich to his father-in-law, the king of Bavaria. Thenceforth he took no share in the fortunes of Napoleon. He was created duke of Leuchtenburg, and the principality of Eichstedt was bestowed upon him. He died at Munich, Feb. 21, 1824.

EULER, Leonard, a mathematician of Bâle, born in 1707. He was educated at the university of his native place. In his 19th year he gained a prize from the academy of Paris for the best treatise on the masting of vessels. He took the department of Mathematics in the academy of St. Petersburg, and published a

vast number of treatises. In the Paris Academy of Sciences he gained ten prizes. In 1741 he became professor in the Berlin academy, but returned to St. Petersburg where he died in 1783 in the office of director of the mathematical department. Throughout his life, he received honors from all quarters. He was cheerful and amiable in private life, although the last 17 years of his existence were past in total blindness.

EUPHRATES, **PHRAT**, or **FRAT**, one of the largest and most celebrated rivers in Asia, 1,500 miles long, and is navigable for ships of 500 tons to Bassard. It rises in the mountains of Armenia.

EURIPIDES, a celebrated tragic poet, in great favor with Archelaus, was born at Salamis on the day that the army of Xerxes was routed by the Athenians. He wrote 75 tragedies, only nineteen of which are extant. Euripides was called Misogynes for his hatred of women, and particularly of his own wife. In the 75th year of his age, he was torn to pieces by dogs.

EUROPE, the least extensive, but the most improved of the four quarters of the globe, is situated between 36° and 71° N. latitude; having from south to north a breadth of about 2,000 miles and from east to west a length of nearly 3000. It contains about three millions and a half of square miles, with a population of 330 million, and is bounded by the sea in all directions except the east where it joins Asia.

The following is a list of the principal States of Europe, with the religion and government of each.

	Religion.	Government.
Russia.	Greek Church.	Monarchy.
Sweden.	Lutheran.	Lim. Monarchy.
Denmark.	Lutheran.	Monarchy.
Prussia.	Protestant.	Monarchy.
Great Britain.	Protestant.	Lim. Monarchy.
Netherlands.	Prot. and Cath.	Lim. Monarchy.
Belgium.	Prot. and Cath.	Lim. Monarchy.
Switzerland.	Prot. and Cath.	Republic.
Hanover.	Lutheran.	Monarchy.
Saxony.	Lutheran.	Lim. Monarchy.
Wurtemberg.	Lutheran.	Lim. Monarchy.
German Small States.	Protestant.	Lim. Monarchy.
Bavaria.	Catholic.	Lim. Monarchy.
Austria.	Catholic.	Abs. Monarchy.
France.	Catholic.	Lim. Monarchy.
Spain.	Catholic.	Monarchy.
Portugal.	Catholic.	Monarchy.
Sardinia.	Catholic.	Monarchy.
Naples.	Catholic.	Monarchy.
States of the Church.	Catholic.	Monarchy.
Italian Small States.	Catholic.	Monarchy.
Ionian Islands.	Greek Church.	Republic.
Turkey.	Mohammedan.	Despotism.
Greece.	Greek Church.	Lim. Monarchy.

EUSTATIA, **ST.**; one of the Leeward islands, 8 miles S. W. of St. Christopher's, a vast rock 29 miles in circumference. Population, 18,000. The Dutch settled here in 1600. It was successively in the hands of the English, French, Dutch, English, (a second time), and was restored to the Dutch in 1697. In 1781 Admiral Rodney reduced the inhabitants to poverty, under pretence of their having supplied the United States with provisions. The island was retaken by the French, again submitted to the English in 1809, and was again restored to the Dutch in 1814.

EUTROPIUS, Flavius, a Latin author, who flourished about A. D. 360; his Abridgment of the History of Rome is dedicated to the emperor Valens, to whose time it extends.

EVE; the first woman, wife of Adam, and created from a rib taken from his side. (See *Adam*.)

EWING, John, a celebrated American divine and mathematician, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, June 22, 1732, and was graduated at Princeton college in 1755. After completing his education, he was for a short time tutor in the college, and instructed the philosophical classes of the college of Philadelphia, where he was settled as pastor of the first presbyterian congregation in 1759. He went to England in 1773 to obtain subscriptions for an Academy, and received the degree of D. D. from the university of Edinburgh. On his return to America in 1775, he filled the office of provost of the university of Pennsylvania until his death. He published Lectures on Natural History, and made some most important additions to the astronomical articles in the American edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He died Sept. 8, 1802, in the 71st year of his age.

EXETER, called by the Indians *Swamscot*, a pleasant and flourishing town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county 15 miles N. N. W. of Newburyport. It has an excellent academy, founded by John Phillips in 1781, and called *Phillips Exeter academy*.

EYLAU, Preuss, a small town in Prussia Proper, where a great battle between the French and Russians was fought on the 7th and 8th of February, 1807, in which neither party gained its object. The Russians retired behind the Pregel, and the French, after remaining some days on the field of battle, fell back on the Vistula.

EZEKIEL, the third of the great prophets, a son of Buzi, for whose history the reader is referred to the Old Testament.

F.

FABIUS MAXIMUS, Quintus, a celebrated Roman who, from a dull and unpromising childhood, sprang into a maturity of valor and heroism, and was gradually raised by his merit to the highest offices in the state. In his first consulship he gained a victory over Liguria, and the fatal battle of Thrasymene occasioned his election to the dictatorship. In this important office he began to oppose Hannibal, not by fighting him in the open field like his predecessors, but continually harassing his army by countermarches and ambuscades, for which he received the surname of *Cunctator*, or Delayer. When he had laid down his office of dictator, his successors, for awhile, followed his plan; but the rashness of Varro and his contempt for the operations of Fabius, occasioned the fatal battle of Cannæ; and, on that occasion, the Carthaginian enemy observed, that Fabius was the Hannibal of Rome. When he had made an agreement with Hannibal, for the ransom of the captives, which was totally disapproved by the Roman senate, he sold all his estates to pay the money, rather than forfeit his word to the enemy. The bold proposal of young Scipio to carry the war from Italy into Africa, was regarded as chimerical by Fabius, and rejected by him as too hazardous an experiment. He did not, however, live to see the success of the Roman arms under Scipio, and the conquest of Carthage by measures which he treated with contempt, and heard proposed with indignation. He died in his 100th year, 202 B. C., after he had been five times consul.

FABRICIUS, Caius, *Luscinus*, a truly heroic and virtuous Roman, incorruptible at a time when wealth was almost omnipotent, and preserving a fearless bearing in the presence of the mightiest. He lived at a time of danger to the commonwealth, when Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, had come to Italy, less for the purpose of affording aid to the Tarentines, than of acquiring a military reputation by conquering the masters of the world. When he was sent on an embassy to Pyrrhus for the purpose of redeeming some prisoners, the king of Epirus attempted to corrupt his fidelity by a bribe, which was indignantly refused. The king on the next day ordered a curtain to be suddenly drawn, displaying to view an elephant of enormous size, a creature hitherto unknown in Italy. The brave Fabricius calmly said:—"Your elephant of to-day moves me no more than your gold of yesterday." He died 275 B. C.

FAIRFAX, Thomas, lord; was born at Denton, in Yorkshire, in 1611. He entered into the service under lord Vere, in Holland, and on the breaking out of the civil wars took part against the king. Afterwards, however, the jealousy of Cromwell disgusted him with the Puritans, although continued in the employ of the government. He assisted in the Restoration, was reconciled to Charles II, and died in 1671.

FAIRIES. Almost all nations have, in ignorant times, possessed a strong belief in the supernatural, which has been continued to the present day, among the unenlightened. Wild and terrific scenes were peopled by the imagination with fierce and fearful beings, while flowery dells, sequestered glades, green and smiling forests, and pleasant water-falls, were selected as the haunts of a gentler, and more graceful race of beings, than belongs to humanity.

Pastoral nations delighted to picture forms of miniature elegance, whose habitations were delicate and fragrant flowers. The fairy queen Titania hung like a bee or butterfly, within a hairbel, or led the gay dance by moonlight, over roses, without bending the most fragile floweret leaf beneath her footstep. The beings called fairies were at first termed elves, the word *elf* originating with the Saxons, who, from remote antiquity, believed in them.

The Laplanders, Icelanders, and inhabitants of Finland, believed in the existence of fairies. Many affirmed that they had had intercourse with them, and had been invited to their subterranean retreats, where they were hospitably entertained. The little men and women handed round wine and tobacco, with which the mortal visitors were supplied in abundance, and afterwards sent them on their way, with good advice, and an honorable escort. Up to this time, these people boast of mingling in the magical ceremonies and dances of the fairies.

The word fairy is thought, by most writers, to be derived from the Persian, and the character of the English fairies and the Persian *Peris* is similar. The *Peris* of the Orientals, are represented as females of exquisite beauty, and great gentleness, who are not permitted to reside in Heaven. They are not however of earth. They live in the colors of the rainbow, among the gorgeously-tinted clouds, and are nourished by the fragrance of sweet flowers.

The Dives of the Persians were spirits of the male sex, with habits and dispositions, directly contrary to those of the *Peris*. They were malevolent, cruel, and fierce, and described as

hideous in their appearance. Huge spiral horns sprang from their heads, their eyes were large and staring, their claws sharp and their fangs terrific. Covered with shaggy hair, and having long rough tails, it seemed as if they possessed every deformity. The Dives warred with mankind, and pursued the Peris with unrelenting hatred. Their lives, however, were limited, and they were not incapable of feeling personal violence.

The fancies of the inhabitants of the East, teem with supernatural beings. The Genii, spirits of vast size, were said to have been imprisoned by Solomon, who shut them up in caskets, upon which he placed his seal. Some were thrown into rivers. A fisherman once drew one up from the bottom of a stream in his net, and the vessel being opened, a dense smoke arose from the interior. The smoke gradually assumed the vast figure of a Genius. The whole story is related in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.

Fairies of a certain class, such as the warlike elves or fays, were believed to exist by all European nations. During times of military enthusiasm, the fancy of warriors saw processions of fairies, well-armed and mounted, bearing gorgeous banners; their weapons glittering in the moonlight, or gleaming like lightning on the darkness of the night. A Bohemian legend says that a certain knight, travelling with a friend, met one of these nocturnal processions, and, disregarding the caution of his companion, spurred his horse forward to attack them. Horse and rider were found dead upon the spot in the morning.

The Swedes asserted that there was a certain class of supernatural beings, pretty much the same as the Brownies of Scotland, who assisted the miners, labored in the shafts, and were far more ingenious than mortal workmen.

The fairies of England were generally of a harmless disposition. Oberon and Titania, the fairy king and queen, were pleasant little people, with a spice of humanity in their dispositions. Robin Goodfellow was a mischievous little creature, but not very spiteful. He was represented like a rustic, "in a suit of leather, close to his body, his hands and face russet color, with a flail."

The Scottish fairies were certainly guilty of great deviations from the path of honesty. One of their greatest sins was that of stealing fine children, from their cradles, and leaving in the place of a healthy infant, a rickety and deformed being. The elves often stole away

wives from their husbands, and these women were only to be regained by confronting the fairy procession on a certain night, within a day and a year, after the loss, which time was allowed the bereaved mortals for restitution.

The electrical circles which are sometimes found upon the turf were believed to be fairy rings, within which it was thought dangerous to sleep, or to be found after sunset. The Scotch fairies were of diminutive stature, of a doubtful nature, capricious and very resentful. The Scotch were afraid to speak of them disrespectfully, and even called malicious spirits, "gude people."

These fairies lived in green hills, on which they danced by moonlight. The interior of their habitations is described as presenting a most beautiful appearance, brilliant with glittering gold and gems, and containing every thing which a splendid fancy could contrive. But as "all is not gold that glitters," these fine appearances are said to be a show, put on to conceal a mean or repulsive reality.

These little beings are admirable riders, and the best judges of horses in the world. They go about in large companies by night, when their presence is disclosed by the shrill, bell-like ringing of their bridles. When the little men find their steeds jaded, they do not scruple to continue their pleasure at the expense of mortals. They steal horses, and ride them almost to death. The animals are found in the morning in their stalls panting and flecked with foam, with their manes and tails matted and twisted. The shrewd reader will guess that the fairies often had to bear the blame, which belonged to careless grooms.

A sailor, on the Isle of Man, who was riding to visit his sister, was invited by a party of jolly fairies who were hunting, to join them in their excursion. Not being aware of the nature of the little men, who made a gay appearance, as they swept by in green dresses, riding to the music of a mellow horn, Jack followed on, delighted, and only learned his danger when he arrived at his sister's house.

These diminutive huntsmen used to seize upon the horses which English residents brought over to the Isle of Man, and ride them without ceremony. A gentleman of the island attributed the loss of half a dozen capital hunters, to the little men in green.

Sometimes they were more honest, and paid good money for horses, to which they took a fancy. A man who had a fine horse to sell, was once riding his steed among the moun-

tains, when a dapper little gentleman stepped up, and examined it. He made the animal show his paces, and, after some haggling about the price, bought him. All this was well enough; but when the seller dismounted, the purchaser, having fixed himself in the saddle, sank through the earth with his bargain. The man who beheld all this, was somewhat startled, but as there was no mistake about the hard red gold which he had received from the fairy horseman, he put it in his pocket, and marched off.

The Brownies were singular beings. The Brownie attached himself to some family, performing menial offices with a good grace, like a hired servant. But unlike a servant, he did not labor in the hope of wages, on the contrary an offer of recompense drove this delicate gentleman away. He was fond of stretching himself at length before the fire, like a dog, and this appeared to give him the highest satisfaction.

An amusing anecdote is told concerning this habit. A Brownie who had attached himself to a certain house, used to hover round the kitchen, uneasy if the servants sat up late, which prevented him from occupying his place upon the hearth. Sometimes the impatient Brownie appeared at the door, and admonished the servants in the following terms—"Gang a' to your beds, sirs, and dinna put out the wee grieshoch."—thus anglicised, "Go to your beds, all of you, and do n't put out the few embers." The Brownie left the hearth at the first crow of the cock.

The inhabitants of Germany believe to this day, that there exists a race called the *Stille Volke*, the silent people. To every family of eminence, a family of the *Stille Volke* is attached, containing just as many members as the mortal family. When the lady of the mortal family becomes a mother, the queen of the *Stille Volke* enjoys the same blessing, and the silent people endeavor to ward off any injury which threatens those whom they protect.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the different sprites with which superstition has filled the woods, waters, hills, and valleys of Europe. A few of the most agreeable elves have been touched upon. It is not worth while to present the darker features of a gloomy superstition, to the contemplation of the young. The *Kelpies* and the *wild Huntsmen* have found no place in this sketch.

The legends of the Irish are generally gay, exhibiting the character of that poor, but pleasant people. The Irish fairies are spruce little

gentlemen, and merry little ladies, who trip it away with blithe hearts, and light footsteps upon their favorite and beautiful places of resort. Poor people delight to describe wealth and splendor, which they do not possess, and accordingly, in the tales of the Irish, the palaces of the "good people," are full of gold and brilliance.

FALCONER, William, a pleasing English poet, born in 1730, and brought up to the sea. An occurrence in his own life forms the groundwork of his poem *the shipwreck*. He was lost at sea.

FALIERI, Marino, doge of Venice, in the 14th century, having, previously to his elevation, gained some brilliant victories for the republic. Michael Steno, a young patrician, having conceived himself injured, revenged himself by some offensive lines directed against the honor of the doge's wife. For this he was only punished by a temporary confinement, and the doge, burning for revenge, found a plan for punishing the aristocracy and annihilating the power of the senate. This, however, was discovered, and Falieri put to death in 1355. Lord Byron and Casimir Delavigne have made this story the subject of two powerful dramas.

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, between the Forth and Clyde, where the army of Scots commanded by Cumyn and Sir Wm. Wallace, was defeated by Edward I, of England. But in January 1746 the scene was reversed by the defeat of the English.

FALKLAND'S ISLANDS, a group comprising two large and numerous small islands mountainous and boggy, in the South Atlantic ocean, East of the Straits of Magellan. The harbor of Port Louis is a convenient watering place for whale sloops.

FANTIN, or FANTEE; an African country on the gold coast, the inhabitants of which, 40,000 in number, are courageous but cunning, living under an aristocratical form of government.

FAROE or FAROER; a group in the Northern ocean between Iceland and Shetland, belonging to Denmark. Population (in 1812), 5209.

FARQUHAR, George, an actor and soldier, but chiefly remarkable for the ability of his dramatic works, born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1678, died in 1707.

FAUST, a goldsmith of Mentz, to whom the invention of the art of printing is attributed. He died in 1466.

FAUST, doctor John, a dealer in the black

art, who lived in the 16th century. He was a student of Wittemberg, but abandoned theology for magic. This personage is often confounded with the preceding. He figures in many old romances and tales, English and German. The following is a sketch of one of these, "*the History of the Damnable Life and Deserved Death of Doctor John Faustus*." This romance is a translation from the German. It is filled "up to the blue," with magic and supernatural horrors, and acquires new interest from the fact that it embodies the same old German tradition, upon which Goethe founded his wild drama of *Faust*. Faustus is first introduced as a student of the University of Wittemberg, where he is made Doctor of Divinity, but soon after gives himself up entirely to the study of the Black Art. He makes a compact with the devil, by which the latter is to serve him in all his desires for the space of twenty-four years, at the expiration of which he is to deliver himself up, body and soul, to the destroyer. This compact is written with his own blood, and straightway Mephistophiles becomes his familiar spirit. Generally speaking, this spirit is obedient to the wishes of Faustus, but when the Doctor puts an improper question, or tries to do a good action, Mephistophiles dragoons him into propriety by a rabble rout of imps, or frightens him with a cock and a bull story about the other world, giving him a foretaste of the pleasant pastime of being "tossed upon pitchforks from one devil to another." On one occasion, in particular, a great procession of evil spirits came to torment him, in which procession Lucifer appears "in a manner of a man all hairy, but of a brown color like a squirrel, curled, and his tail turning upwards on his back as the squirrels use. *I think he could crack nuts too like a squirrel.*"

Then a minute account is given of Faustus's journey to Tartarus, and through the air, and among the planets, and afterwards through the most famous kingdoms of the earth, whereby it appears that he, and not Columbus, was the discoverer of America. Of course the magic doctor was deeply read in all mysteries, and he certainly discourses wisely upon comets, and falling stars, and other marvels. One chapter relates "how Faustus was asked a question concerning Thunder." His answer is certainly very luminous for a Doctor in Divinity, and the Black Art. "It hath commonly been seen heretofore," says he, "that before a thunder-clap fell a shower of rain, or a gale of wind: for commonly after wind falleth rain, and after

rain a thunder-clap, such thickness comes to pass when the four winds meet together in the heavens, the airy clouds are by force beaten against the fixed crystal firmament, but when the airy clouds meet with the firmament, they are congealed, and so strike, and rush against the firmament, as great pieces of ice when they meet on the waters; then each other sounded in our ears; and that we call thunder." Afterwards comes a series of the Doctor's merry conceits, showing how he practised necromancy; how he transported three young dukes through the air from Wittemberg to Munich; and how one of them fell from the magic cloak, on which they sailed through the air, and was left behind at Munich, being "*strucken into an exceeding dumps*." We are also told how he pawned his leg to a Jew; how he eat a load of hay, and how he cheated a horse-jockey, and conjured the wheels from a clown's waggon, with many other wonders of a similar nature. And finally, we are informed that, at the end of the appointed time, the evil one came for him between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, and after dashing his brains out against the wall, left his body in the yard, "most monstrously torn and fearful to behold."

FAWKES, Guy, the principal agent in the gunpowder plot, in the reign of James I, who, being discovered, and having betrayed his accomplices to the number of eighty, was executed in 1605. (See *Gunpowder Plot*.)

FAYAL, one of the Azores, ten miles in diameter, containing 22,000 inhabitants. It rises in the form of a dome, and is extremely fertile.

FAYETTE, General la. (See *La Fayette*.)

FENELON, Francois de Salignac de la Motte, the venerable archbishop of Cambray, was born in 1651. He preached at the age of 15 with success, and was appointed archbishop of Cambray in 1694. He had great success in converting the Huguenots but it was by means of mild persuasion and not of infuriate threats. He superintended the education of the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, the grandsons of Louis XIV. Fenelon died in 1715. His literary productions are numerous, but his most celebrated work is *Les Aventures de Télémaque*, which inculcates a pure system of morality in the most pleasing and interesting manner.

FEODAL or **FEUDAL LAWS**, the tenure of land, by suit and service, to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. This slavery increased under William I, 1068, who, dividing the kingdom into

baronies, gave them to certain persons, and required these persons to furnish the King with money and a stated number of soldiers. The feudal system was discountenanced in France by Louis XI, about 1410, was limited in England by Henry VII, in 1495; but abolished by statute 12th Charles II, 1662.

FERDINAND V, surnamed the *Catholic*, son of John II, King of Arragon, was born in 1453. He married Isabella, queen of Castile, but was allowed only a small share in the government. In 10 years he conquered the Moors of Grenada, and expelled them from Spain in 1492. He acquired Naples and Navarre, and, during his reign, America was discovered by Columbus. He died in 1516 of the dropsy. His policy was despotic, and his character was stained by the introduction of the Inquisition. (See *Inquisition*.)

FERDINAND VII, of Spain, the son of Charles IV. and Maria Louisa de Bourbon was born October 14, 1784, and in 1801, he married Maria Antonia Theresa de Bourbon, who died of a violent medicine, after having been injuriously treated, in 1806. Ferdinand had four wives, the last of whom was Maria Christiana, daughter of Francis I, King of Naples. Ferdinand was pardoned by Charles IV for entering into a conspiracy against his life, but the people could not be persuaded of the innocence of the monarch, or the guilt of his son, and on the 19th of March, 1808, Charles was forced to abdicate in favor of Ferdinand VII. Ferdinand was invited to Burgos by Napoleon, and abdicated after mature deliberation, Joseph Bonaparte being appointed to supply his place. Ferdinand remained at Valencay until the end of 1813. On his return to Spain, he professed to entertain liberal principles, but he abolished the Cortez, and till 1820 sanctioned what is termed the *reign of terror* in Spain. On the entrance of the French into Spain in 1823, a regency was formed, and the king went to Cadiz, whence he corresponded with the enemy. After re-assuming his authority he continued his despotic proceedings. Ferdinand died in 1833. The affairs of Spain are now in an unsettled state. Don Carlos, the brother of Ferdinand, and his infant daughter being supported by two opposite parties, as the true sovereigns.

FERGUSON, James, an experimental philosopher, mechanist, and astronomer, was born in Keith in 1710. While a shepherd, he watched the stars by night, and at an early age, constructed a celestial globe. For some years

he supported himself in Edinburgh by his talents as a miniature painter. In 1763 he was chosen member of the Royal Society. He died in 1776. His works are numerous.

FERNANDEZ, or **JUAN FERNANDEZ**, a fertile island 4 leagues long, and 2 wide, 100 leagues from the coast of Chili. Here Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch mariner, lived alone from the year 1705 to 1709.

FERRARA, a duchy in upper Italy, for a long time ruled by the house of Este, now forming part of the States of the Church.

FESCH, Joseph, Cardinal, the uncle of Napoleon Bonaparte, and archbishop of Lyons, was born at Ajaccio. He received various employments and honors from his illustrious nephew.

FEZ, part of Mauritania, formerly a distinct and powerful kingdom, but now a province of Morocco. Although fertile, the Moors permit a large portion of the land to remain uncultivated. It contains about 890,000 square miles. The city of Fez, built in 793, by Edris, contains about 100,000 inhabitants.

FEZZAN, anciently **PHAZANIA**, is a country of Africa South of Tripoli. The vegetation is luxuriant, although the climate is unpleasant. No exact estimate of the population has been made. It perhaps amounts to rather more than 100,000.

FIELDING, Henry, was born at Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, April 22, 1707. His dramatic pieces, of which he wrote a number, do not display the talent which his novels exhibit. The latter, although tainted with frequent grossness, display inimitable tact, drollery, and knowledge of life. Fielding speedily dissipated the fortune he received from his wife, and resorted to the bar for support. Here his success was not great, and his pen gave him the means of life. He died in Lisbon, whither he went on account of ill health, August 1754.

FINGAL, an ancient prince of Morven, a province of Caledonia, born in 282. He was the determined enemy of the Romans, and is celebrated by Ossian, who represents him as his father.

FINLAND, a grand principality of Russia, containing 135,600 square miles, and 1,378,500 inhabitants. But little of the soil is fit for the purposes of agriculture, and hunting forms the principal resource of the hardy population. Finland formerly belonged to Sweden, but was conquered by a Russian army in 1808.

FISHER, John a Catholic bishop of Rochester, was born in 1459. He was a prelate more

eminent for his learning and virtues, than for ecclesiastical dignities and royal favor. Having refused to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of Henry VIII, Fisher was thrown into prison, and, after twelve months confinement, was condemned and executed, on the 22d of June, 1535.

FLANDERS, formerly a province of the Austrian Netherlands, now forming the Belgic Provinces of East and West Flanders. East Flanders, contains 718,000 inhabitants; and West Flanders 580,600. Both parts are extremely fertile and the Flemings are extensively employed in manufactures. The Franks siezed upon Flanders about 412, and in 864 it was granted to Baldwin I, with the title of count of Flanders, the sovereignty being reserved to France. The country, by the marriage of Philip, duke of Burgundy, with Margaret, daughter of Lewis de Malatin, earl of Flanders, in 1369, came to the house of Burgundy; and it passed to the house of Austria by the marriage of Mary, daughter and heiress of Charles the Bold, to Maximilian, emperor of Germany. Still the sovereignty was in France till 1525, when Charles V, taking Francis I, prisoner, at Pavia, released it from that servitude. In 1556, Charles resigned these territories to his son Philip, king of Spain. The whole of this country was conquered by the French in 1794; but only part of it now remains in their possession, forming the French department of the north.

FLEETWOOD, Charles, a parliamentary general in the civil wars, the son of Sir William Fleetwood, knight, cup-bearer to James I, and Charles I, and comptroller of Woodstock park. In 1644, the subject of this article was made colonel of horse, and governor of Bristol. He was afterwards raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and had a share in the defeat of Charles II at Worcester. On the death of Ireton, Fleetwood married his widow, and being now related to Cromwell, was appointed deputy of Ireland, in which place he was succeeded by Cromwell's younger son Henry. Fleetwood joined in deposing Richard, and after the restoration he became one of the council of State, and commander-in-chief of the forces, but afterward retired to private life at Stoke Newington, where he died soon after.

FLETCHER, John, son to the bishop of London, a famous dramatic writer, (see *Beaumont and Fletcher*).

FLEURUS or **FLERUS**; a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, on the Sambre, six miles N. E. of Charleroi. Population 2400.

Four battles have been fought here. In 1622 the troops of Spain and Germany were matched against each other. In 1690 the French defeated the allies here with great loss. In 1794 the French gained a complete victory over the Austrians, and it was on this occasion that ærostation was found to be of practical use. Coutel, the chief of the ærostatic corps, ascended with a general and adjutant, in a balloon of great size, hovered over the enemy, and reconnoitered their works. The information thus gained was conveyed to the French by means of signal flags. During the process of inflation, the fire of a battery was opened upon the assistants, and as the balloon ascended for the first time, a cannon ball passed between its neck and the gondola. Soon, however, the daring æronauts attained a safe elevation, and could see beneath them the then harmless cannon fruitlessly discharging their shot into the upper air. The fourth battle, called the *battle of Ligny*, was fought on June 16, 1815, between the Prussians and French and was desperately contested.

FLEURY, André Hercule de, cardinal, preceptor to Louis XV, became prime minister on the disgrace and fall of his rival, the duke of Bourbon. His administration was conducted with great skill and address; commerce and industry flourished under him, and he had the fortune to conciliate the differences between the courts of London and Madrid. He died in 1743.

FLORA, so called by the Romans, the goddess of flowers. Her Greek name was Chloris. Her festivals were celebrated with many licentious practices.

FLORENCE, capital of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, one of the most beautiful cities of Italy, justly deserving the name which has been bestowed on it—*Florence the Fair*. It contains 76,000 inhabitants. It is interesting from its historical associations, and from the invaluable monuments of art which it contains, and with which the Florentine gallery is crowded. The Pitti palace, the cathedral, the church of St. Croce, the church del Carmine, &c., can never be sufficiently admired. The revival of the arts took place here, and thence the regeneration of Europe followed.

FLORIAN, a French dramatic writer, novelist, and fabulist, married a niece of Voltaire. He was a member of the French academy, and died Sept. 13, 1794.

FLORIDA, a territory of the United States, bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, S. and W. by the gulf of Mexico, 140

miles broad, and 400 miles long. It was divided into E. and W. Florida in 1763, but at present is subdivided into counties. The largest river, the St. Johns, is navigable for 200 miles. The country, is with few exceptions, level, and fertile, although but little cultivated. Its majestic forests give it a peculiar and picturesque appearance. Intermixed with the dark glossy leaves of the oaks appear flowers of the most vivid and varied colors. Groves of magnolias, cover immense tracts of land, bending beneath the weight of their snowy blossoms, and fill the air with perfume. Florida was discovered in 1512, by Juan Ponce de Leon, in his famous search after the fabulous fountain which was to restore health and beauty to the aged, on Palm Sunday, (*Pascua Florida*), and hence the name.

The French and Spaniards long made it the theatre of contest, but at length the Spaniards were established in the town and fort of St. Augustine. In 1763, Florida was ceded to Great Britain, in exchange for the island of Cuba. In 1781 the Spanish governor, don Galvez, conquered West Florida, which remained in the possession of Spain until the peace of 1783, whereby Great Britain relinquished both provinces to Spain. A negotiation for the transfer of the whole province to the United States was consummated by treaty in 1819; the treaty was ratified by Spain in October, 1820, and General Jackson took possession of it for the United States in February, 1821.

FLOYD, William, the first delegate from New York, who signed the declaration of American Independence, born on Long Island, Dec. 17, 1734. The inheritor of a large estate, he was one of those who, like Charles Carroll, set his all at stake, and his property was laid waste by the British troops. After having commanded the militia of Long Island, and served as senator, he removed, in 1803, to a farm on the Mohawk river, where he died, Aug. 4, 1821, aged 87 years.

FLUSHING, a fortified city, on the S. side of the island of Walcheren, in the Netherlands. Population 4,500. It carries on an active commerce with the East Indies. It was invested by lord Chatham in 1809, and capitulated, but was evacuated by the British on the 23d of December.

FO, FOE, or FOHI, the founder of the Chinese religion, said to have been born in Cashmere, about 1027 B. C. Miracles attended his birth, and were performed by him in after life. His priests are called, in China, Leng; in Tar-

tary, Lamas; in Siam, Talapoins; and in Europe, Bonzes.

FOLARD, chevalier Charles de, a celebrated tactician, born at Avignon in 1669. He was aide-de-camp under the duke de Vendome in 1702, was wounded in the battle of Cassano, and made prisoner at Blenheim. He next served against the Turks, and then entered into the service of Charles XII, during the latter part of his career. He died at Avignon, in 1752.

FONTAINE, Jean de la, one of the most distinguished literary men in the reign of Louis XIV, born in 1621. Fontaine was educated at Rheims, and went to Paris, where he lived in habits of intimacy with the wits of the age. He died at Paris, in 1695, aged 74. The most simple of men in private life, his writings exhibit shrewdness and a knowledge of mankind, which place them above the reach of imitation. His early works are tainted with licentiousness.

FONTAINEBLEAU, a town of France, 13 leagues S. S. E. of Paris, with a splendid palace and a military academy. It is famous, in diplomatic history, as the place where several treaties have been concluded. It was here that Napoleon signed his first abdication, April 11th, 1814, and bade an affectionate farewell to his devoted troops.

FONTENOY, a village of Belgium, where the French, headed by Louis XV, defeated the allies under the command of the duke of Cumberland, April 30, 1745.

FOOTE, Samuel, a comic dramatist, and actor, born at Truro, Cornwall, in 1721, died at Dover, in October, 1777. He was a great mimic and a man of wit. A gentleman, who was the fortunate possessor of some fine Constantia wine, after praising its good qualities, invited Foote to taste some. A very small bottle was produced, together with a very small glass, which the niggardly host half filled. The wag swallowed this immediately. "Well, Foote," said his entertainer, "what do you think of that? It is 47 years old." "What do I think?" replied the wit; "why, sir, I think it's *very little for its age*."

FORLI, anciently *Forum Livii*, belongs to the States of the Church, contains 12,960 inhabitants, and is 14 miles S. S. W. of Ravenna.

FORMOSA, an island in the Chinese sea, 240 miles long, and 60 broad, distinguished for its admirable fertility, and the quality of its fruits.

FORTUNA, the sister of the Fates, the goddess of success among the Greeks and Romans.

FOULAHS, FOOLAHS, or FELLA-

TAHS, a nation of Central Africa, extending from the Atlantic to Darfoor. Mr. Hodgson says; "Of all the nations of Central Africa described by captain Clapperton, the Fellatahs are the most remarkable. The publication of his first journey to Soudan represented this people as inhabiting the country of the Negroes, but differing from them essentially in physical character. They have straight hair, noses moderately elevated, the parietal bones not so compressed as those of the Negro, nor is their forehead so much arched. The color of their skin is a light bronze, like that of the Wadreagans, or Melano-Gœtuliens, and by this characteristic alone can they be classed in the Ethiopian variety of the human species. The Fellatahs are a warlike race of shepherds, and have, within a short period, subjugated an extensive portion of Soudan. The lamented Major Laing, who arrived at Timbuctoo, assures us that they were in possession of that far-famed city. It was an order from the Fellatah governor which compelled him to leave Timbuctoo, and to his instigation or connivance is his death probably to be attributed. Mungo Park was killed by a party of these people, while descending the Quorra. They may be supposed to occupy the banks of this unknown river, from its rise to its termination."

FOUQUIER-TINVILLE, Anthony Quentin, an attorney, born in 1747, rendered his name infamous during the revolution. He obtained from Robespierre the post of public accuser, but was put to death as one of the revolutionary tribunal, May 7, 1795.

FOX, George, founder of the society of Quakers, or Friends, was born at Drayton, in Leicestershire, in 1624. The name of *Quakers* was bestowed upon the sect at Derby, from their trembling method of delivery, and from their exhortations to tremble before the Lord. He was persecuted, and imprisoned several times, and died, in consequence of the hardships he had suffered in 1690, in the 67th year of his age.

FOX, Charles James, second son of Henry Fox, first lord Holland, was born, Jan. 14, 1748. He received his education at Eton, where he distinguished himself by his classical exercises. From that seminary he removed to Hertford college, Oxford, after which he went on his travels; and in 1768 was returned to parliament for Midhurst. In 1770 he was appointed a commissioner of the admiralty, which place he resigned in 1772, and soon after obtained a place at the treasury board. Some differences

arising between him and lord North, he was dismissed in 1774, and from that time took a leading part in the opposition. "On his first separation from the ministry," says Butler, "Mr. Fox assumed the character of a whig.

"Almost the whole of his political life was spent in opposition to his majesty's ministers. In vehemence and power of argument he resembled Demosthenes; but there the resemblance ended. He possessed a strain of ridicule and wit, which nature denied to the Athenian; and it was the more powerful, as it always appeared to be blended with argument, and to result from it. To the perfect composition which so eminently distinguished the speeches of Demosthenes, he had no pretence. He was heedless of method:—having the complete command of good words, he never sought for better; if those, which occurred, expressed his meaning clearly and forcibly, he paid little attention to their arrangement or harmony.

"The moment of his grandeur was, when, after he had stated the argument of his adversary, with much greater strength than his adversary had done, and with much greater than any of his hearers thought possible, he seized it with the strength of a giant, and tore and trampled on it to destruction. If, at this moment, he had possessed the power of the Athenian over the passions or the imaginations of his hearers, he might have disposed of the house at his pleasure; but this was denied to him; and, on this account, his speeches fell very short of the effect, which otherwise they must have produced."

In 1780 he was elected for Westminster, which, with a slight interruption, he continued to represent to his death. When the Rockingham party came into power, Mr. Fox was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs. On the dissolution of this administration, by the death of the chief, a coalition was formed between Mr. Fox and lord North, who, with their respective adherents, came again into office until the introduction of the India bill occasioned their final dismissal in 1784. In 1788, Mr. Fox travelled, but while in Italy, he was recalled in consequence of the king's insanity. On this great occasion, he maintained that the prince of Wales had a right to assume the regency: which was opposed by Mr. Pitt and the Parliament. The next remarkable event in the public life of Mr. Fox was the part he took with regard to the French revolution. That change he hailed as a blessing, while Burke denounced it as a curse; and this difference of sentiment

produced a schism in the party which was never repaired. On the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, Mr. Fox came again into office, as secretary of state; but he died Sept. 13, 1806, and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey.

FRANCE, a vast country of Europe, comprising 213,800 square miles, 32,000,000 inhabitants. In 1824 the total value of exports was 440,542,000 francs; of imports, in the same year, 451,861,000 francs. In 1829, the revenue was 986,156,821 francs, and the expenditures, 908,186,158 francs. Public debt, 3,000,000,000 francs. France is divided into 86 departments; 85 are formed of the old provinces; the 86th was united to France in 1791.

The departments formed from the six northern provinces are the department of the North, Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Lower Seine, Eure, Calvados, Manche, Orne, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Oise, Aisne, Aube, Upper Marne, Marne, and Ardennes. The departments formed from the six provinces of the east, are Meurthe, Moselle, Meuse, Vosges, Lower Rhine, Upper Rhine, Doubs, Upper Saône, Jura, Côte-d'or, Yonne, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, Rhone, Loire, Isère, Drôme, Upper Alps. The departments formed from the seven provinces of the south, are the Mouths of the Rhone, Lower Alps, Var, Upper Garonne, Tarn, Aude, Hérault, Gard, Lozère, Upper Loire, Ardèche, Eastern Pyrenées, Ariège, Lower Pyrenées, Gironde, Dordogne, Lot-et-Garonne, Lot, Aveyron, Tarn-et-Garonne, Landes, Gers, Upper Pyrenées, Corsica. The departments formed from the six provinces of the west, are Charente, Lower Charente, Vienne, Deux-Sevres, la Vendée, Maine-et-Loire, Ille-et-Vilaine, Côtes-du-Nord, Finistère, Morbihan, Lower Loire, Sarthe, Mayenne. The departments formed from the eight central provinces are, Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Cher, Indre, Nièvre, Allier, Creuse, Upper Vienne, Corrèze, Puy-du-Dôme, Cantal, and Vaucluse.

France was called by the Romans, Transalpine Gaul, or Gaul beyond the Alps, to distinguish it from Cisalpine Gaul, on the Italian side of the Alps. Like other countries, it soon became a desirable object to the ambitious Romans; and, after a brave resistance, was annexed to their empire by the invincible arms of Julius Cæsar, about 48 years B. C. Gaul continued in the possession of the Romans until the downfall of that empire, in the 5th century. About 420, under the conduct of Pharamond, the Franks, an ancient people of Westphalia,

commenced the conquest of the Gauls. The Franks originated the Salic law by which the sovereignty is rendered hereditary only in the male line. The Franks and Burgundians, after establishing their power, and reducing the Gauls to a state of slavery, parceled out the lands among their principal leaders; and succeeding kings found it necessary to confirm their privileges, allowing them to exercise sovereign authority in their respective governments, until they, at length, assumed an independence, only acknowledging the king as their head. This gave rise to those numerous principalities that formerly existed in France, and to the several parliaments; for every province became, in its policy and government, an epitome of the kingdom.

The first Christian monarch of the Franks was Clovis, son of the chivalrous Childeric, who is regarded as the true founder of the monarchy. He expelled the Romans, and gained the brilliant victory of Tolbiac over the Germans. He is celebrated by the vow which he made to embrace the Christian religion at the solicitation of his wife Clotilda, and was baptized at Rheims. The first race of French kings, prior to Charlemagne, found a cruel enemy in the Saracens, who then overran Europe, and retaliated the barbarities of the Goths and Vandals upon their posterity. In the year 800, Charlemagne, king of France, the glory of these dark ages, became master of Germany, Spain, and part of Italy, and was crowned king of the Romans by the pope. He divided his empire by will among his sons, which proved fatal to his family and their posterity. Soon after this the Normans ravaged the kingdom of France, and, about the year 900, obliged the French to yield up Normandy and Bretagne to Rollo, their leader, who married the king's daughter and was persuaded to profess himself a Christian. This laid the foundation of the Norman power in France: which afterwards gave a king to England, in the person of William, duke of Normandy, who subdued Harold, the last Saxon king, in the year 1066. In the reign of Philip I, in 1060, were commenced the crusades. In 1108, Philip was succeeded by his son Louis the Fat, or Louis VI, who engaged in a war with Henry I, of England. Louis VII, surnamed the Young, marched into Champagne in the year 1137, and having surprised the city of Vetry, met with no resistance, except in the parochial church, which he caused to be set on fire; in consequence of which 1,300 persons perished in the flames. Philip II, or Philip-Augustus.

his son and successor, in 1180, and Richard I, of England, undertook a joint expedition to the holy land, in 1191; but the former returning to Europe in disgust, the latter was obliged to relinquish the enterprise.

Philip II was succeeded by his son, Louis the Lion, in 1223. He was poisoned after a short reign of three years, and was succeeded in 1226, by his son Louis IX, commonly styled St. Louis, who engaged in a new crusade against the infidels in Egypt and Palestine, in which himself and his nobility were taken prisoners. Having been afterwards ransomed, he led an army against the infidels of Africa, where he died in 1270, before Tunis.

His son and successor, Philip III, kept the field against the Moors, and saved the remains of the French army; and this procured him the surname of the Hardy. In the reign of Philip IV, surnamed the Fair, who succeeded in 1285, the Supreme tribunals, called parliaments, were instituted; and the knights templars, a military order, that had undertaken the defence of the temple of Jerusalem, were suppressed and extirpated. The first branch of Capetian kings ended with Charles IV, who left only a daughter; and the states having solemnly decreed that all females were incapable of succeeding to the crown, Philip de Valois, the next male heir, was raised to the throne in 1328.

Edward III of England having claimed the French crown, hostilities commenced, and the English gained the battle of Crecy in 1346, and Poitiers in 1356; but, about the end of the 14th century, the French recovered all the provinces which the English had conquered in France. A civil war raging, Henry V, king of England, took advantage of these disorders, and invaded France in 1415. He made himself master of Harfleur, and gained the famous battle of Agincourt, in which the French lost an incredible number of men. In 1420 the succession to the French throne was secured to the king of England by treaty; in consequence of which, the infant, Henry VI, was crowned king of France at Paris. By degrees, Charles VII recovered possession of the kingdom, in which he was greatly assisted by Joan of Arc, a pretended prophetess, who raised the siege of Orleans, and defeated the English; but being taken prisoner, this gallant girl was barbarously burned for alleged sorcery.

On the death of Charles VIII, who was the last prince of the first line of the house of Valois, the duke of Orleans ascended the throne, under the title of Louis XII, and was so hu-

mane, generous, and indulgent to his subjects, that he obtained the appellation of Father of his people. Francis I, one of the most distinguished of the kings of France, succeeded him. He ascended the throne in 1515, at the age of 21, and died in 1547. He conquered the Milanese in 1525, but was taken prisoner at the siege of Pavia. In 1535 he possessed himself of Savoy, but was afterwards defeated. On the accession of Francis II, commenced those civil commotions which harassed France during 30 years. The king was instigated to attempt the extirpation of the Protestants, who, by way of reproach, were denominated Huguenots. The minority and reign of Charles IX exhibited a series of treacheries, commotions, and assassinations; and France became a field of war and bloodshed. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's disgraced the age. Henry III was a weak and debauched prince; and in him ended the line of Valois. On his death, the crown devolved on the house of Bourbon, in the person of Henry IV, king of Navarre, who was descended from Robert of France, count of Clermont, the fifth and last son of Saint Louis. Henry was the son of Antony of Bourbon, duke of Vendome and Jeanne d'Albret, heiress of Navarre. He was justly styled the Great, being one of the best and most amiable of the French princes; but he perished by the hand of an assassin in 1610.

Under the minority and in the reign of Louis XIII, France returned to its former state of disorder and wretchedness, and cardinal Richelieu, the prime minister, rendered the power of the crown absolute. The reign of Louis XIV, was long and brilliant. The great Condé compelled the emperor Ferdinand III, and Christiana, queen of Sweden, to conclude the peace of Westphalia. But the unbounded ambition of Louis rendered him odious or formidable to every prince in Europe. The united forces of England, Holland, and Austria, obliged him to conclude the peace of Ryswick in 1697, and that of Utrecht in 1713. He reigned 73 years from 1642, to 1715. William III was the great enemy of Louis XIV. In 1702, he organized a new confederacy of the powers of Europe against him, but died before hostilities commenced. The English duke of Marlborough, who led the allied forces, gained, in 1704, the battle of Blenheim, which was followed by other victories. But, in 1715, this bloody and useless contest was terminated by the peace of Utrecht, though Louis succeeded in placing his grandson on the throne of Spain.

At the age of five years, his great grandson ascended the throne, under the title of Louis XV. In conjunction with Germany, Russia, and Sweden, France, in this reign, twice contended against Prussia and Great Britain. These wars were concluded in 1748, and in 1763. Louis XVI assumed the crown of France in 1774, under the most unfortunate auspices. He found a court abandoned to the utmost extravagance, and the country loaded with an enormous debt. The king convoked an assembly of the notables, consisting of princes, deputies chosen from among the nobility, dignified clergy, the parliaments, and the *pays d'état*.

It was proposed to establish a land tax, without any exception in favor of the nobility or clergy. This proposal being followed by a general refusal, the assembly of the notables was dissolved, and the minister thought he could make a more advantageous bargain with the parliaments. But as the latter remonstrated, and advanced the opinion, that the right of imposing new taxes belonged only to the states general, the king convoked them in 1789. Necker's indiscreet measure, by which it was stipulated that the numbers of the *tiers état* (third estate) should be, at least, equal to that of the other two orders conjointly, threw the preponderance into the scale of the former, who could not fail to find many adherents in the superior classes. As soon as the deputies of the third order had formed themselves into a national assembly, the other orders were led away by their impulsive force, and the equilibrium was entirely destroyed.

The storm of popular fury gathered and broke rapidly. On the 14th of July, 1789, the Bastille was taken. On the 4th of August the privileges of the nobility were suppressed. On the 5th of October, 1789, the king, queen, and royal family were forced from Versailles by the mob, and brought captive to the capital. However, the monarch disconcerted the schemes of his adversaries by a free acceptance of the new constitution, which abolished the feudal system, and the titles of nobility. The situation of Louis and his family became so unsupportable under the harsh restraints which were imposed, that they contrived to escape from their implacable enemies, but the unfortunate monarch, being recognised at St. Menchault, by Drouet, the post-master, was stopped at Varennes, constrained to return to Paris with his family, and to become a mere prisoner.

While the king was preparing to surrender his throne and life, the jacobins caused a decree

to be enacted, suppressing the chasseurs and grenadiers, of whom they were afraid, as well as the staff of the national guard. All the measures which they pursued till the 10th of August, 1792, had, for their sole aim, the overthrow of the monarchy. On that day, the Marseillaise, who had been invited to Paris to form the advanced-guard in the attack on the palace of the Tuilleries, in conjunction with the national guards, fired on the devoted Swiss who composed the royal body-guard, and almost annihilated them. The king and his family sought refuge in the assembly; it was decreed that they should be imprisoned in the Temple, and they were conducted thither.

The national convention was opened on the 21st of September, and, in the first sitting, abolished royalty, and proclaimed the republic. The king was tried and condemned, and on the 21st of January, 1793, perished on the scaffold. "Son of St. Louis!" were the last words which his confessor, the abbe Edgeworth, addressed to him; "Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven!" Against the French republic, the emperor and the king of Prussia had already declared war; and, on the king's death, their example was followed by Great Britain and Holland, and speedily after by Spain and Russia. While France was pressed on all sides by the different powers of Europe, this unfortunate country was a prey to all kinds of internal disorders, and to the most unbounded licentiousness.

Robespierre and Danton obtained a decree by which all the *sans-culottes* were to be armed with pikes and muskets at the expense of the rich, who were themselves to be disarmed as suspected persons. Marat, one of the principal agents in the revolution, was assassinated by Charlotte Corday. Towards the close of June, 1793, the new constitution was adopted, and great disturbances broke out at Lyons, Marseilles, and in La Vendée. Soon after the surrender of Valenciennes to the English, the committee of public safety was established to desolate France by the most horrid butcheries and persecutions. They apprehended all suspected persons, and tried them by revolutionary committees, the powers of which were so unlimited, that they could readily seize on four-fifths of the population of France.

One of their early victims was the unhappy Marie Antoinette, the widow of the murdered Louis. Her death was followed by the destruction of the Girondists. The infamous duke of Orleans was brought up to Paris from Marseilles, and being tried and condemned, braved

the insults of the multitude on the way to execution. Brittany and a great part of Normandy being filled with the royalists, who had acquired the denomination of *chouans*, Carrier, one of the most atrocious monsters of the revolution, was sent to Nantes, where he spared neither age nor sex, but put to death the aged, the infirm, and even infants. The atrocities committed by the satellites of the convention in the city of Lyons, exceeded all that can be conceived; at the end of five months, nearly 6,000 persons had perished.

In Paris the executions were now multiplied to such a degree, that eighty persons were frequently conveyed in the same vehicle to the place where they suffered. To cite the names of all the illustrious victims who fell, would far exceed our limits, and, at the same time, present too horrid a picture of human depravity. At length, Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just, were brought to condign punishment. A form of government was afterwards settled by the convention; and a council of ancients, a council of five hundred, and five rulers, called a directory, were appointed: but the other powers of Europe being still in league against France, and the new government being unfortunate in the field, the executive power was, in 1799, vested in three consuls, of whom the first was the victorious Napoleon Bonaparte.

The consulate restored the energy of the government, and Bonaparte, having, in 1800, gained the victory of Marengo, forced Austria to conclude the treaty of Luneville in February, 1801; and concluded the treaty of Amiens with England in October of that year; thus restoring peace to all Europe. The British government refusing to surrender Malta, according to the treaty of Amiens, after some angry discussions the English ambassador left Paris in April, 1803, and war was recommenced. In 1804, the first consul, Napoleon Bonaparte, was crowned emperor of France by the pope; and, in 1805, king of Italy, at Milan. He afterwards assumed the title of Mediator of Switzerland, and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. He made one of his brothers king of Holland, another king of Naples, a third king of Spain, and a fourth king of Westphalia.

These manifestations of ambition excited, in succession, the jealousies and fears of all Europe. Austria and Russia commenced hostilities in 1805, but were overthrown at Austerlitz; Prussia in 1806, but she was crushed at Jena; Russia again in the same year, but she was defeated at Friedland; Spain, in 1807; Austria, again, in

1808, but she was overthrown at Wagram, Russia, again, in 1812; and finally, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria, England, &c., invaded France in 1814, when Napoleon abdicated, retired to the island of Elba, and the Bourbons were restored. After a year's absence, Napoleon returned to Paris, but having been defeated in the memorable battle of Waterloo, again abdicated the throne, and was conveyed as a state prisoner to the island of St. Helena, where he died in 1821. The Bourbons were re-established on the throne in the person of Louis XVIII, brother of Louis XVI, and France relinquished the states and provinces acquired during the revolutionary wars. Louis XVIII died on the 16th of December, 1825, and his brother, Charles X, ascended the throne, and was crowned with splendor at Rheims, May 29, 1826, after taking the solemn oath to govern according to the charter. But the misfortunes of the Bourbons had not taught them wisdom. In 1830, the tyranny of the *ancien regime* seemed to have re-appeared, and fetters were placed upon the press. On Tuesday morning, July 27th, the liberal journals of Paris were seized, and a revolution immediately broke out. In three days the glorious struggle was terminated in favor of the people. The paving-stones and tiles of the houses became weapons more formidable than sabres or muskets. The royal cavalry as they rushed upon the barricades were assailed in front and from above; the young scholars of the polytechnic school, a military institution, having been dismissed without their swords, seized what arms they could find, and ranged themselves on the side of the people. Some commanded the populace, others served the guns with spirit and success. Aug. 2, the king abdicated, and was permitted to leave France. The duke of Orleans was chosen king, a new ministry appointed, and after a fair trial, the old ministry was imprisoned for life. The affairs of France now appear to be in a settled state.

FRANCE, Isle of, or Mauritius; an island in the Indian ocean, 600 miles east of Madagascar, belonging to Great Britain. Its circumference is 150 miles. The climate is hot, but healthy, a large portion of the land fertile, and the whole well watered. Population in 1822, 87,603, of whom 13,475 were blacks. It was discovered in the 16th century by the Portuguese. The Dutch first settled in it, but relinquished it, and the French took possession of the island; but since 1810, it has been in the hands of the English.

FRANCHE-COMTE, or, Upper Burgundy,

an ancient province of France, called by the Romans, Sequania. It was wrested from the Spanish by Louis XIV, and ceded to the French by the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678. It forms the departments of the Doubs, Upper Saône, and the Jura.

FRANCIS I, of France, surnamed by his subjects, the *father of literature*, was born at Cognac, in 1494. His father was Charles, count of Angoulême. Wishing to accomplish the projects of Louis with regard to the Milanese, he passed the Alps, penetrated as far as Milan, and found the Swiss encamped near Marignano. The contest was kept up for two whole days. Francis I, and the chevalier Bayard performed prodigies of valor, and the marshal of Trivulzio, who had been in eighteen actions, called this a *combat of giants*. The Swiss were beaten with a loss of 15,000 men, and Sforza ceded Milan, and retired to France where he died. The Swiss agreed to a perpetual treaty of peace, and long remained the faithful allies of France. Leo X, equally reconciled, came to a conference in which the pragmatic sanction was abolished, to make way for the *concordate*, by which the king enjoyed the power of conferring benefices.

The death of the emperor, Maximilian I, presented the imperial throne to the view of Francis I, and Charles, of Austria. The former never pardoned his rival for having obtained it, and hence arose the interminable wars between Austria and France. The first care of Francis I, was to attach himself to Henry VIII, of England, and they had an interview near Calais; but Charles V ruined his rival's scheme by gaining the favor of the all-powerful Cardinal Wolsey. The campaign which followed, presented a scene of alternate success and defeat on both sides. The Milanese were won by the intrigues of Leo X, and Charles V, and France had at once for adversaries the new pope Adrian VI, the Emperor, England, the Venetians, and the Geonese, and, to crown her misfortunes, the constable of Bourbon, whom discontent drove to the arms of Charles V, and whom imperial favor raised to the rank of commander-in-chief.

The king fought in different places with various success. The imperialists and the English were repulsed by La Tremouille, the duke of Guise, and the duke of Vendôme; but Bonnivet was beaten, and the brave Bayard killed, in Italy. But these misfortunes did not destroy the hopes of Francis: he passed the mountains and re-entered the territory of the Milanese.

Following the advice of Bonnivet, he besieged Pavia, although the oldest officers warned him against doing so. The allies arrived in time to succor it, and, on February 24th, 1525, was fought the battle of Pavia, in which Francis I, after having had two horses killed under him, and smarting with wounds, was taken prisoner. Bonnivet killed himself in despair.

The king wrote to the duchess of Angoulême, who was regent, this memorable line: *Madam, we have lost every thing but honor*. Transferred to Spain, he was imprisoned at Madrid, where, disheartened and sick, he signed the treaty by which he ceded Burgundy, Flanders, and Artois, and gave up his two sons as hostages. Issuing from his prison, his spirits revived with the free air, and open scenery, and springing upon a spirited horse, he exclaimed with animation; *I am yet a king!* The progress of the king of France through Spain hardly resembled that of a prisoner. Throughout his journey, entertainments were given him by the Spanish noblemen, who were glad of an opportunity to display their wealth and consequence. One night, on arriving at a noble manor, he was obliged to take his seat at a splendid festival, which concluded with a ball, in which the courteous monarch did not refuse to take a part. He then asked two beautiful girls, the daughters of a proud old nobleman, to dance with him. But they only consented to perform that part of the figure in which the lady averts her face from her partner; in short, so blindly patriotic were these pretty Spaniards, that they turned upon their heels, to the no small confusion of the king of France. Their old father, however, not only disapproved of their conduct, but punished it in a summary manner, for seizing both by the hair, he dragged them out of the ball room with more rapidity than grace. So much for refusing a king's invitation.

Francis had now an opportunity of witnessing a whimsical instance of Spanish pride in his reception by a certain old gentleman named Don Diego d'Alvar, who, feigning a painful indisposition, kept his seat, while the French monarch remained standing in his presence. Don Diego had a menagerie, an expensive part of the establishment of a Spanish grandee in those times. During the festival given to Francis I, an African lion escaped from his cage. Consternation spread among the guests, each of whom thought himself the devoted victim of the infuriated animal, when the majordomo of the castle, seizing in one hand, a flam-

ing brand, and grasping his sword in the other, advanced to meet the lion. The animal, frightened by the flames, recoiled, and the major-domo followed him up to his cage in which he enclosed him with as much coolness as if he had been operating upon a greedy hound taken in the act of abstracting the deposits from the larder. This act of courage was more admired by Francis, than any thing else which occurred at the castle of Don Diego.

Francis I returned to France. His cause becoming that of all the princes who dreaded the increase of the power of Charles V, a league was formed between the princes of Italy, the king of England, and Francis I. The indignant emperor sent Laney into the States of the Church, where he made himself master of many places. The constable of Bourbon, even after the conquest of Milan, wanting money, advanced upon Rome, and promised his troops the pillage of this city. He was killed in the assault. The furious soldiers, at the end of two hours fighting, entered Rome, killed all they met, sacked the houses, profaned the churches, and delivered themselves up to excesses of all kinds, which continued for two months.

The flame of war rekindled. Marshal Lautrec regained the greater part of Milan, sacked Pavia, in revenge for the capture of the king, then forced the imperialists to conclude a treaty with the pope, who was besieged in the castle of Saint Angelo, and went thence to Naples where he perished of the plague with the rest of his army. In 1529, a treaty of peace was concluded at Cambray, called the *Peace of Ladies* (*Paix des Dames*), on account of the plenipotentiaries, the duchess of Angouleme, for Francis I, and Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low Countries, for Charles V. The king engaged to pay the emperor 2,000,000 crowns, to cede the sovereignty of Flanders and Artois, and to marry Eleonora, the sister of the emperor, whose attentions had solaced his captivity.

Finding peace established, he employed himself in repressing a multitude of disorders to which the wars had given rise, in making wise regulations, in reforming legal abuses and preserving the tranquillity of the church, which reformers had already menaced. He founded the college of France, protected literature, which he himself cultivated, encouraged the arts, founded the royal library and printing establishment, honored learned men, and labored to deserve the title of *Restorer of the Sciences*.

But he again cast his eyes upon Milan, and in 1535, entered Italy, and made himself master of Savoy. Charles, in turn, made an irruption into Provence, but was repulsed with loss. The Flemings, who had entered Picardy, met with the same fate. The alliance concluded between Francis I, and Soliman, the sultan of the Turks, rendered Charles more prudent, and he concluded a truce for ten years. This was soon broken by his ill faith, and the murder of two French ambassadors. Five French armies were in readiness, and Charles V advanced to Scissons, when new negotiations brought about the peace of Crespy. In March, 1547, Francis, who possessed so many good qualities, died, the victim of his illicit intrigues. Notwithstanding his numerous wars, he kept the finances of France in a flourishing condition.

FRANCIS II, of France, son of Henry II, married Mary Stuart, of Scotland, and ascended the throne July 10, 1599. He died December 5, 1560, at the age of eighteen, leaving France loaded with debt, and a prey to civil war.

FRANCIS, sir Philip, a famous politician, was born in Ireland, in 1740. He was educated at St. Paul's school; after which he obtained a place in the office of the Secretary of State. In 1760, he went in the suit of the English ambassador to Lisbon. In 1763, he was a clerk in the war office, and, in 1773, he went out to India, as a member of the council of Bengal, and fought a duel with Warren Hastings, who was wounded. On his return to England, he was elected M. P. for Yarmouth in the isle of Wight. He supported the proceedings against Warren Hastings, whom he opposed on every occasion. He was, however, a member of the opposition, and when his friends came into office, he was made knight of the bath. He, died December 22, 1818.

FRANCONIA, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, 28 miles northeast of Haverhill, noted for its valuable iron mines. Population 450. It contains a singular curiosity called the *Profile Rock*, a high precipice which presents a side view of a human face.

FRANKFORT, a town in Franklin county, the seat of government of Kentucky, on the Kentucky. It is a thriving place, with 1,682 inhabitants.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE, one of the four free cities of Germany, contains 54,000 inhabitants. It is the seat of the Germanic diet, and is famous for its fairs.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, was born in Boston, January 17, 1706. He was the youngest of

seventeen children, and was intended for his father's business, which was that of a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler, but being disgusted with this employment, he was apprenticed to his brother, who was a printer. This occupation was more congenial to his taste, and he used to devote his nights to the perusal of such books as his scanty means enabled him to buy. By restricting himself to a vegetable diet, he obtained more money for intellectual purposes, and at sixteen had read Locke on the Understanding, Xenophon's Memorabilia, and the Port-Royal Logic, in addition to many other works. Having incurred the displeasure of his father and brother, he determined to procure the cancelling of his indentures, and leave Boston. This he accomplished, arrived at New York, walked thence to Philadelphia, and entered the city of Friends with some articles of dress in his pockets, a dollar in cash, and a loaf of bread under his arm. Here he obtained employment as a printer, and Sir William Keith, the governor, observing his diligence, persuaded him to go to England, to purchase materials for a press, on his own account. This was in 1725, but he found he was the bearer of no letters that related to himself, and he was accordingly obliged to work at his trade. He returned to Philadelphia, where, in a short time, he entered into business with one Meredith, and about 1728, began a newspaper in which he inserted many of his moral essays. He published Poor Richard's Almanac which is well known. At the age of twenty-seven, he began the study of the modern and classical languages. He founded the University of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical Society, and invented the *Franklin stove*, which still holds its place even among the variety of modern inventions of a similar kind. In 1746, he made his experiments on Electricity and applied his discoveries to the invention of the lightning rod.

In 1751, he was appointed deputy post-master general for the colonies. After the defeat of Braddock, a bill for organizing a provincial militia having passed the assembly, Franklin was chosen colonel. In 1757, he was sent to England with a petition to the king and council against the proprietaries who refused to bear a share in the public expenses. While thus employed, he published several works, which gained him a high reputation, and the agency of Massachusetts, Maryland, and Georgia. In 1762, Franklin was chosen fellow of the Royal Society, and made doctor of laws at Oxford, and the same year returned to America.

In 1764, he was again deputed to England as agent of his province, and in 1766, was examined before the House of Commons on the subject of the stamp-act. His answers were clear and decisive. His conduct in England was worthy of his previous character. Finding him warmly attached to the colonies, invective and coarse satire were levelled against him, but his integrity and matchless wit formed an invulnerable defence. He was next offered "any reward, unlimited recompense, honors and recompense beyond his expectations," if he would forsake his country, but he stood firm as a rock.

He returned to America in 1775, and was immediately chosen a member of Congress, and performed the most arduous duties in the service of his country. He was sent as commissioner to France in 1776, and concluded a treaty, February 6, 1778, in which year he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of Versailles, and one of the commissioners for negotiating peace with Great Britain. Although he solicited leave, he was not permitted to return till 1785. He was made president of Pennsylvania, and as a delegate to the convention of 1787, approved the federal constitution. He died April 17, 1790.

How generally he was beloved both at home and abroad, the various honors which he received, show. Incorruptible, talented, and virtuous, he merited the eulogium of lord Chat-ham, who characterised him as "one whom all Europe held in high estimation for his knowledge and wisdom; who was an honor, not to the English nation only, but to human nature." His wit and humor rendered his society acceptable to every class. On one occasion, he was dining with the English ambassador, and a French functionary at Paris. The former rose, and gave the following sentiment: "England—the bright *sun* whose rays illuminate the world!" The French gentleman, struggling between patriotism and politeness, proposed; "France—the *moon* whose mild beams dispel the shades of night." Doctor Franklin, rising in turn, said; "General George Washington—the Joshua, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still—and they obeyed him!" Franklin's wit and humor are happily displayed in an epitaph which he wrote years before his death.

THE BODY

OF

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,

PRINTER,

(LIKE THE COVER OF AN OLD BOOK,
ITS CONTENTS TORN OUT,

AND STRIPPED OF ITS LETTERING AND GILDING,) LIES HERE, FOOD FOR WORMS ;
 YET THE WORK ITSELF SHALL NOT BE LOST,
 FOR IT WILL (AS HE BELIEVED) APPEAR ONCE MORE
 IN A NEW
 AND MORE BEAUTIFUL EDITION,
 CORRECTED AND AMENDED
 BY
 THE AUTHOR.

FRANKS, a German tribe, living between the Weser and the Elbe. Between the years 234 and 254, they invaded Gaul, but were repulsed by Aurelian. They gained from the Alemanni a very extensive territory on the Rhine.

FREDEGONDE, the wife of Chilperic, of France, a ruthless woman who persuaded her husband to oppress his subjects. She is said to have murdered Sigebert, Meroveus, the son of Chilperic, Andoveus, his brother, and Pretexatus, bishop of Rouen. Afterwards, retiring to Paris, she continued her persecutions of Brunchant, and Childebert, her son, took the field and vanquished him with the slaughter of 30,000 of his army. She then wasted Champagne, and retook Paris. She died in 597, after having caused Chilperic to be assassinated.

FREDERIC, Augustus III, elector of Saxony, was chosen king of Poland, in 1694. He declared war against Sweden, and was dethroned by Charles XII. The reverses of the Swedish monarch enabled Augustus to regain his throne in 1709. He died February 1st, 1733, and was succeeded by his son.

FREDERIC I, surnamed Barbarossa, succeeded to the imperial crown, on the death of his uncle, Conrad III, in 1152. His first business was to ensure the tranquillity of Germany, after which he marched into Italy, and assumed its sovereignty. He afterwards renewed the war, took Milan a second time, and destroyed it, but he was excommunicated by the pope. He engaged in the crusades against the Turks, defeated Saladin in two combats, and took several cities from the infidels. He was drowned July 10th, 1190; in the midst of his successes.

FREDERIC II, king of Prussia, commonly called the *Great*, was the son of Frederic William I, and was born January 21, 1712. His education was strict, but when he grew up, he showed so strong an inclination to literature and music, as to incur the displeasure of his father, who considered reading as beneath the dignity of a monarch and a man. So harsh

was the conduct of his parent, that in 1730, he attempted to escape from Prussia, but was taken with his travelling companion, Lieutenant Catt, who was put to death by order of the king. The prince himself was punished by confinement. The death of his father raised him to the throne, May 31st, 1740, and, by taking advantage of the defenceless state of Maria Theresa, he added Silesia to his dominions. In 1744, he again took up arms against the queen of Hungary; and the treaty of Dresden, which was concluded in 1745, left him in possession of an extended territory. In 1755, he entered into an alliance with England, which produced the seven years' war; in which Frederic exhibited all the powers of his character as a skilful general. In 1757, he had to contend with Russia, Austria, Saxony, Sweden, and France; notwithstanding which, and though his enemies made themselves masters of his capital, he extricated himself from his difficulties, and by the battle of Torgau, repaired all his losses. In 1763, peace was restored. Frederic afterwards led a philosophic life, with the exception of his share in dismembering Poland in 1773. He died August 17, 1786, in the 75th year of his age, and the 47th of his reign, and was succeeded by his nephew Frederic William II.

FRIEDLAND, a town of Bohemia, memorable for the battle fought there on the 14th of June, 1807, between the French and Russians, which resulted in the total defeat of the latter, with immense loss.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the South Pacific Ocean, 150 in number. They are very fertile, but contain but few springs of good water. They were discovered in 1773 by Captain Cook, who thought the inhabitants amicable and inoffensive, although subsequent events have shown them to be capable of the darkest treachery and the blackest crimes. Population 200,000.

FRISIANS, an old tribe of Germans, inhabiting Friesland. Prussia took possession of Friesland in 1744, and East Friesland was annexed to Hanover in 1814.

FULTON, Robert, the celebrated American engineer, was born in Pennsylvania in 1765. At an early age he exhibited a fondness for the mechanical arts, and a talent for drawing. In his 22d year, he went to England, and subsequently to France, distinguishing himself in both countries by mechanical inventions. He returned to America in 1806. Mr. Livingston and Fulton had built a steamboat upon the Seine in 1803, which was completely successful,

out, in 1807, the first attempt at steam navigation in America was made upon the Hudson. The maximum speed of this was only five miles an hour. In 1809 Mr. Fulton took a patent for his invention, and in 1811 a second patent for subsequent improvements. He died February 24th, 1815.

G.

GADSDEN, Christopher, lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, was born in 1724. He was an ardent friend of liberty, and discharged the duties of member of the provincial congress with ability and applause. He died, Sept. 1805, in the 82d year of his age.

GAELS, a family of the Celts, who from Gaul, passed over to Britain and the neighboring islands. Traces of them are still found in the remote districts of Ireland and Scotland.

GAGE, Thomas, the last royal governor of Massachusetts. He was lieutenant under Braddock, witnessed his defeat, and bore his body from the field of battle. In 1760 he was appointed governor of Montreal, and a few years afterwards succeeded to the chief command of the British forces in America. He was the successor of Hutchinson in the office of governor of Massachusetts, and his oppressive measures precipitated the revolution.

GALBA, Sergius or Servius Sulpicius, emperor of Rome, was born B. C. 4, and succeeded Nero on the imperial throne. He rose gradually through various state offices although continually exposed to the jealousy of Nero, who ordered him to be assassinated, but having escaped the toils which were laid for him, he was saluted emperor A. D. 68. His avarice induced him to profit by the sale of offices, and his appointment of Piso Licinianus, instead of Otho, to fill the office of colleague in the government, exasperated the soldiers, who put him to death, A. D. 69, in the 72d year of his age, after a reign of three months.

GALICIA, and **LODOMIRIA**, a kingdom of Austria, which comprises 32,500 square miles, and 4,075,000 inhabitants. Also, a province of Spain, anciently Gallæcia, containing 1,795,199 inhabitants.

GALILEE, the most northerly province of Palestine, the scene of many events in the life of our Savior. It is now part of the government of Damascus, oppressed by Turkish tyranny, and infested by robbers.

GAMA, Vasco da, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, who discovered the maritime way to

the East Indies by doubling the Cape of Good Hope. He lived in the reign of Emanuel the Fortunate. He was appointed viceroy of the Portuguese Indies, and died Dec. 1524, at Goa.

GARDINER, bishop of Winchester, was a strenuous opponent of the reformation in England. He lost his place under Henry VIII, but regained it under the bigoted Mary, whom he instigated to persecute the Protestants with fire and sword.

GARRICK, David, one of the most celebrated and talented of English performers, and the friend of doctor Johnson. He was born in 1716, and died Jan. 20, 1779, after having amassed an immense fortune by his profession.

GASTON DE FOIX, duke of Nemours, the nephew of Louis XII, was born in 1488. He ran a brilliant career in arms, and fell in the battle of Ravenna, April 11, 1512.

GATES, Horatio, was born in England in 1728, and rose rapidly in the military profession. Soon after the French war he purchased an estate in Virginia, and was appointed adjutant-general in the continental force on the breaking out of our revolutionary war. The first movement of Gates, after taking command of the army that had just retreated from Canada in 1776, was to retire from Crown Point to Ticonderoga, and this excited pretty general surprise and disapprobation. But he regained confidence by those operations which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga. When appointed to the command of the southern army in 1780, he found it weak and badly supplied, and disheartened by the aspect of affairs in general. His conduct at the battle of Camden, which was won by Cornwallis, subjected him to a temporary loss of command and legal investigation, although he was finally acquitted. Meantime the war had ended, and Gates removed from Virginia to New York, where he died, April 10, 1806, in the 78th year of his age. He was talented, well-informed, courteous and pious.

GAUL, or **GALLIA**, the ancient name of France. The inhabitants were naturally fierce and warlike, and resisted the Romans by whom they were finally subjugated, with great spirit.

GENEVA, a canton of Switzerland, comprising 91 square miles, and 53,560 inhabitants, of whom a large proportion are Protestants. The city of Geneva stands on the lake of the same name, and is divided by the Rhone which flows through it. It is famous for the manufactures of watches, chintz, woollens, muslins, silks, porcelains, &c. After a variety of

changes, it became subject to the dukes of Savoy. But the citizens of Geneva, supported by the Helvetic league, resisted the attempts of the house of Savoy, with whom a permanent accommodation was effected in 1603. Under Calvin and other reformers, it eagerly embraced a pure doctrine, and became the seat of the reformed religion. From the time of the conclusion of the peace with Savoy, the history of Geneva is little more than a narrative of contentions between the aristocracy and democracy.

GENGHIS KHAN, emperor of the Moguls, was born A. D. 1163, and received the name of Temujin. He founded in 1206 that vast empire, the grandeur of which was the theme of admiration throughout the world. The leading men of the small domain left him by his father, having rebelled against him, he marched upon them with an army of 30,000 men, and completely frustrated their designs. Tartary and China fell before the power of the conqueror, whose dominions extended to the banks of the Dnieper. In the year 1225, the emperor arrived at the banks of the river Tula, after an absence of seven years. In the next year he defeated the king of Tangut with the loss of 300,000 men. He died Aug. 24, 1227, in the 63d year of his age, leaving to his children an empire 1200 leagues in length. The conquests of the great Khan were stained with the most atrocious cruelties, his march was like the progress of a fiery storm, bursting over several countries at once, and involving them in ruin. According to the most moderate calculation, no fewer than 2,000,000 men fell beneath the murdering sword, without reckoning the numbers that affliction and the horrors of slavery consigned to the grave.

GENLIS, (Stéphanie Félicité Ducrest de St. Aubin, marchioness de Sillery) Countess de, was born near Autun, in 1746. Soon after her birth, she narrowly escaped suffocation, for a gentleman who called to see her mother, was about to sit down upon the chair on which the infant was laid, had actually divided the flaps of his coat for that purpose, and was only prevented by the united screams of the nurse and mother. The literary talent of Madame de Genlis early developed itself, and induced the Count de Genlis to offer her his hand, without ever having seen her. She was governess of the duke of Orleans' children, and many of her early works were devoted to the cause of education. She died in 1830, with a very high reputation.

GENOA, a dukedom and city of Sardinia,

on the Mediterranean Sea. The city contains 76,000 inhabitants. The harbor is capacious and secure. The city is built on an elevation, and the streets are narrow, dirty, and steep. The duchy contains 2,330 square miles, and 590,500 inhabitants. Genoa, possessed by the Lombards, after the fall of the Western Roman empire, came next into the hands of the Franks, but was erected into a republic after the downfall of Charlemagne. Quarrels with the Pisans and Venetians occupied the Genoese for many years. The French assumed the sovereignty of Genoa, but did not long retain it. Internal dissensions not unfrequently enabled foreign powers to seize upon the State. In 1528 tranquillity was restored to Genoa, an aristocratical form of government established, and a doge placed at the head of the state. Sometime after this the city was convulsed by the furious contentions between the old and new nobility, the two portions into which the aristocracy was divided. By degrees Genoa lost her foreign possessions, the last of which, Corsica, revolted in 1730. During the invasion of Italy in 1797, Genoa observed a strict neutrality, but the dissensions of the Genoese did not escape the vigilant eye of Napoleon; he established a form of government on the French representative system, and gave it the title of the Ligurian republic. In 1815 the congress of Vienna annexed Genoa to the territories of Sardinia, reserving to it its own senate and council, without the concurrence of which no taxes can be laid upon the Genoese.

GEORGE I, Lewis, king of Great Britain, elector of Hanover, and duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, was born May 28, 1660, and was the son of Ernest Augustus and Sophia, granddaughter of James I. He was proclaimed king of England, Aug. 1, 1714, and landed at Greenwich in the following month. At the commencement of his reign the whigs had the ascendancy: both in and out of parliament. In 1715 a revolution broke out in Scotland in favor of the Pretender, but was quelled without much trouble, although there were many who were decidedly opposed to the existing government. In 1715 the bill for Septennial parliaments was brought into the house of lords by the duke of Devonshire, and passed both houses. In 1718, a quadruple alliance of England, Holland, France, and Germany, was formed against Spain, and the Spanish were defeated by Sir George Byng on the coast of Sicily. In 1720 was started the celebrated South Sea scheme, which involved thousands of families in ruin.

In 1721 Bishop Atterbury was seized and con-

veyed to the Tower, and afterwards banished on suspicion of treason; the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Orrery, and others were imprisoned for participation in the plot. In 1725 the treaty of Hanover was signed to counteract the first treaty of Vienna. In 1727 the king visited his electoral dominions at Hanover, but being seized with a paralytic disorder on the road from Hanover to Holland, he was conveyed to Osnaburgh, June 11, 1727, where he died, in the 13th year of his reign. The disaffection towards the elector of Hanover, on his arrival in England was very great, and the populace gave no equivocal signs of it. One time a noisy mob surrounded a carriage, which contained some German ladies of the court, and assailed their ears with epithets of abuse more fluent than elegant. One of the foreigners, putting her head out of the carriage-window, said, in her broken English; "My good peoples, we ish come for all your goods." "Yes," replied a surly fellow in the crowd, "and for all our chattels too."

GEORGE II, AUGUSTUS, son of the preceding, was born Oct. 30, 1683, and was created prince of Wales, Oct. 4, 1714. In 1704 he married Wilhelmina Caroline Dorothea, of Brandenburg-Anspach, and in 1727 succeeded George I. In 1729 the peace of Seville was concluded with Spain, but the war with that country was renewed in 1739. In 1742 Sir Robert Walpole resigned, after having been minister for nearly twenty years, and in the same year, the king espousing the cause of Maria Theresa, marched against the French whom he defeated in the battle of Dettingen, but without gaining much advantage. In 1745 Charles Edward, the Pretender, landed in Scotland, but was finally defeated at Culloden. The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was concluded in 1748. In 1754 the encroachments of the French in America brought on that war which resulted happily for Great Britain, and some of the successes of which in America are attributable to the bravery of the provincial troops. In the midst of general prosperity, George II died at Kensington, Oct. 25, 1760, in the 77th year of his age and 33d of his reign. He possessed no shining qualities, and despised learning.

GEORGE III, king of Great Britain, eldest son of Frederick, prince of Wales, was born June 4, 1738. He succeeded his grandfather George II, Oct. 25, 1760, and married Charlotte Sophia, princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Sept 8, 1761, and both were crowned Sept. 22, in the same year. He was deranged in mind from Oct. 1788 to March 1789. On April 24, 1789, he

went in procession to St. Paul's cathedral; recovered from a second attack, March 16, 1804; relapsed 1810; and died in Windsor Castle, Jan. 29, 1820, in the 82d year of his age, and 60th of his reign.

GEORGE IV, son of the preceding, was born Aug. 12, 1762. He had been regent during the insanity of his father, whom he succeeded on his death. In 1795, he had married Caroline Amelia Augusta, whose sufferings and persecution excited the indignation of the world against her heartless husband. Well educated and talented, he abused the gifts which were bestowed upon him, and in his youth plunged into the guiltiest excesses. Loaded with debt he at length adopted a system of retrenchment, sold his splendid racing-stud, and reduced his whole establishment. With the assistance of parliament, he extricated himself from his difficulties. The indignation excited by a nefarious transaction of his, which was exposed by the Jockey Club, compelled him to abandon the turf. He died July 26, 1830, and was succeeded by his brother, the duke of Clarence, under the title of William IV.

GEORGE CADOUAL, a Chouan chief, who, with general Pichegru, was concerned in a conspiracy to take the life of Bonaparte when first consul. He was brought over to France in a British government vessel, but was seized by the police, tried, condemned, and executed, June 24, 1804, aged 35 years.

GEORGIA, one of the U. States, is bounded N. by Tennessee and North Carolina; N. E. by South Carolina; S. E. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama. It is 300 miles in length, and 240 in breadth, containing 60,000 square miles. Population 516,823. The soil is like that of South Carolina, and the staple productions are the same. The Cherokees, inhabiting the northwestern part of the state, are far advanced in civilization. The first settlement which the English made in Georgia, was in 1733, under the superintendence of James Oglethorpe.

GEORGIA, in Persian GURGISTAN, called by the natives IBERIA, a rich country of Asia, bounded by Circassia, Daghestan, Shirvan, Armenia, and the Black Sea. The Greek religion is the prevailing faith. The country belongs chiefly to Russia, only a small part now remaining in the hands of its former masters, the Turks.

GERMANICUS CÆSAR, a son of Claudius Drusus Nero, and Antonia, the virtuous niece of Augustus. He was adopted by his uncle Tiberius, and raised to the highest offices of

state. At the time of the death of Augustus, he was employed in a war with Germany, but Tiberius, jealous of the hero, recalled him, although he permitted him to celebrate a triumph for his victories. He then sent him to the east with sovereign authority, but viewed his successes with a jealous eye. Germanicus died near Antioch, A. D. 19, in the 34th year of his age, not without suspicion of poison.

GERMANTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, 7 miles N. of Philadelphia, memorable for a battle fought here on the 4th of October, 1777, between the Americans, under Washington, and the British, to the disadvantage of the former.

GERMANY, was formerly divided into nine circles, viz. *Austria*, *Bavaria* and *Swabia*, on the south; *Franconia*, in the centre; *Upper* and *Lower Saxony*, and *Westphalia*, in the north; *Upper* and *Lower Rhine* in the west. The other countries belonging to Germany, and not included in the circles, were *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, *Silesia*, and *Lusatia*. The secondary states of Germany form, with a part of Prussia, Austria, and some provinces of Denmark, and the Netherlands, the GERMANIC CONFEDERATION. The secondary states, are, in number, 36, of which the principal are: 1. The four kingdoms of: Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg: 2. Eight grand-duchies, viz. Hesse-Cassel, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar, Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, Luxemburg: 4. Ten duchies and eleven principalities; 5. Four free cities: Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort on the Maine.

Germany (*Germania*) like Gaul, was anciently occupied by numerous tribes, some of which were only subjugated by the Romans, after a very fierce and prolonged resistance. It was afterwards conquered by Charlemagne, who fixed his imperial residence in Germany. The posterity of Charlemagne inherited this country until the demise of Louis V. Otho the Illustrious, having declined the royal dignity, Conrad I, duke of Franconia, was unanimously elected to fill the vacant throne in 912. Thence, until 1806, the empire of Germany was an elective monarchy. Frederic I ascended the throne in 1152, and during his reign was formed the famous league of the Hanseatic towns for the protection of commerce. Frederic II was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1218. He did much for the encouragement of arts and literature.

The princes of the empire, assembled in diet, at Frankfort, elected Rodolph of Hapsburg to

the imperial throne in 1272. He swayed the imperial sceptre with ability for about 18 years, and died, after a short illness, in the 73d year of his age. Albert I of Austria was invested with the diadem at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1298. Under his harsh administration, the Swiss revolted, and the foundation of the Helvetic republic was laid.

Henry VII of Luxemburg was elected in 1308, and now commenced the celebrated division of Guelphes and Ghibellines in the contests between the emperors and popes. On his death, Louis of Bavaria was recognised as lawful possessor of the throne in 1330. Charles IV, king of Bohemia, received the imperial diadem in 1356. His reign was prosperous, and under his sway a spirit of opposition to the corrupt clergy began to manifest itself. Wenceslaus, his son, succeeded him in 1378, after which Sigismund ascended the throne in 1411. He concurred with the pope in convoking the famous council of Constance, by which the reformer Huss was condemned, and the war of the Hussites followed. Albert II died in a short time, and, in 1440, the electors placed upon the imperial throne Frederic III, duke of Austria. His son Maximilian was elected king of the Romans, and invested with the supreme dignity in 1493. He was an active and enterprising prince.

Charles V presented himself as a candidate for the imperial crown in 1520. Ferdinand, the brother of Charles, succeeded him. Then came Maximilian II, the son of Ferdinand, who had already received the crown of Bohemia, and had been elected king of the Romans. On the demise of this illustrious prince, his eldest son, who had been elected king of the Romans, and acknowledged as his successor to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia, succeeded to the empire by the name of Rodolph II, in 1576. The emperor ceded Bohemia to his brother Matthias, who succeeded him in 1612. On the demise of Matthias, Ferdinand was declared emperor in 1619, but, on account of his fanaticism the Protestants renounced allegiance to him, and a war ensued which was waged with sanguinary animosity by both parties. Ferdinand was at first triumphant, and Germany began to tremble with the apprehension of slavish subjection; Gustavus, king of Sweden, rushing with impetuosity into the empire, defeated the imperialists, but was slain on the plain of Lutzen.

On the death of Ferdinand II, his son, Ferdinand III, ascended the imperial throne, in 1637, at a critical period, and succeeded in

tranquillizing Germany, although the flames of war yet rolled unabated. France, Sweden, Denmark, England, and some of the German states were confederated against Spain and the house of Austria. At length a treaty was concluded, since known as the peace of Westphalia. On the death of Ferdinand, Leopold I, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was declared duly elected to the imperial throne in 1657. Scarcely were the troubles in the north composed, when a war with Turkey broke out, while Louis XIV of France took this opportunity of marching against the German monarch. But notwithstanding his perplexities and embarrassments, Leopold found means to render the crown of Hungary hereditary in his family, an object which had long been desired. The archduke Joseph was chosen sovereign of Hungary, elected king of the Romans, and ascended the imperial throne in 1705. He governed with stern inflexibility, and continued the Spanish war. The archduke Charles was elevated to the imperial throne, by the name of Charles VI, in 1711. Anne queen of England, having expressed her pacific intentions, he had to sustain the whole weight of a war with France and Spain, unless he accepted the terms of Louis. At length, however, negotiations were commenced, and the treaty of Utrecht re-established the general peace. Charles died in the 29th year of his age. He was the author of the Pragmatic Sanction, which secured all the possessions of the house of Austria to his daughter the archduchess Maria Theresa, and which was guaranteed by the states of the empire, and by all the great powers of Europe.

The death of Charles, in 1740, was followed by very serious commotions, but the Pragmatic Sanction was preserved, and the treaty of Fussen and Aix-la-Chapelle terminated the war of the Austrian succession in favor of Maria Theresa. Two years after the conclusion of the treaty of Hubertsburg, the emperor Francis died, in the twenty-first year of his reign. He was succeeded by his son Joseph II. In 1764 his imperial majesty joined with Russia and Prussia in the base dismemberment of Poland, but this did not prevent hostilities from being commenced with Austria and Prussia, on account of the succession to the electorate of Bavaria. Maria Theresa, empress of Germany, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and archduchess of Austria, died in 1780. She left her extensive possessions in the hands of a son, who promulgated a decree in favor of the liberty of the press, which had been hitherto much

circumscribed in the Austrian dominions. In 1783 Joseph II published an edict for the total abolition of villanage and slavery in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; and similar measures were taken soon after for the relief of the peasants of Austrian Poland. He also abolished the use of torture in his hereditary dominions, and died in the 25th year of his reign. He was succeeded by his brother, Leopold II, grand-duke of Tuscany, in 1790.

The French revolution now attracting the attention of all the European powers, a conference was held at Pilnitz between the emperor, the king of Prussia, and the elector of Saxony; but, instead of advising an immediate attack upon France, Leopold acted with his accustomed moderation, and merely wished to oppose an effectual security against the tremendous hurricane which threatened Europe. However, he was afterwards persuaded to commence hostilities, but his designs were soon terminated by his death, in the second year of his reign.

Francis II succeeded his father in 1792. At the instigation of the king of Prussia, he resolved to use his utmost endeavors for the restoration of the monarchy in France; but the attempts of the allies were so unfortunate in the first campaign, that they commenced the second with altered views, and a feeling of insecurity in consequence of previous losses. The second campaign proved more successful, but that of 1794 was disastrous to the allies. The fourth campaign again raised the hopes of the Austrians. In 1796, from altered views of expediency, the French turned their arms upon the Austrian possessions in Italy, where the victories of Bonaparte soon spread the terror of his name.

At length the court of Vienna, finding that all expectations of effectual opposition to the French were totally unfounded, concluded, in 1797, the treaty of Campo-Formio, by which the emperor ceded to France the whole of the Netherlands, and all his former territory in Italy, but received in return the city of Venice, Istria, Dalmatia, and the Venetian islands in the Adriatic. However the war was renewed with great vigor on both sides, and, in 1799, the Austrians compelled the French to evacuate nearly the whole of Italy. The brilliant successes of the archduke Charles in Germany, also, reanimated the court of Vienna, and contributed to break off the conferences at Rastadt. In the mean time, Bonaparte, having returned from Egypt, and been chosen first consul of the French republic, the war with Austria was destined to

take a new turn. That general, at the head of an army of reserve, marched towards Italy; and having collected his artillery, transported it with inconceivable labor across the Alps, and advanced to Milan. After reducing Pavia, and defeating the Austrians in the battle of Montebello, the French marched to the plain of Marengo. Both the French and Imperialists exhibited extraordinary skill and resolution. At length the first consul, availing himself of an error which had been committed, compelled his enemies to retreat. In Germany the French had opened the campaign with similar success; and General Moreau, after defeating the Imperialists in several engagements, formed a junction with the army of Italy, and obliged the Austrians to conclude an armistice.

Soon after preliminaries of peace were signed at Paris by count St. Julien; but as Bonaparte refused to negotiate with England, the emperor would not ratify them. Hostilities were therefore re-commenced, and the Austrians were defeated by Moreau in the decisive battle of Hohenlinden. This was followed in 1801 by the treaty of Luneville, by which the emperor ceded to France the Belgic provinces, and the whole of the country on the left side of the Rhine. In 1805, the court of Vienna entered into an alliance with Russia, the object of which appears to have been to rescue the states of Europe from French predominance and oppression. The emperor, therefore, made preparation for war. Without waiting for the arrival of the Russian troops, the Austrians marched towards the banks of the Danube, where hostilities commenced, and the French, under Bonaparte, after a severe contest, succeeded in defeating the Imperialists with great loss. The Austrians retreated and Bonaparte advanced to Munich. From this time, partial engagements took place, in which the Austrians, though they fought with their accustomed bravery, were uniformly defeated.

The whole Austrian army in Suabia now concentrated itself in and near Ulm; and everything seemed to indicate the approach of a general and decisive battle. However, to the astonishment and concern of all Europe, general Mack, who was in Ulm with 33,000 men, without striking a blow agreed to the terms of capitulation offered by Bonaparte, evacuated that important fortress, and surrendered himself and his troops prisoners of war.

Bonaparte was every where victorious, and the decisive battle of Austerlitz compelled the emperor Francis to conclude an armistice which

was speedily followed by the treaty of Presburg. In 1806, sixteen German princes renounced their connection with the German empire, and signed at Paris the *Confederation of the Rhine*, by which they acknowledged Napoleon as their protector.

This was followed, on the 6th of August, by the renunciation of the title of emperor of Germany, by Francis, who assumed that of emperor of Austria, and who publicly absolved all the German provinces and states from their reciprocal duties towards the German empire. In 1809, Francis, smarting under sacrifices already made, and dreading farther encroachments, resolved to try again the chance of war, at a time when a large proportion of the military force of France was employed in completing the subjugation of Spain. War was declared, in proclamation from the archduke Charles and the emperor Francis, and these were followed by a manifesto, stating the provocations and causes of alarm given by France to Austria.

The Austrians were defeated in two battles, one at Abensburg by Napoleon in person, and the other at Eckmühl; and after these defeats, the French emperor proceeded to Vienna which surrendered to him. But in the battle of Aspern, which followed soon after, Napoleon experienced the severest check which his career had yet received. However, after the decisive battle of Wagram an armistice was concluded. This was followed by a peace between Austria and France, by which the emperor Francis ceded to Napoleon all those parts of his territory which bordered on the Adriatic. Other cessions were also made. By a secret article in this treaty, the emperor Francis agreed to give his daughter, the archduchess Louisa Maria, in marriage to Napoleon. After the disastrous consequences of the Russian campaign, Austria declared war against France, a declaration which was followed by a treaty of amity and defensive alliance between the courts of Vienna and Petersburg. Russia and Prussia had previously formed treaties with Great Britain. Sweden had also joined the allies, and the accession of Bavaria to the common cause proved the general concurrence of Germany to throw off the yoke of Napoleon. The battle of Leipzig decided the fate of Germany.

After Napoleon abdicated the throne of France in 1814, the allied powers concluded a treaty at Paris by which the German states were to be independent, and united by a federal league. As the Austrian or Catholic Netherlands were unable to secure their independence, Belgium

was annexed to the Netherlands forming a single state, under the sovereignty of the house of Orange. After the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, a congress of the allied powers was held at Vienna, at which the future tranquillity of Germany was provided for by a solemn act of confederation, signed by its sovereigns and free cities, including the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia, for those of their possessions formerly appertaining to the German empire: the king of Denmark for Holstein, and the king of the Netherlands for Luxemburg.

GERRY, Elbridge, a patriotic American, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, July 14, 1744, and was educated at Harvard College. He was elected, from his warm patriotism, a member of the Massachusetts General Court, in 1772, and was afterwards a member of Congress, presided at the treasury-board, and performed several important tasks. In 1810 he was chosen governor of Massachusetts, and the following year re-elected. In 1812 he was chosen vice-president of the United States, and died shortly after.

GHENT, in French GAND, the capital of East Flanders, a fine city, containing 82,000 inhabitants. Its manufactures are numerous and lucrative. It has been the scene of several diplomatic negotiations, of which that to resist the tyranny of Spain, in 1578, and called the *pacification of Ghent*, is particularly memorable, as well as the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, in December, 1814.

GIBBON, Edward, an eminent English historian, born at Putney, in 1737. He resided much abroad, chiefly at Lausanne, but was engaged in political life for a long time. He conceived the idea of his great work, the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, at Rome, as he sat amidst the ruins of the capitol, "while the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter." He died in England, on the 16th of January, 1794, in the 57th year of his age.

GIBRALTAR, a rocky promontory, in the South of Spain, 1400 feet above the level of the sea. It was taken by the English in 1704, soon after the commencement of the war of the Spanish succession, and has since been several times besieged, but never with success. The most determined attempt was that in 1779 which was defeated by the skill of general Elliot.

GIZEH; a city of Egypt, three miles above Cairo, distinguished for the antique monuments in its vicinity.

GLASGOW, a city of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, one of the most ancient in the kingdom, containing 202,000 inhabitants. It is the first city in Scotland in regard to commerce and manufactures. It contains, among other superb public buildings, a magnificent cathedral. Its university enjoys a high reputation.

GLENDOWER, Owen, a celebrated Welsh chieftain, born in 1354. He was the determined foe of Henry IV, and for a long time, kept a marauding warfare which was highly annoying to the English. He died, unsubdued, February 24, 1416.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, marquis of Anvers and duke of Brabant, was the son of Eustace II, count of Boulogne, and was born about the middle of the 11th century. He served with distinction under Henry IV, emperor of Germany, but acquired an imperishable fame in the crusades. At Nice, Edessa, and Antioch, he particularly distinguished himself, and in July, 1099, he took Jerusalem, after a siege of five weeks. On taking possession of the city, he threw off his armor, clothed himself in a mantle, and, with bare head and naked feet, went to the church of the sepulchre. On the foundation of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, in the same year, Godfrey's virtues were declared to be pre-eminent, and the princes conducted him to the church which covered the tomb of Christ and offered him a crown. But he refused to wear a diadem of gold where his Savior had worn a crown of thorns, and modestly claimed the honor of being the defender of the Holy Sepulchre. He, however, enjoyed it but a short time, for he died July 18, 1100, just one year after the taking of Jerusalem.

GODMAN, John D. an eminent American naturalist, lecturer, and writer, was born at Annapolis, in Maryland, and at an early age, was apprenticed to a printer. Disliking his business, he shipped as a sailor on board the Chesapeake flotilla, in the war of 1813. Having afterward studied medicine he settled in New York, and was offered the professorship of anatomy in Rutgers's medical college. The state of his health, however, rendered travelling necessary, and he went to Vera Cruz, but without experiencing the relief which he hoped. He died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1830, in the 32d year of his age. His *Natural History of American Quadrupeds* (3 vols. 8 vo.), and his *Rambles of a Naturalist* are deservedly popular.

GODOLPHIN, Sidney, earl of Godolphin, and lord high treasurer of England, was born in Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. He was

employed in the reigns of Charles II and James II, although he voted for the exclusion of the latter, in 1680. He was placed at the head of the treasury on the accession of Queen Anne, but was obliged to retire from office in 1710. He died in 1712.

GÖETHE, John Wolfgang von, born Aug. 28, 1749, at Frankfort on the Maine. He displayed an early fondness for literature and the arts which increased with his years. His studies embraced the whole circle of the sciences. In 1771 he took the degree of doctor of laws, and wrote a legal dissertation. He eventually settled at Weimar, on the invitation of the grand-duke, who conferred upon him several offices and honors. He died, at an advanced age, in 1832. Of his various works, the Sorrows of Werther, the drama of Faust, and the Apprenticeship of Wilhelm Meister, are well known, through the medium of translation, to the English reader.

The following particulars of the life of this celebrated man were written not long before his death. "It would be difficult to find a man who had arrived at the age of eighty-one with fewer infirmities than Gœthe. The prodigious activity of his mind seems not to have worn out his body, although the latter, it is said, was put to the proof by his juvenile irregularities. His elevated form, the striking regularity of his features, his imposing and noble bearing, the athletic proportions of his body, seem to have suffered no injury from age; he holds himself as upright as a young man of eighteen; no apparent infirmity accompanies his years, and the wrinkles of his face hardly indicate a man of sixty.

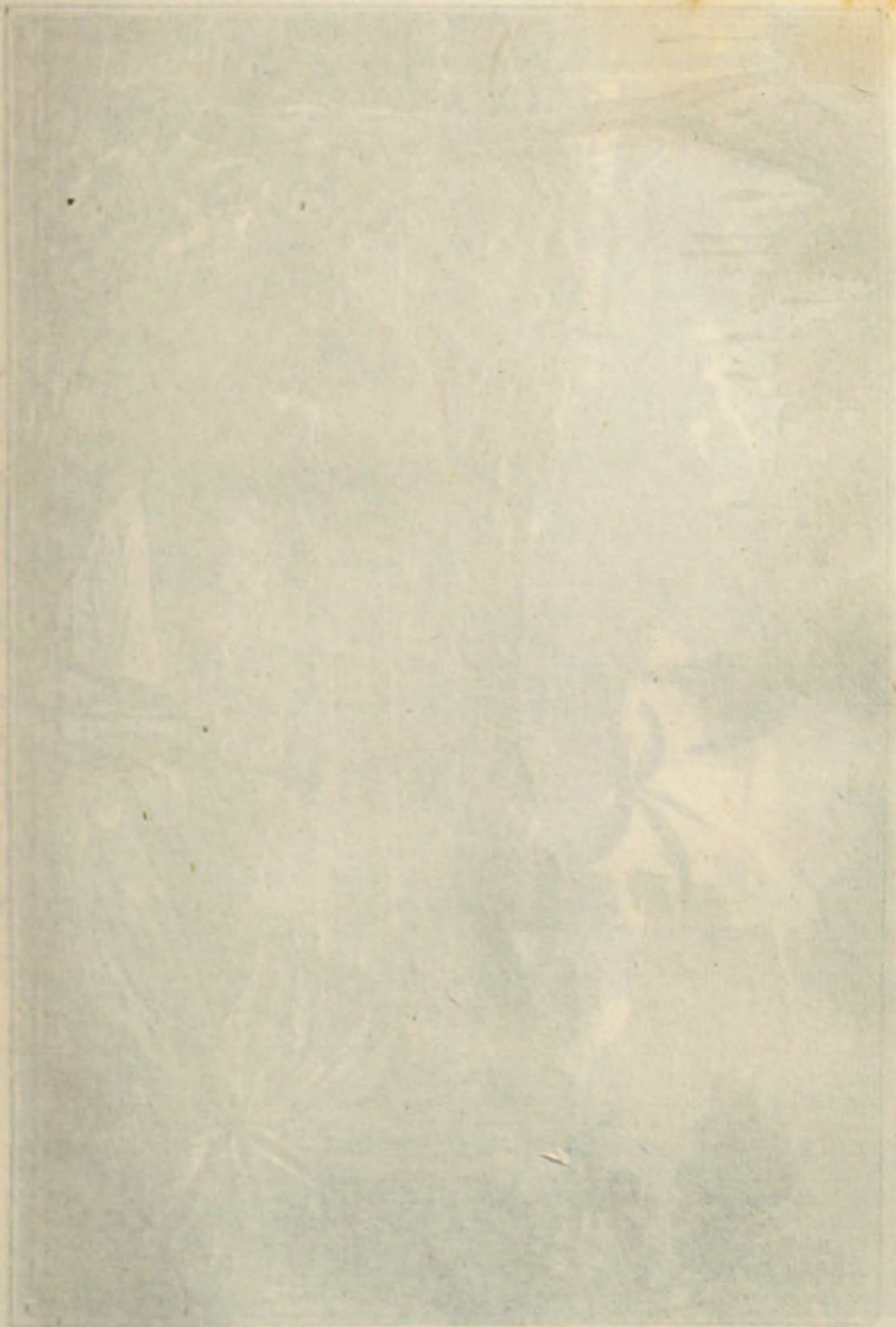
"There is in his behavior and countenance something cold and reserved, which adds to the emotion which is felt in beholding him. He rarely determines, in the interviews which he grants to strangers, to display the resources of his genius; and visitors are sorry to observe that these hours of *audience* are only moments of repose for his spirit—perhaps of annoyance. It is said that this reserve always disappears in favor of strangers who arrive at Weimar, preceded by a literary reputation. Gœthe has felt obliged to impose this reserve upon himself to avoid the unhappy consequences of frankness which once distinguished him, and it is said that English travellers have not a little contributed to it by the indiscretion they have shown in publishing in their journals incorrect fragments of their conversations with him.

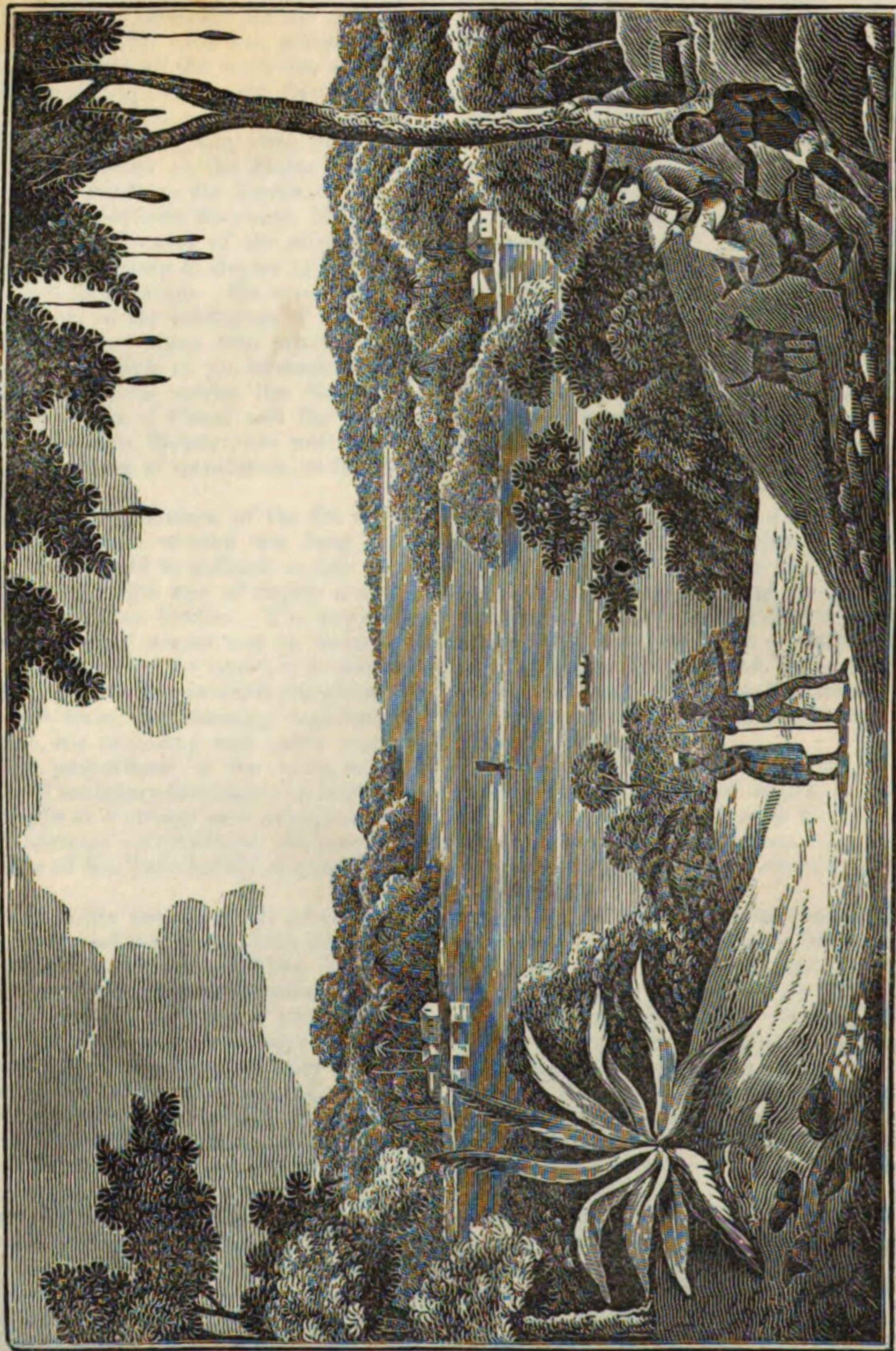
"The life which Gœthe leads at present

bears the impress of that vigor of mind and body, which he has succeeded in preserving. With a freshness and activity of mind, that eighty years of a laborious life have not impaired, he knows how to profit by every moment of the day. By six o'clock in the morning he is at work, and he permits no interruption until the hour of noon. During these long mornings he writes letters, composes, reviews his complete works, and arranges his correspondence with Schiller, of which the first volume has been published some months. At noon strangers are admitted. After dinner, he assembles at his house, about 4 or 5 o'clock, the limited number of the elect who have the happiness to live in habits of intimacy with him. The evenings of Gœthe are consecrated to reading; he reads with a prodigious rapidity, which would be but a defect, were it not accompanied by an astonishing memory and an extraordinary faculty of analysis. He is but seldom seen at the theatre, and the theatre of Weimar feels this abandonment but too sensibly. Gœthe was formerly the manager, perhaps we may call him the creator of it: it was he, who, aided by Schiller, formed all the actors, who for more than a quarter of a century, shone in the first rank upon the German stage, and made the little theatre of Weimar the true school of the dramatic art in Germany." (See page 648.)

GOLCONDA; (now *Hyderabad*) a province of Hindostan, the soil of which is fertile, but which is chiefly celebrated for its diamond mines, which, now, however, hardly pay the expenses of mining. It was anciently called Tellingana.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver, an eminent poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Ireland in 1731. His father was a clergyman, and he studied at Dublin, Edinburgh and Leyden, and took a doctor's degree at Padua. Having made the tour of Europe on foot, supporting himself by flute playing, he reached London, after a long absence, with but a few pence in his pocket. Here he supported himself by his pen, and compiled many works, besides composing those which have rendered his name immortal. His poem of *The Traveller* gained him an enviable poetical reputation. His fame was established on a firm basis by the *Deserted Village*. Improvident, like many men of genius, he was about to marry his landlady to cancel a debt he owed her, when the sale of his novel the *Vicar of Wakefield*, which met the approbation of Dr. Johnson, afforded him a temporary relief. An





Guiana—Demerara River.



Guiana—View on the Demerara River—Miribi Creek.



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adventure which he himself met with formed the groundwork of his highly successful comedy, *She Stoops to Conquer*. He put up at the house of a gentleman, mistaking it for an inn, and amused the inmates by calling out lustily for whatever he wanted, ordering the servants, slapping his host upon the back, and asking to see the bill of fare. His mortification, on discovering his mistake, can easily be imagined. He died April, 1774. He was eccentric even to absurdity, and, in society showed the simplicity of *la Fontaine*. Garrick, in some extemporaneous verses, spoke of him as

"Noll,

Who wrote like an angel, but talked—like poor Poll."

GONZALVO, Hernandez y Aquilar de Cordova, commonly called the *great captain*, was born in 1443. This celebrated Spaniard served under Ferdinand and Isabella in the conquest of Granada, where he took several strong places from the Moors. Ferdinand gave him the command of the forces which he sent into the kingdom of Naples, to succor Frederick and Alphonso. After having gained his purpose, he returned to Spain, and then serving against the Turks wrested Zante and Cephalonia from them. He was afterwards, in consequence of his various victories, appointed viceroy of Naples, with unlimited powers. He died in 1515.

GOOKIN, Daniel, major-general of Massachusetts from 1681 to 1687, the year of his death. He was an Englishman, but came to Virginia, in 1621, and removed to New England that he might enjoy freedom of worship in 1644. He is the author of the *Historical Collections of the Indians in New England*.

GORDIUS, a king of Phrygia, who fastened the pole of his chariot with so ingenious a knot that the oracle promised the kingdom to the man who should untie it. Alexander the Great cut it with his sword.

GORE, Christopher, a governor of Massachusetts, born in Boston, in 1758, was the son of a mechanic. His education was completed at Harvard University; he studied law and practised it with success. He was the first United States attorney for Massachusetts, and was one of the commissioners to settle the claims on England for the spoliation committed by her upon the property of the Americans. He was twice elected senator for Suffolk county in his native state, and in 1809 was chosen governor of Massachusetts, but remained in office only one year. In 1814 he was chosen United States senator, but died in retirement, March 1, 1827, in the 69th year of his age.

GORÉE, a small island off the coast of Africa, near Cape Verd, with a military post belonging to the French.

GOTHA, formerly a Saxon duchy, containing 522 square miles, and 83,000 inhabitants. In 1826 it was annexed to the duchies of Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Altenburg.

GOTHS, an ancient barbarous tribe, whose origin is very uncertain. They were said to come from Scandinavia. For a long time they resided in Germany whence they finally forced their way and made themselves formidable to the Romans. Under Alaric they took and plundered Rome. The Goths of the east were called Ostrogoths, and those of West Visigoths.

GOTTINGEN, a city of Hanover, on the Leine, 22 leagues S. S. E. of Hanover. It contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is famous for its university founded by King George II in 1734.

GRACCHUS, Tiberius Sempronius and Caius, the sons of the celebrated Cornelia, lost their lives in attempting to reform the republic. With a winning eloquence, affected moderation, and uncommon popularity, Tiberius began to revive the Agrarian law, which had already caused dissensions among the Romans. His proposition passed into a law, but he was killed in the midst of a tumult, for, happening to raise his hand to his head, his enemies declared that he signified a desire for a crown, and he was killed in the outbreak of popular fury which ensued. His brother Caius supported the cause of the people with more vehemence, and less moderation than Tiberius, and his success animated his resentment against the nobles. With the privileges of a tribune, he treated the patricians with contempt, and this behavior hastened his ruin. He fled with a large number of his adherents, but the consul Opinius attacked and defeated them, and slew their leader, B. C. 121, about thirteen years after the unfortunate end of Tiberius.

GRANADA, an extensive province in the south of Spain, bordering on the sea, about 200 miles in length. The soil of the valleys is fertile. The city of Granada is interesting for its historical recollections, and monuments of the past. Among the latter is the magnificent Alhambra, which has already been described. Granada has some manufactures and is the seat of an university. Population of the city 80,000.

GRATTAN, Henry, a celebrated statesman, was born about 1750, in Dublin. He was elected into the Irish parliament in 1775, and, by his powerful remonstrances obtained for his country a participation in the commerce of Britain,

for which he was rewarded by a vote of 50,000 pounds sterling. In 1790 he was returned for the city of Dublin, and from that time was the active leader of the opposition till the union with England, which measure he resisted with all his eloquence. When it was effected, he accepted a seat in the united house of commons for Malton. In the French wars he supported government with great ability; but his principal exertions were called forth in advocating the Catholic claims, to which cause he fell a martyr, by leaving Ireland, in an exhausted state, to carry the petition, with which he was intrusted, to England. He died, soon after his arrival, May 14, 1820; and his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. What Irishman does not feel proud that he has lived in the days of Grattan? Who has not turned to him for comfort from the false friends and open enemies of Ireland? Who did not remember him in the days of its burnings, and wastings, and murders. No government ever dismayed him—the world could not bribe him. He only thought of Ireland—lived for no other object—dedicated to her his beautiful fancy, his elegant wit, his manly courage, and all the splendor of his astonishing eloquence. He was so born, and so gifted, that all the attainments of human genius were within his reach; but he thought the noblest occupation of man was to make other men happy and free; and in that straight line he went on for fifty years, without one side look, without one yielding thought, without one motive in his heart which he might not have laid open to the view of God and man. He is gone!—but there is not a single day of his honest life of which every good Irishman would not be more proud, than of the whole political existence of the Wellington's and the Lansdownes,—the annual deserters and betrayers of their native land.

GRAY, Thomas, an English poet, born in London, in 1716. After completing the course of education at Eton and Cambridge, he made the tour of Europe, returning in 1741. The remainder of his life was passed in literary retirement. He was for ever laying gigantic literary plans, which he wanted the perseverance to execute. He wrote little and published only after mature deliberation. His Odes on A Distant Prospect of Eton College, on the Progress of Poesy, The Bard, and his Elegy in a Country Church Yard, are inimitable. This distinguished poet died of a gout in the stomach, July 30, 1771.

GREAT BRITAIN. (See *Britain and England*.)

GREECE. Ancient Greece, *Græcia*, *Hellas*, and *Achaia*, contained about 42,000 square miles. It was bounded on the west by the Ionian Sea, south by the Mediterranean Sea, east by the Ægean, and north by Thrace and Dalmatia. This country has been esteemed superior to every other part of the earth, on account of the salubrity of the air, the temperature of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and, above all, the fame, learning, and arts of its inhabitants. The most celebrated of its cities were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes, Sicyon, Mycenæ, Delphi, Træzene, Salamis, Megara, Pylos, &c.

The history of Greece is darkened, in its primitive ages, by the mists of fable. The inhabitants believed that they were the original dwellers in the country, and sprang from the earth, whereon they dwelt; and they heard, with contempt, the probable conjectures which traced their origin to the inhabitants of Asia, and the colonies of Egypt. In the first periods of their history, the Greeks were governed by monarchs; and there were as many kings as there were cities. The monarchical power gradually decreased; the love of liberty established the republican governments; and no part of Greece, except Macedonia, remained in the hands of an absolute sovereign. The expedition of the Argonauts first rendered the Greeks respectable among their neighbors; and in the succeeding age, the wars of Thebes and Troy gave opportunity to their heroes to display their valor in the field of battle. The simplicity of the ancient Greeks rendered them virtuous; and the establishment of the Olympic games in particular, where the only reward of the conqueror was a laurel crown, contributed to their aggrandizement, and made them ambitious of fame, and not the slaves of riches.

The austerity of their laws, and the education of their youth, particularly at Lacedæmon, rendered them brave and active, insensible to bodily pain, fearless and intrepid in the hour of danger. The celebrated battles of Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platæa, and Mycale, sufficiently show what superiority a well trained, though small army possesses over millions of undisciplined barbarians. After many signal victories over the Persians, the Greeks became elated with their success, and when they found no one able to dispute their power abroad, they turned their arms against each other, and leagued with foreign states to destroy the most flourishing of their cities. The Messenian and Peloponnesian wars are examples of the dreadful calamities which arise from civil discord and

long prosperity; and the ease with which the gold and sword of Philip of Macedon corrupted and enslaved Greece, fatally proved that when a nation becomes indolent and luxurious at home, it ceases to be respectable in the eyes of neighboring states. The annals of Greece, however, abound with singular proofs of heroism and resolution. While the Greeks rendered themselves so illustrious by their military exploits, the arts and sciences were assisted by conquest, and received fresh lustre from the liberal patronage bestowed on them.

From the fifteenth century until a recent period, Greece was subject to the Turkish government. Although degraded—changed from what she was, there was yet something in Modern Greece to remind the world of former days of glory. Ere the storm of the revolution broke forth, the bard could sing—

“On Suli’s rock, and Parga’s shore,
Exists the remnant of a line
Such as the Doric mothers bore,
And there, perhaps, some seed is sown,
That Heracleidan blood might own.”

The revolution in the Morea broke out at a village of Achaia, March 23, 1821. From that time forward their warlike weapons were never relinquished by the Hellenists. The Greeks struggled against ferocity, bravery, wealth, and power, while, they themselves, although the sympathy of the liberal portion of the world was theirs, not only received no assistance, but even experienced checks from the cabinets of Europe. At length England took the part of the Greeks, and a Russian, French and British squadron, under Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, destroyed the Turkish-Egyptian armada of 110 ships, in the bay of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827. In March, 1828, the war between Russia and Turkey broke out, and the interference of foreign powers produced the pacification of Greece in 1829. The Turks were compelled to evacuate Greece; a limited monarchy was established; Otho I, a young man of eighteen, being at the head of the government. Schools have now been established in various places, and, freed from the oppression which prostrated its energies, the Greek character now begins to appear in a happy light.

GREENE, Nathaniel, a distinguished major-general in the American army during the revolution, was born in Rhode Island, May 22, 1742, and early evinced an attachment to literature and science, and a propensity for a military life. In 1770 he was elected to the state legislature, took part in the earliest battles of

the revolution, and June, 6, 1775, assumed the command of the army before Boston for a short time. Want of space renders it impossible for us to follow him through all the steps of his career of glory, or even to enumerate his brilliant actions. He died in 1786, in Georgia, whither he had removed upon some grants of land.

GREENLAND, an extensive country of N. America, belonging to Denmark, and settled 800 years ago. The natives belong to the Esquimaux family, and are rude in their manners, and confined in their ideas. They are of diminutive size, clothed in skins, and subsisting by hunting and fishing. Their religious notions are rude and primitive. There are numerous settlements upon the coast of Greenland, many of them being made by the Moravian missionaries.

GREGORY I, pope of Rome, surnamed the *Great*, succeeded Pelagius II, in 590, and introduced many of the present ceremonies of the Romish church. He was of a noble family and induced to take monastic vows by a disgust of worldly affairs. He died in 604.

GRÉGORY VII, called Hildebrand before his election, succeeded Alexander II, in the year 1073, being advanced by the suffrages of the cardinals, without the emperor’s authority; the better to confirm himself in the pontificate, he abolished the imperial power of conferring investiture upon bishops and clergymen, and became an inveterate enemy of the emperor Henry IV. He prevailed upon Rodolph, Duke of Suabia, to assume the title of emperor, and take up arms against Henry, but Rodolph being overthrown and slain, Henry marched directly into Italy, besieged Rome, took the city, and established Clement III upon the papal throne. Gregory fled to Salerno, and there died, after having enjoyed the papal dignity 12 years. There were several other popes of the same name.

GRENADA, New, formerly a viceroyalty of South America, and more recently a portion of Colombia, but now a separate republic. Together with Venezuela, it was formerly called *Terra Firma*. It has an area of 375,000 square miles, and a population of 1,500,000 souls. The mountains of the republic are rich in the precious metals, yielding annually about 3,000,000 dollars’ worth of gold.

GRENOBLE, an old French city, capital of the department of *Isere*, 113 leagues S. E. of Paris. It was the first city to open its gates to Napoleon, when he returned from Elba. The

garrison had taken up arms to resist the little band of the imperialists, when Napoleon, advancing, and uncovering his breast, said to them:—"If there be one among you, who would slay his general and emperor, he can do it—behold I am defenceless." He was answered by animating shouts of "*Vive l'empereur.*" Population 25,000.

GREY, Lady Jane, an unfortunate and most amiable lady, the daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by lady Frances Brandon, daughter of the duke of Suffolk, was of royal descent on both sides. She was born in 1537, at Bradgate Hall, her father's seat in Leicestershire; and early in life gave proofs of uncommon genius. She worked admirably with her needle; wrote an elegant hand; played well on several instruments; and was well versed in Greek and Latin, besides being conversant with French and Italian. Roger Ascham, "the schoolmaster of princes," has given a beautiful and affecting narrative of his interview with her at Bradgate Hall, where he found her reading Plato's *Phædon* in Greek, while the family were amusing themselves in the park.

In 1551, her father was created duke of Suffolk; and at this time lady Jane Grey was much at court; where the ambitious duke of Northumberland projected a marriage between her and his son, lord Guilford Dudley, which took place at the end of May, 1553. Soon after this Edward VI died, having been prevailed upon in his last illness, to settle the crown upon the lady Jane, who, against her will, was proclaimed with great pomp.

The splendor of royalty, however, endured but a short time. The nation was dissatisfied, and the nobility indignant at the presumption of Northumberland, so that Mary was not long in obtaining the victory, and, with an indignant spirit, determined on revenge. Lady Jane and her husband, after having been confined in the Tower some months, were arraigned and condemned to death, Nov. 3, 1553. The sentence was not carried into execution, until the 12th of February in the following year, when lord Guilford first suffered, and his lady immediately afterwards, on the same scaffold. She died with the firmness and meekness of a martyr; and such no doubt she was, since her Protestant principles were more offensive to the queen, than the part she had been compelled to act. On the evening previous to her death she sent a letter written in Greek to her sister; and even after seeing the headless body of her husband carried to the chapel, she wrote three sentences,

in Greek, Latin and English, in a table book, which she presented to the lieutenant of the tower.

GRIDLEY, Jeremiah, a distinguished lawyer, who was born in 1705, and flourished in Massachusetts before the revolution. Although a warm opponent of the British ministry, he accepted the office of attorney-general of the province of Massachusetts Bay, and defended the *writs of assistance*, but was completely refuted by James Otis, who had studied law in his office. He died in Boston, Sept. 7, 1767, aged about 62 years.

GRISONS, The, since 1778, the largest canton of the Swiss confederacy, containing 88,000 inhabitants. Its exports are cattle, cheese, coals, and valuable minerals. It was the Upper Rhætia of the Romans.

GRISWOLD, Roger, a governor of Connecticut, was born at Lyme, in that state, in 1762. He was educated at Yale College, and chosen member of Congress in 1794. In 1807 he accepted the office of judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and after serving as lieutenant-governor, in 1811 was chosen governor of his native state. He died in 1812.

GRONINGEN, the name of a province and city of the Netherlands. The city contains 27,800 inhabitants, and is the seat of a famous university.

GROTIUS, or De Groot, Hugo, a famous scholar and statesman, born at Delft, April 10, 1583. So precocious were his powers, that he was appointed advocate-general in his 24th year. Grotius, having espoused the cause of a religious sect called the Remonstrants, was condemned to imprisonment for life in the fortress of Louvenstein, but having concealed himself in a chest in which his wife had sent him some books, he was carried out of the castle unsuspected. After wandering about in several countries, having been banished for ever from his own, he went to Stockholm in 1634, and was appointed counsellor of state, and ambassador to the French court. Although personally obnoxious to Cardinal Richelieu, he held this office for 10 years, and then returned to Sweden, passing through his native country, where his reception was most flattering. He solicited his dismissal from the queen of Sweden, but, after leaving her court, was taken sick at Rostock, in Pomerania, and died there, August 28, 1645. He was a profound and elegant scholar, and a powerful writer.

GUADALAXARA, formerly an intendency of Mexico, now forms the state of Yalisco, in

the Mexican confederacy. It is fertile and well timbered. Population, 800,000. Number of square miles 72,000. The capital is a city of the same name, built on a fertile plain, and containing 60,000 inhabitants, Spaniards, mulattoes, and mestizoes.

GUADALOUPE, one of the largest and most valuable of the Caribbee Islands—about 70 miles long, and 25 broad. It is divided into two parts by a channel, which runs from north to south. It was discovered by Columbus. After passing alternately from the French to the English, its possession was confirmed to the former in 1814. Population 110,000.

GUANAXUATO, a rich and populous state of Mexico, containing 450,000 inhabitants on 6,300 square miles.

GUANAXUATO, or Santa Fé Guanaxuato, the capital of the preceding state, is 140 miles northwest of Mexico, and contains 40,000 inhabitants. Of these many are miners, the mines in the vicinity being uncommonly productive. The city stands at an elevation of 6,836 above the sea, and is situated in a mountainous defile.

GUATIMALA, the largest of the five states of the republic of Central America. It borders on Mexico, the gulf of Honduras, and the Pacific Ocean.

GUATIMALDA, La Nueva, the seat of government of Central America, was founded in 1775, and contains 40,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the river Vacas, near the Pacific Ocean.

GUAXACA, or Oaxaca, an uncommonly rich and fertile state of Mexico, containing 600,000 inhabitants, many of whom are tributary Indians. The capital town of the same, called also, Antequera, contains 40,000 inhabitants.

GUAYAQUIL, a province of the Equator, containing about 90,000 inhabitants. *Guayaquil*, the capital, on the west side of Guayaquil river, has an excellent harbor.

GUELPHS, the name of a family, one of two opposite factions that divided Italy about the year 1255, the partisans of papal and imperial power. The family of the Uberti were at the head of the Florentine Ghibellines, the other faction; and the people, or rather, the republican party, resented their contumacy so much, that they ran to arms, broke into the palace of the Uberti, and, having killed some, forced all the Ghibellines to take refuge in Sienna, where they were hospitably received, in direct violation of a treaty between the Florentines and Siennese.

GUESCLIN, Bertrand du, constable of France, and one of her most renowned generals, born in 1314, at the castle of Motte Broon, near Rennes. At the age of seventeen years, he won a prize in a tournament. After the battle of Poitiers, and the losses of Charles, du Guesclin came forward, and redeemed the honor of his country, wresting from the hands of the English almost all their possessions. He died, in the midst of triumph, before Chateau-neuf-de-Raudon, July 13, 1380. He had nothing pleasing or noble in his person, and owed his honors wholly to his own exertions.

GUIANA, a country of South America, formerly of vast extent. At present what was formerly Spanish Guiana, belongs to Venezuela, and Portuguese Guiana, to Brazil. The remaining portions are divided between the English, Dutch, and French. The animals and birds of Guiana are numerous, as are its vegetable productions. Parts of Guiana are yet wild and imperfectly known, and in its interior the El Dorado of the Spaniards was formerly believed to exist.

GUILFORD, a town and sea-port of New Haven county, Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, containing 2,344 inhabitants. It has two harbors, and enjoys considerable trade. The Indian name of the place was *Menunkatuck*.

GUILLOTIN, Joseph Ignatius, a French physician, born in 1738, was the inventor of the instrument for inflicting capital punishment, which bears his name.

GUINEA. A large portion of the western coast of Africa bears this name. But its limits cannot be exactly defined. It is commonly divided into the *Grain Coast*, the *Ivory Coast*, the *Gold Coast*, and *Slave Coast*.

GUISE; a town and dukedom of France, in Picardy, besieged by the Spaniards in 1528. The dukes of Guise were very important personages in all the affairs of France, from the reign of Francis I, to that of Henry IV. This family was a branch of the house of Lorraine, promoted, by Francis I, in 1523, from counts of Guise, to dukes. The first thus raised was Claude, the son of René II. He had eight sons, among whom were Francis, duke of Guise, Claudius, duke of Aumale, and René, marquis of Elbœuf. Francis gallantly defended Metz against Charles V, and took Calais from the English. He was assassinated in 1516. He was the father of Henry, duke of Guise, and Charles, duke of Maine, &c. Henry placing himself at the head of the Holy League, was slain in the States of Blois, by the order of his prince, in 1588.

Charles, the other brother, took up arms against Henry IV, till at last, in 1594, he was forced to submit to that victorious prince. Charles, the son of Henry, succeeded his father in the dukedom, and was the father of Henry II, who was chosen king of Naples.

GUNPOWDER PLOT, a conspiracy formed in the beginning of James I, of England, for the re-establishment of popery, which, were it not a fact well known to all the world, could scarcely be credited by posterity. The Roman Catholics had expected great favor and indulgence from James, both because he was a descendant of Mary, a rigid Catholic, and because he had shown some favor to that religion in his youth; but they soon discovered their mistake, and were at once surprised and enraged to find James, on all occasions, express his resolution of strictly executing the laws enacted against them, and of persevering in the policy of his predecessor. This declaration determined them to destroy the king and parliament at a blow. They therefore stored in the vaults under the parliament-house, thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, purchased in Holland, and covered them with coals and fagots. The meaning of a warning but ambiguous letter, received by lord Monteagle was first penetrated by the king. The care of searching the vaults devolved upon the earl of Suffolk, lord Chamberlain, who purposely delayed the search until the day before the meeting of parliament, Nov. 5, 1605.

He remarked the great piles of fagots, which lay in the vault under the house of peers, and seized a man preparing for the terrible enterprise, dressed in a cloak and boots, with a dark lantern in his hand. This was one Guy Fawkes, who had just disposed every part of the train for taking fire the next morning; the matches and other combustibles being found in his pockets. The whole of the design was now discovered; but the atrocity of his guilt, and the despair of pardon, inspiring him with resolution, he told the officers of justice with an undaunted air, that had he blown them and himself up together, he had been happy. Before the council he displayed the same intrepid firmness, mixed even with scorn and disdain, refusing to discover his associates, and showing no concern but for the failure of his enterprise. But his bold spirit was at length subdued; after having been confined to the tower for two or three days, on the rack being shown him, his courage failed him, and he made a full discovery of his accomplices, to the number of eighty, who all suffered punishment.

GUSTAVUS I, king of Sweden, commonly called *Gustavus Vasa*, was imprisoned when Christian II, of Denmark, sought to enslave his country. Having escaped from prison in 1519, he arrived at Lubeck, after meeting with various difficulties. Here he was countenanced by the Senate, but failing of accomplishing his object, he was proscribed by the tyrant, and fled to Dalecarlia, where he roused the miners to revenge the wrongs of their suffering country. The young hero found the peasants prepared to receive him with open arms, and to swear to revenge the massacre at Stockholm with the last drop of their blood. The brave Dalecarlians flocked to the standard of Gustavus, who was, from this moment, irresistible. After the burning of the Danish fleet, the diet assembled, Gustavus was proclaimed king of Sweden and of the two Gothlands, in 1523, and he soon succeeded in establishing the doctrines of Luther in his dominions.

In 1531, Christian made preparations for recovering his throne, but his vast armament was defeated with great slaughter. In 1542, Gustavus prevailed on the states to render the crown hereditary in his own family. This valiant, wise, and virtuous hero, the true deliverer of his country, died in 1560, at the age of 70.

GUSTAVUS II, Adolphus, king of Sweden, succeeded Charles IX, in 1611, at the age of eighteen. Gustavus having placed the Chancellor Oxenstiern at the head of the administration of civil affairs, took charge himself of the martial operations, and, in 1613, prosecuted the war against Denmark with such vigor and success, that, through the mediation of Great Britain and Holland, an advantageous peace was procured, by which the Danish monarch renounced all pretensions to the throne. He was equally successful with the Russians, who ceded to him the fine province of Livonia, and part of the province of Novogorod. His hostilities, however, with his cousin Sigismund, were of longer duration, and were productive of those glorious events which procured him a conspicuous rank among the most distinguished warriors of his time. The king of Poland could not forget the Swedish crown of which he had been deprived by the impolitic conduct of his father and himself, and formed a plot for seizing on Gustavus, who, however, avoided the snare.

The Swedish monarch, having prepared a numerous fleet, set sail, and laid siege to Riga, in 1621. Gustavus proved victorious, but allowed the besieged to capitulate on honorable terms.

During a series of years he was engaged in constant warfare, which afforded him opportunities of training the Swedes, and forming those intrepid commanders and formidable battalions, which long kept Europe in alarm. At length, in 1629, Gustavus gloriously terminated the war with Poland, and obtained large cessions of territory. He did not, however, long enjoy the fruits of his victories in peace. The resentment which he felt against the emperor, and his ambition to curb the power of the house of Austria, determined him to march an army of sixty thousand men into Germany, in 1630. He reduced Frankfort on the Oder, and various other places, and compelled the elector of Brandenburg to unite his troops with the Swedish battalions. He then invaded Saxony. In 1631, the imperialists awaited Gustavus at Leipzig, with an army of 40,000 men. The Swedish monarch led his troops to the attack, and, after an obstinate conflict, obtained a decisive victory. He then penetrated into Bavaria, and levied contributions on the opulent districts of Germany. The battle of Lutzen ensued, in 1633, on the fate of which contest, that of Europe appeared to depend. The Swedish infantry performed prodigies of valor, broke the line of the imperialists, and seized their cannon. Victory had already declared for the Swedes, when Gustavus was found stretched among the slain. His death plunged Sweden into the greatest affliction, but his triumphant bands for a time supported her military reputation.

GUSTAVUS III, king of Sweden, the eldest son of Adolphus Frederic, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, was born in 1746, and succeeded to the throne on his father's death, February 12th, 1771. The country, which was convulsed throughout, was tranquillized by the prudent measures of Gustavus, who was wise, firm, and accomplished, although fond of pleasure, and ambitious. He determined to take part against the French revolutionists, and thereby gave very general dissatisfaction. A conspiracy was formed against him; the most prominent members being the counts Horn, Ribbing, and Ankarström, and he was shot by the latter at a masquerade at Stockholm, March 15, 1792.

GWINETT, Burton, an Englishman, born in 1732, emigrated to Charleston (S. C.), in 1770, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He settled in Georgia, where he took an active share in the affairs of the revolution; and was subsequently chosen a member of the convention assembled for the purpose of framing a state constitution. He

died of wounds received in a duel with General McIntosh, May 27, 1777, in the 45th year of his age.

H.

HAARLEM or Haerlem, a large city of the Netherlands, on the river Spaaren, about three miles from the sea. It contains many fine public edifices, and some scientific institutions. It is a thriving place, and has 22,000 inhabitants.

HABAKKUK, a Jewish prophet, who flourished about 600, B. C.

HÆMUS, the ancient name of the range of mountains in Turkey, now called the *Balkan*.

HAGAR, an Egyptian slave of Abraham, and the mother of Ishmael. (For her history, *vide Genesis*.)

HAINAUT, or Hainault, a province of the Netherlands, containing 574,800 inhabitants, and 1683 square miles. Its soil is fruitful, and its minerals valuable and abundant.

HALE, Nathan, a Captain in the American revolutionary army, born in Coventry, Connecticut, and graduated at Yale College in 1773. After the retreat from Long Island, he examined the British camp in disguise, but was apprehended, tried, condemned, and executed with circumstances of peculiar barbarity. (For an account of his last moments, see article *Andre*.)

HALICARNASSUS, the capital of Caria, in Asia Minor, now called *Bodrun*, or *Budron*. It was here that queen Artemisia erected the famous Mausoleum to the memory of her deceased husband Mausolus.

HALIFAX, the capital city of Nova Scotia, on Chebucto Bay. Its fine harbor is one of the best in America. Population 16,000. It was first settled by an English colony, in 1749.

HALL, Lyman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Connecticut, in 1731, and studied medicine. He removed, however, to Georgia, where he practised his profession until the breaking out of the revolution induced him to devote his property and person to the service of his country, and, in 1775, he was chosen a delegate to the general Congress, then assembled in Philadelphia. In 1782, he was chosen governor of the State of Georgia, but died in retirement in the 60th year of his age.

HALLE, a Prussian city, in the province of Saxony, on the right bank of the Saale, containing 23,873 inhabitants. Its university ranks deservedly very high. It was the scene of an

obstinate conflict, on the 17th of October, 1806, three days after the battle of Jena.

HALLOWELL, a post-town in Kennebec county, Maine, situated forty-five miles from the mouth of the river Kennebec, 54 miles N. E. of Portland. It is a flourishing place, and contained, in 1830, 3,960 inhabitants.

HAMBURG, a free city of Germany, situated on the Elbe, about 80 miles from its mouth, containing 122,000 inhabitants. It was founded in the reign of Charlemagne, and was originally a fort called Hammenburg. In 1618, it was admitted into the number of imperial towns, subject to the counts of Holstein. In 1768, however, the subjection was annulled, and Hamburg was confirmed into an independent city. In 1807, it was taken possession of by a large French garrison, and Bonaparte seized a part of its public funds. In 1810, it was incorporated into the French empire; and in 1813, a memorable but unsuccessful effort was made to shake off the French yoke. A contribution of \$9,000,000 was then levied upon it, and the most positive orders were given to defend it, at whatever sacrifice, against the allies. This led to incalculable distress, to the destruction of the houses on the ramparts, to the seizure of considerable merchandise; and, finally, of the bank funds by Davoust. At last, the city was evacuated in May, 1814, and part of the bank funds have been restored by the Bourbons.

HAMILTON, Elizabeth, a lady of fine literary talent, born at Belfast, in Ireland, July 25, 1758, died July 23, 1816. During a residence in Scotland, she acquired that knowledge of the national peculiarities of the Scotch, which she has so happily displayed in her *Cottagers of Glenburnie*. She published several other works, principally on the subject of education.

HAMILTON, Alexander, was born in the island of Nevis, in 1757. At the age of sixteen, he entered Columbia college, New York, in which institution he greatly distinguished himself. At the age of seventeen, he published political essays in favor of the colonial cause, so powerful and brilliant, that they were at first attributed to Mr. Jay, then in the prime of life. At nineteen, eager to peril his life in the cause of his beloved country, Hamilton entered the army; he soon rose to the rank of captain of artillery, and Washington appointed him his aid-de-camp with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, when he was but twenty years of age. At the siege of Yorktown, he was in the hottest of the fire, and headed an assault which carried one of the enemies outworks. After the war, he

commenced the study of the law in New York, and was speedily admitted to practice. In 1783, he was chosen member of Congress, and distinguished himself by his ability, unwearied industry, and patriotism. After having been chosen to a seat in the Legislature of New York, he became a member of the convention, which met at Philadelphia for the purpose of framing the federal constitution. The essays which he published under the title of the *Federalist*, contributed more than any thing else to render the constitution popular. As secretary of the treasury, to which office he was appointed in 1789, he gained the reputation of one of the greatest financiers of the age. In 1795, he retired into private life, but in 1798, as inspector general, he organized the army intended to repel the threatened invasion of the French, and in 1799, on the death of Washington, he succeeded to the chief command.

On June 11th, 1804, in consequence of a dispute between Colonel Burr and General Hamilton, the parties met at Hoboken, and Hamilton was killed by the first shot, standing on the fatal spot where his eldest son had recently been killed in a similar rencounter.

HAMPDEN, or Hamden, John, a celebrated English patriot, was born in London, in 1594. He obtained a seat in the second parliament of Charles I, and in the year 1636, his resistance to the payment of the tax, called ship money, drew upon him the eyes of all men, and he became the champion of the disaffected. He was one of the first to take up arms against the king; and it is not a little remarkable, that he fell in the very same field where he mustered the militia, near Brill, in Buckinghamshire, June 18, 1643. Lord Clarendon's character of him is that which Sallust gave of Catiline: "He had a head to contrive, a tongue to persuade, and a hand to execute any mischief." But this opinion is that of a firm supporter of legitimate abuses, for Hampden appeared to have been influenced throughout his career by purely patriotic principles.

HANAU, a province of Hesse-Cassel, the capital of which, Hanau, on the Kinzig, contains 9,700 inhabitants. In 1792, Hanau was attacked, but not occupied, by the French, but, at the end of October, 1813, an Austrian and Bavarian corps opposed here the great army of the French, in their retreat from Leipsig: a sanguinary conflict took place in which the Bavarians were defeated, and the flying army effected its retreat.

HANCOCK, John, was born at Quincy, in

Massachusetts. Having lost his parents early, he was sent to Harvard College, where he graduated in 1754, by his uncle, a rich and benevolent merchant, to whose wealth and business he succeeded in 1764. After the battle of Lexington, when pardon was offered to the rebels, in case of submission to the royal authority, Hancock and Adams were the only Americans excepted by Gage from the offer of mercy. After having been president of the provincial Congress of Massachusetts, Hancock was sent to the general Congress at Philadelphia, in 1775, and filled the presidential chair of that body until 1779, when sickness compelled him to relinquish it. He was annually chosen governor of Massachusetts, from 1780 till 1785. In 1787, he was re-elected, and filled the post until his death in 1793, at the age of 56 years.

HANDEL or Haendel, George Frederic, a native of Saxony, born February 24, 1684. He early determined to cultivate his talents for music, and he produced his earliest operas at Hamburg. In 1710, he visited England, and his fame and fortune were there established. In 1741, he brought out his master-piece, the *Oratorio of the Messiah*. Towards the latter part of his life, he was affected with total blindness, and he died, April 6, 1759, leaving a fortune of £20,000. His appetites were coarse, his person ungainly, and his temper violent, although an external roughness was compensated by a humane and generous heart.

The following anecdote strikingly illustrates his manners, and his peculiar humor. Dr. Greene, a personal friend, as well as a warm admirer of Handel, brought to the great German an anthem of his own composition, requesting the favor of his opinion and remarks upon it. Handel readily received the production, promised to examine it immediately, and invited the doctor to breakfast with him the next day. Dr. Greene accordingly waited on the illustrious musician. Handel, who had inspected the composition, received him with cordiality, gave him an elegant breakfast, treated him with every politeness, but constantly continued to evade his visiter's questions respecting his opinion of the anthem. Greene, at length, too impatient to wait any longer for the great composer's decision on the merits of his piece, exclaimed vehemently, "My dearest friend, keep me no longer in suspense—tell me, I pray you—tell me what do you think of my anthem?" Handel, who had found it scientifically written, but very deficient in melody, answered, "Oh, it is ver fine, my dear doctor, ver fine indeed,

only it do vant air, and so I flung it out of de vindow."

HANNIBAL, or Annibal, son of Hamilcar Barcas, born B. C. 247, was a celebrated Carthaginian general. He was educated in his father's camp, and inured from his early years to the labors of the field, having passed into Spain when nine years old; at the request of his father he took an oath of eternal enmity to the Romans. After his father's death, he had the command of the cavalry in Spain, and some time after, upon the death of Asdrubal, he was invested with the command of all the armies of Carthage, though not yet in the twenty-fifth year of his age. In three years of continual success, he subdued all the nations of Spain, which opposed the Carthaginian power, and took Saguntum after a siege of eight months. This city was in alliance with Rome and its fall was the cause of the second Punic war, which Hannibal prepared to support with all the courage and prudence of a finished general. The army with which he entered Italy amounted, by the largest computation, to 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse. With this overwhelming force he passed the Alps, conquered his opponents, crossed the Appenines, invaded Etruria, defeated Flaminius at the lake Thrasymene, and Caius Terentius and L. Æmilius in the fatal battle of Cannæ.

Had Hannibal, immediately after this battle, marched his army to the gates of Rome, it must have yielded amidst the general consternation, but his delay continued so long that the Romans recovered their hopes, and, when he finally approached the walls, he was informed that the piece of ground on which his army then stood, was being sold at a high price in the Roman forum. He then, after some time, retired to Capua, the luxuries of which enervated his troops, and unfitted them for action; this gave rise to the saying that "Capua was a Cannæ to Hannibal." Marcellus, who succeeded the cautious Fabius in the field, first taught the Romans that Hannibal was not invincible. Scipio having passed over into Africa, the Carthaginians now recalled Hannibal to combat the adventurous Roman. After sixteen years of flattering triumph, the Carthaginian general left Italy, met Scipio at Zama, was defeated, and fled to Adrumetum. The Carthaginians procured peace on favorable terms, and Hannibal fled to Syria, but he was pursued from place to place by the animosity of the Romans, and at length killed himself at the court of Prusias, king of Bithynia, B. C. 183, aged 64 years.

HANNO, a Carthaginian general of high reputation, who was conquered by Scipio in Spain. He is not to be confounded with the great navigator.

HANOVER, a kingdom in the north of Germany, consisting of the duchy of Bremen, the duchy of Lunenburg, and several other principalities. It was erected into a kingdom in 1814. It contains 14,800 square miles, and 1,582,574 inhabitants.

The Hartz mountains contain silver, iron, copper, lead, &c. Hanover is subject to the king of Great Britain, who is also styled king of Hanover. A viceroy is at the head of the government. When Napoleon had obtained dominion over almost the whole continent in 1811, Hanover became an integral part of the kingdom of Westphalia, which had been formed of provinces ceded by Prussia, and others to France, and of which Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon, was the sovereign. On the liberation of Germany from the yoke of France, the Hanoverians gave proofs of the most unalterable affection and loyalty to their legitimate sovereign. Hanover, its capital, suffered severely during its occupation by the French from 1803 to 1813; but was relieved from their presence by the arrival of Bernadotte, with an allied force, on the 6th of November of the latter year.

HANOVER, a town of Grafton county, N. H. 53 miles N. W. of Concord. Population 2,360. Dartmouth college is a well endowed institution of some antiquity in this town.

HARDICANUTE, the opponent of Harold, filled the throne of England and Denmark for a short time. He made himself odious by the imposition of taxes, and died at the nuptials of a Danish lord, in 1041.

HAROLD I, king of England, was the son of Canute, by Alfwen daughter of the earl of Southampton, his first wife. He was proclaimed king of England, on the death of Canute, in 1035, and was supported by his countrymen, the Danes, in opposition to Earl Godwin of Kent, who favored Hardicanute. He reigned four years without distinguishing himself, and died in 1039.

HAROLD II, king of England, succeeded Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1066. He was defeated by William the Conqueror in the fatal battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066.

HAROUN AL RASCHID. (See *Aaron* or *Harun al Raschid*.)

HARPER, Robert Goodloe, was born near Fredericksburg, Va. of poor parents; but was extremely well-educated, and early displayed

great mechanical abilities. He served a short time in a troop of light horse, but he soon withdrew from the service for the purpose of completing his education. He entered Princeton college, and, while distinguishing himself in the upper classes, he was employed in the instruction of the lower. After leaving college he went to Philadelphia, and thence to Charleston, where he studied law, but soon retired to an interior district to practice. Some essays in a paper, gave a favorable idea of his talents and principles, and he was elected to the legislature, and soon after to congress. His career in congress was such as to reflect high honor upon him. After the prostration of the federal party, he resumed the practice of law in Baltimore, having married the daughter of the late Charles Carroll. He triumphantly defended judge Chase on his impeachment. He was afterwards elected senator in congress and major-general of the militia. The former office his professional duties compelled him to relinquish. He was a fine public speaker, well read in belles-lettres, and the useful sciences, and beloved in private life. He died suddenly on the 15th of January, 1825, aged 60.

HARRISBURG, a borough in Dauphin county, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, the seat of government of Pennsylvania. Population in 1830, 4,307. It is a pleasant, thriving, and well-built town, although half a century ago it was a wilderness inhabited by Indians.

HARRISON, Benjamin, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Virginia. He was educated at William and Mary college, and went early into public life, but he refused the offers of the British government, and was a delegate to the first congress in 1774. As chairman of the board of war, speaker of the house of burgesses, and governor of Virginia, he was extremely popular and useful. He died in 1791.

HART, John, the son of a farmer of New Jersey, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His property suffered when New Jersey became the theatre of war. His death took place in 1780.

HARTFORD, a city of Hartford county, Connecticut, on the west bank of the Connecticut river, 50 miles above its mouth, and 100 miles W. S. W. of Boston. Pop. in 1830, 9,789. It is a well-built and flourishing town. It was settled by the English in 1635. Among its institutions is a Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

HASTINGS, a borough and market town of

England, with 8,000 inhabitants, memorable for the battle fought in its vicinity, which gave the British crown to William the Conqueror.

HASTINGS, Warren, was born in 1733, at or near Daylesford, in Worcestershire, and was sent to India, as a writer in the company's service in 1750. On his arrival in the East, he applied himself with diligence to the duties of his station, and at his leisure studied the oriental languages. After fourteen years residence in Bengal, he returned to England; but in 1769 he went out as second in council at Madras, where he remained about two years, and then removed to the presidency of Calcutta. As governor-general, he was guilty of great oppression, and charges were brought against him in parliament, supported by such men as Sheridan, Burke, and Fox. Hastings returned to England in 1786, and an impeachment followed. His trial lasted nine years, and having been acquitted he retired from public life, amply compensated in a pecuniary view for the losses he had sustained. He died Aug. 22, 1818.

HAVANA, or Havannah, the capital of Cuba, and of the province and government of the same name, is situated on the northern coast of the island, at the mouth of the river Lagira. Population, composed of whites, mulattoes, and negroes, 112,023. The streets of the city are dirty, but the strongly fortified harbor is one of the finest in the world. The public edifices of the city, particularly the Catholic churches, are very splendid. The commerce of Havana is extensive and increasing. It was founded in 1511, by Diego Velasquez, and has been twice taken by the English, but was restored to Spain, in 1763. The bones of Columbus repose in the cathedral of Havana.

HAWKE, Edward, lord, a gallant English admiral, the son of a barrister, was born in 1713, and entered the naval service as a midshipman at the age of 12. In 1734, he was appointed to the command of the *Wolf*, and in 1744 distinguished himself in the action of Toulon. In 1747, he was made admiral of the white, and by the capture of a number of vessels of a French squadron, procured his promotion to the blue. In 1755 he was appointed vice-admiral of the white. November 20, 1759, he gained a great victory over the French fleet, commanded by Conflans in Quiberon bay, though it was a lee shore, and the sea ran high in the midst of a storm. He was raised to the peerage in 1776 a few years after he had been appointed first lord of the admiralty. He died Oct. 14, 1781.

HAWLEY, Joseph, born at Northampton,

Massachusetts, in 1724, was graduated at Yale College, and then practised law. He was one of the ablest advocates of American liberty, and rejected every offer made to induce him to desert his country. He was elected to the legislature in 1764, but retired in 1776, although he still continued to inspire his countrymen by his eloquence. He died March 10, 1788.

HAYNE, Isaac, a native of South Carolina, distinguished himself by his services during the revolution. After the capture of Charleston, he took an oath of allegiance to Great Britain, with the express stipulation that he should not bear arms against his country. When in violation of British promises, he was summoned to join the British standard, he refused, and was in consequence condemned by a court of inquiry, and hanged, on the 4th of August, 1781.

HAYTI. (See Domingo, St.)

HEBREWS. Abraham first received the name of *Hebrew* from the Canaanites, among whom he dwelt. The derivation of the word is uncertain. Its signification before the time of Jacob, or Israel, is uncertain, but it appears to have been applied afterward exclusively to the posterity of Jacob, and to have been synonymous with Israelites. After the Babylonish captivity the appellation was changed to Jews. Their history begins, of course, with Abraham.

After the call of Abraham, he went at first to Canaan, which God had promised to his posterity, taking with him Sarah his wife, and Lot the son of his brother, and here led a wandering life removing in search of pasture with his flocks, from place to place, and dwelling with his family, in tents. By the bounty of the Lord, his wealth increased, and he became rich in flocks, in gold and in silver. He treated the chiefs who sought alliance with him on a footing of equality. We have already spoken of the principal events of Abraham's life under the proper head; and it is needless to recapitulate them. Under Isaac and Jacob, the Hebrews still formed a great nomadic family, without changing their habits and manners. Jacob had twelve sons, from whom sprang the twelve tribes of the Hebrew people. These were Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Dan, Judah, Naphtali, Gad, Asher, Issachar, Zebulon, Joseph, and Benjamin. Joseph, having been sold to some merchants by his jealous brethren, was taken to Egypt, and rose to a high rank at the court of Pharaoh. This led to the emigration of his father's family to Egypt, about 1800 B. C. During the life-time of Joseph, the Hebrews were well treated, but after his death, a tyranni-

cal king filled the throne, and the persecutions they endured threatened to annihilate the nation. But God raised up a deliverer in the person of Moses, and the children of Israel having left the land of Egypt, were conducted over the bed of the Red Sea, and afterwards were providentially preserved in the desert. When arrived at Mount Sinai, the Lord promulgated his laws from the summit of that awful mountain. Notwithstanding the blessings which had been heaped upon them, the Hebrews murmured, and became idolatrous, and were in consequence punished for their sins. The various nations inimical to the Hebrews were repulsed with loss. Moses having died on Mount Nebo, before the entrance into the promised land, his place was filled by the warlike Joshua. The waters retired before the bearers of the ark, and the people crossed the Jordan in safety. The walls of the city of Jericho were destroyed by the Lord, and the inhabitants slain by the Israelites. The period of Judges abounded in heroic exploits of individual valor, among which those of Samson are the most celebrated. At length, about 1100 B. C. the monarchy was established, Saul being the first king. Saul achieved some brilliant victories, but as he became disregarding of the counsels of the prophet Samuel, the latter privately anointed David, the son of Jesse, a valorous youth, whose fame eclipsed that of Saul. The reign of David extended from 1055 to 1015. It was rendered brilliant by victories over the Jebusites, Philistines, Amalekites, Idumœans, Moabites, Ammonites, and Zeba, but unhappy by the domestic misfortunes and crimes which imbibited the heart of king David. Under Solomon, his son, whose reign extended from 1015 to 975, the nation attained a high degree of splendor and consequence, while his stern strength and pure integrity, sunk under the corrupting influence of wealth and luxury. Towards the latter part of his reign, Solomon, enervated by the pleasures of his seraglio, and enthralled by female favorites, permitted the worship of false gods, and forsook the Deity to whom he owed his glory. The revolt of the ten tribes under Jeroboam, took place, while Rehoboam succeeded to the government of two, Judah and Benjamin. The ten tribes formed the kingdom of Israel, the two that of Judah. Sichem, at first, and afterward Samaria, was the capital of Israel, and Jerusalem that of Judah. The contest between the two states was furious, and not unequal. In general the kingdom of Judah preserved the worship of the true God, while that of Israel

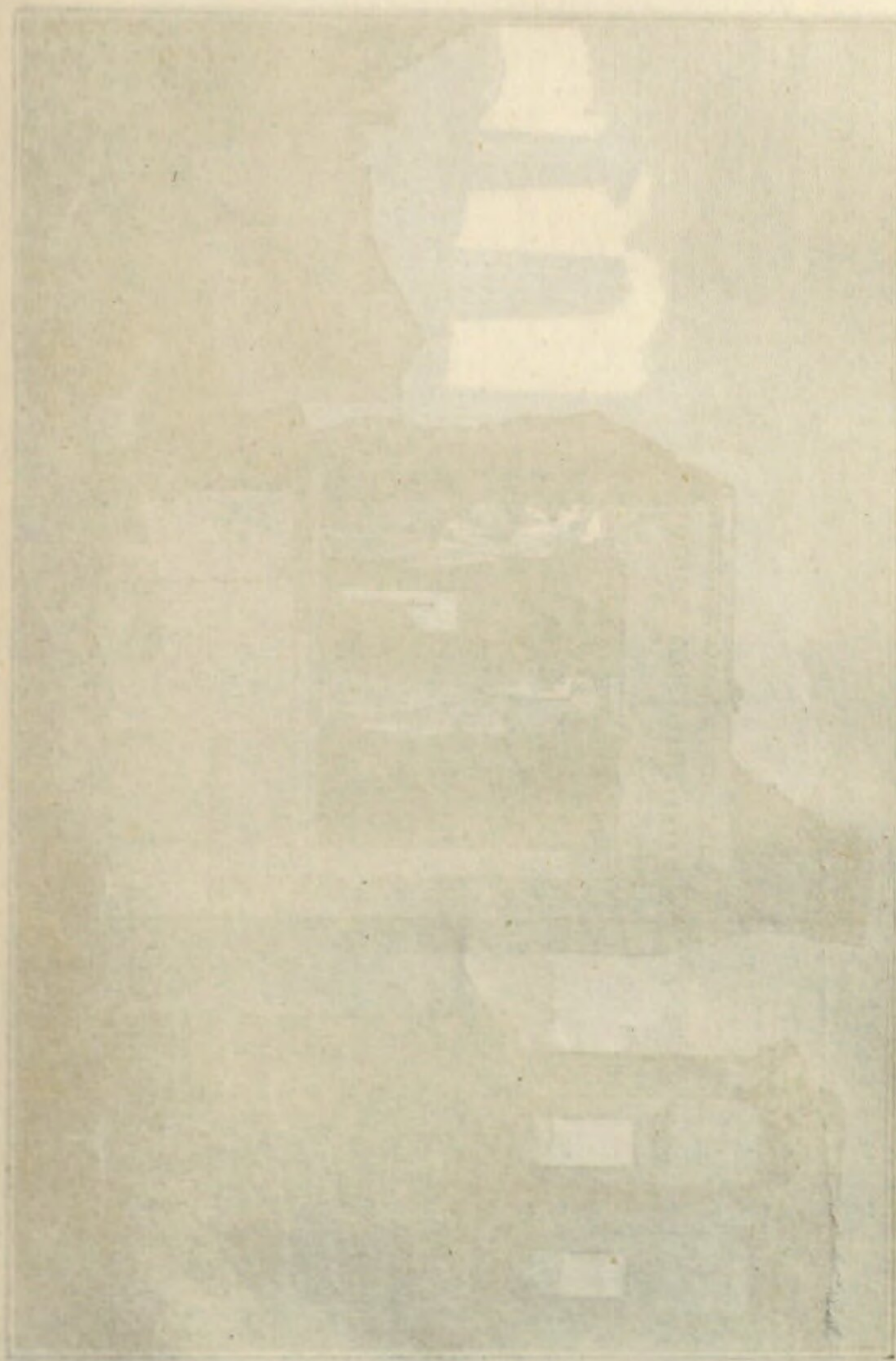
was idolatrous. The kingdom of Israel existed 253 years after the separation, under 19 kings, whose authority was gained and lost by violent revolutions. Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, ended the kingdom, and carried the people captive into Asia, B. C. 722.

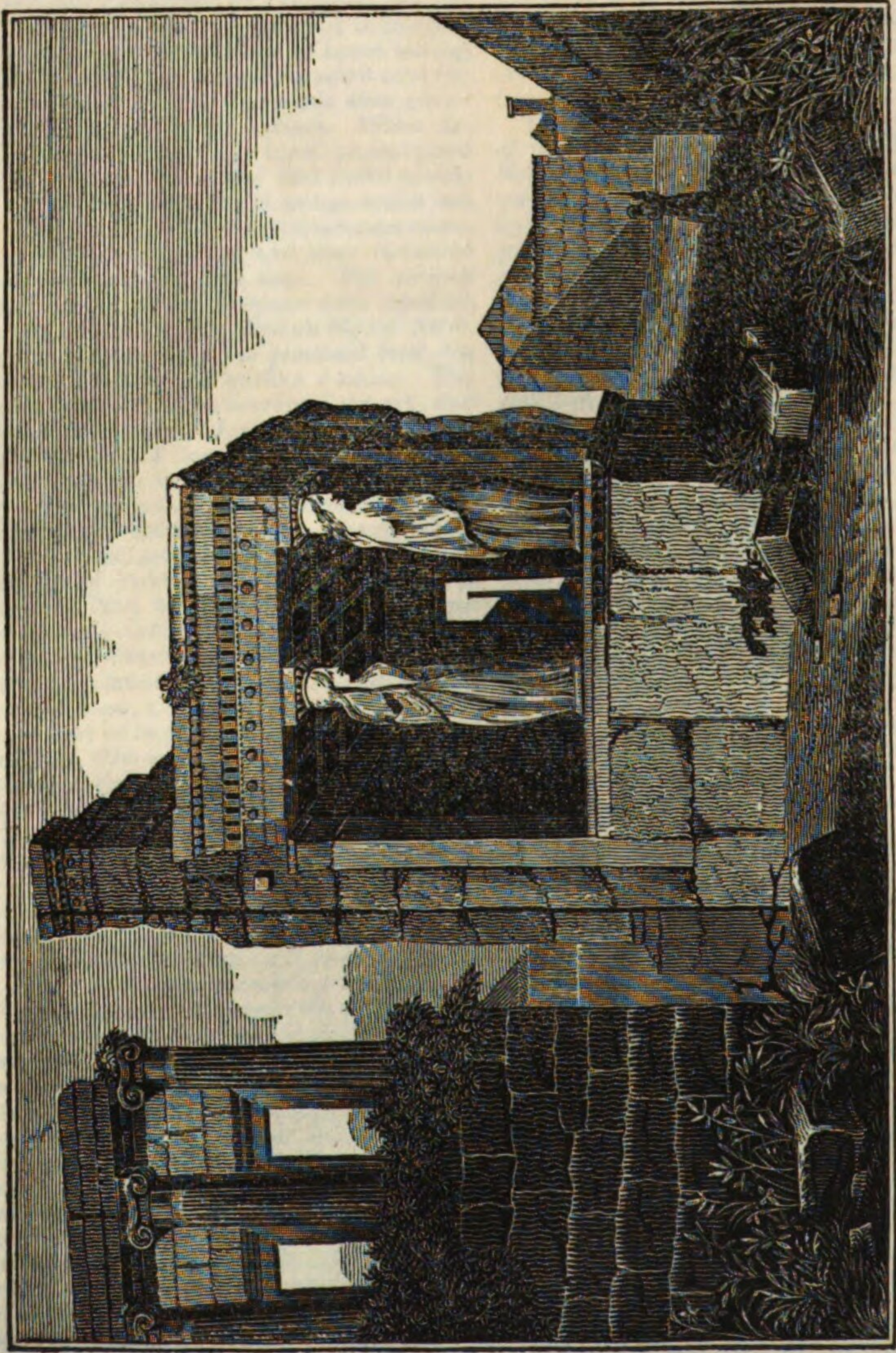
The kingdom of Judah existed under 20 kings of the house of David, until 588 B. C., when Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem, and carried away the inhabitants captive. During the captivity flourished Daniel, Jeremiah, and other prophets, who were commissioned by God to inform the Hebrew people of the fate which awaited them. From the time of the captivity they are more often known under the name of JEWS, but we continue their history here that it may be more intelligible. Their captivity was terminated by Cyrus, king of Persia, who published an edict permitting all the Jews to return to their country, and to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. They placed the foundations of the temple; but the Samaritans, the inveterate enemies of the Jews, procured a suspension of their operations. Nevertheless Darius, informed of the edict of Cyrus, permitted the completion of the temple. The Jews labored with such spirit, that, four years after, the walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt, and their worship re-established. Nehemiah, being chosen governor of Judea, neglected no exertions to maintain the public observance of the laws of God. Esther, a Jewish maiden, having found favor in the eyes of Ahasuerus, king of Persia, this monarch confirmed the immunities of the Jews, preserved them from massacre, and severely punished their implacable enemies.

In the time of the high-priest Onias, Seleucus, king of Syria, sent Heliodorus to seize all the gold of the temple. He came to Jerusalem and entered the temple, intending to obey the royal command. It was in vain that the high-priest represented to him that the treasures were deposits, destined for the support of the fatherless and widows. Heliodorus turned a deaf ear to his remonstrances, and was already on the threshold of the treasury, when he beheld a white horse, richly caparisoned, whose rider wore a terrible aspect, with armor of gold. At the same time Heliodorus was attacked by two young men of surpassing beauty, and would have been slain, but for the interposition of Onias, who implored the pardon of the Almighty, and offered up a sacrifice to appease his wrath.

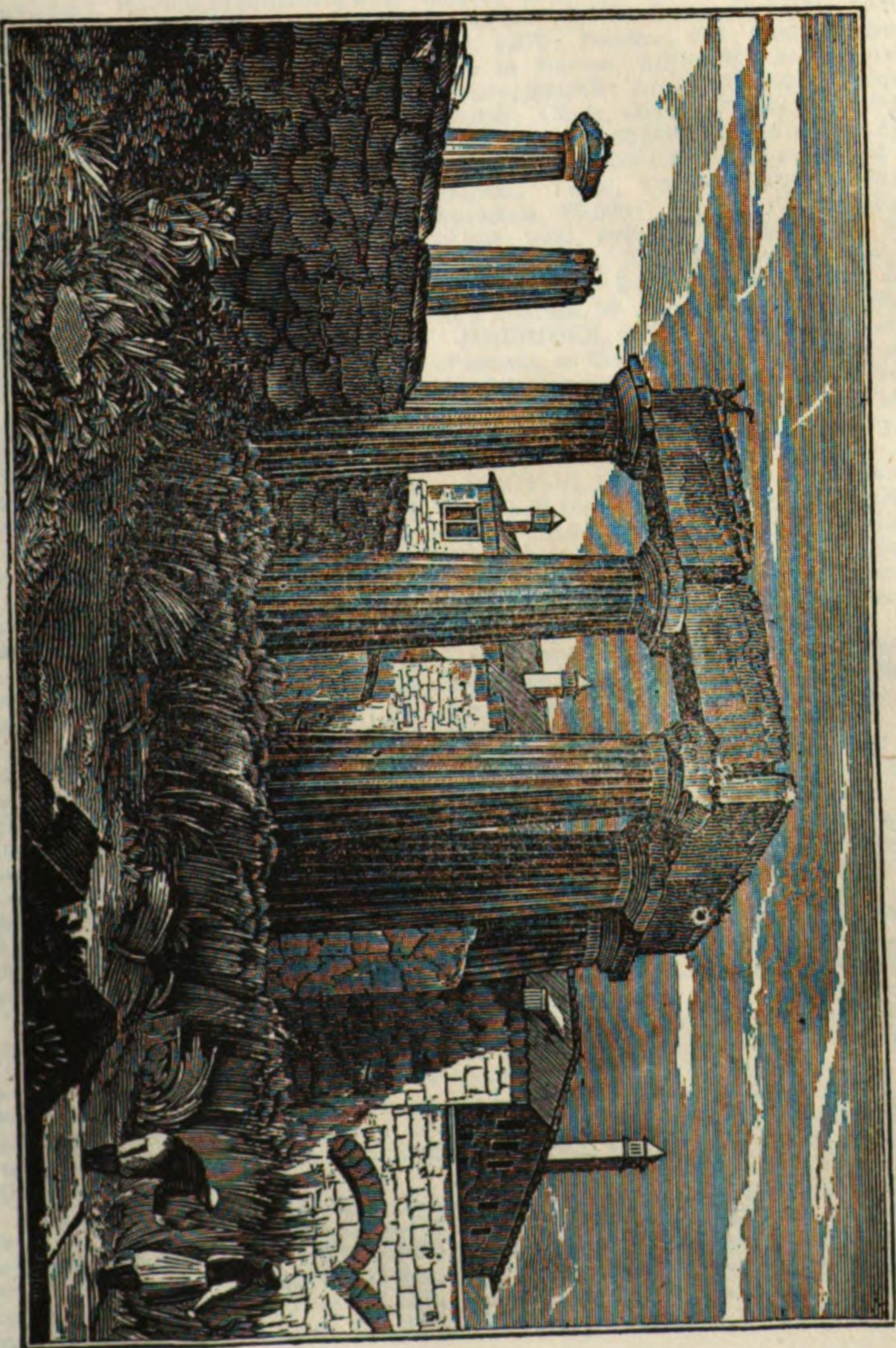
Antiochus Epiphanes, or the Illustrious, the successor of Seleucus, an impious prince, de-

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Greece — Ruins of the Temple of Pandrossus at Athens.



Greece — Parthenon, at Athens.



View of the Temple of Jupiter at Athens

prived Onias of the sacerdotal office, and sold it to the highest bidder. He entered Jerusalem with a powerful army, and killed or enslaved 80,000 men. He had the boldness to enter the temple, and to bear away the altar and golden table, the golden candlestick, the precious vessels, and all the money that the treasury contained, and even undertook to abolish the religion of the Jews, forbidding them, on pain of death, to maintain their worship, and erecting the statue of Jupiter Olympius on the altar of the temple. The Jews were forced to attend the profane sacrifices, and compelled to eat the flesh of animals prohibited by their law. Under this persecution many of the Jews yielded, but there were many who remained firm, and among others, Eleazer and the mother of the Maccabees, with her seven children.

Eleazer, 90 years of age, would neither conform to the usages of the idolaters, nor feign to do so. The conduct of the mother of the Maccabees was heroic and firm. The mother and her children were seized, and Antiochus wished to compel them to eat the flesh of swine, but they refused. Six of the children were then killed in succession, but without effecting any change in the resolution of the remainder. The king hoping to succeed with the youngest, personally exhorted him to abandon the laws of his fathers, swearing to render him wealthy and happy, and make him one of his favorites; but he failed to make the slightest impression. The child and his mother were cruelly put to death. Judas Maccabæus rendered his name formidable to the enemies of the Jews, for, having collected an army of six thousand men, he performed prodigies of valor. He conquered and killed Apollonius, governor of Samaria, and the general of the Syrian army. Every where victory crowned his efforts, but the valiant leader fell in battle, after slaying many of his enemies. Jonathan and Simeon, his brothers, emulated his glory. The Jews refused to recognise Jesus Christ, who was born in the reign of Herod, king of the Jews, as the Messiah. Christ foretold the destruction of Jerusalem, which was taken by Titus, A. D. 70, after a siege of unparalleled horror. This was the signal of the complete dispersion of the Jews, in fulfillment of the divine warning.

The Weimar Geographical Ephemerides gives the following estimate of the numbers of the Jews, in all parts of the world. EUROPE: in Russia and Poland, 658,809; Austria, 453,524; European Turkey, 321,000; States of the German Confederation, 138,000; Prussia, 134,000;

Netherlands, 80,000; France, 60,000; Italy, 36,000; Great Britain, 12,000; Cracow, 7,300; Ionian Isles, 7,000; Denmark, 6,000; Switzerland, 1,970; Sweden, 450: total number of Jews in Europe, 1,918,053. ASIA: Asiatic Turkey, 300,000; Arabia, 200,000; Hindostan, 100,000; China, 60,000; Turkestan, 40,000; province of Iran, 35,000; Russia in Asia, 3,000; total, 738,000. AFRICA: Morocco and Fez, 300,000; Tunis, 130,000; Algiers, 30,000; Abyssinia, 20,000; Tripoli, 12,000; Egypt, 12,000; total, 504,000. AMERICA: North America, 5,000; Netherlandish Colonies, 500; Demerara and Essequibo, 200; total, 5,700. New Holland, 50. Grand total, 3,218,000.

HEBRIDES, or Western Islands; a cluster of islands, on the western coast of Scotland, in the Atlantic ocean, containing 70,000 inhabitants. The *New Hebrides* are a group of islands in the South Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1506. They are extremely fertile.

HECTOR, the brave son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba, his wife, killed by Achilles.

HECUBA, daughter of Dymas, king of Thrace, and second wife of Priam. She survived the fall of Troy but a short time, and was stoned to death by the Greeks, who were exasperated at her bitter reproaches.

HEGIRA, the flight of Mohammed, from Mecca to Medina, from which era the Mohammedans begin their computation of time. They fix it on the 16th of July, A. D. 622.

HELENA, the beautiful daughter of Leda, wife of Tyndarus, as it is fabled, by Jupiter, who introduced himself to her notice, in the form of a swan. She married Menelaus, whom she forsook for Paris, son of Priam, who bore her to Troy, and thus kindled the flame of war between the Greeks and Trojans. She was received by Menelaus after the fall of Troy, but on his death, was murdered by Polyxo of Argos, the widow of one of the warriors killed before Troy.

HELENA, St. a rocky island in the Atlantic, on the coast of Southern Africa, 1200 miles from any land. It is 10½ miles long, and 6¾ broad, and belongs to the English. It was the residence of the captive Napoleon from November, 1815 to May 5, 1821, the day of his death. Here his body is buried, and by his side lies the sword he wore upon the field of Austerlitz.

HELIOGABALUS, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, a Roman emperor, son of Varius Marcellus, called Heliogabalus, from having been a priest of the Sun in Phœnicia. At the age of 14, he was invested with the purple on the death

of Macrinus, but his cruelty and licentiousness were such, that his subjects rose against him, and his head was severed from his body, March 10, A. D. 222, in the eighteenth year of his age, after a reign of 3 years and 9 months. He burthened his subjects with the most oppressive taxes, his halls were covered with carpets of gold and silver tissue, and his mats were made with the down of hares, and the soft feathers found under the wings of partridges. He often invited the lowest of the people to share his banquets, and made them sit down on large bellows full of wind, which, by suddenly emptying themselves, threw the guests on the ground, and left them a prey to wild beasts. He tied some of his favorites to a large wheel, and was particularly delighted to see them whirled round like Ixion, and alternately suspended in the air, and plunged beneath the water.

HELIOPOLIS, (city of the sun), a large and ancient city of Egypt, a little above Memphis, the stupendous remains of which yet excite attention. Near here a fierce battle was fought between the Turks and French, March 20, 1800.

HELLE, in fable, a daughter of Athamas, and Nephele, who, to escape from the persecution of her step-mother Ino, trusted herself to the back of a golden ram from which she fell and was drowned in that part of the sea, called the *Hellespont*, now the *Dardanelles*.

HELOISE, Eloise, or Louisa, the mistress and wife of Abelard, born in Paris 1101. (See *Abelard*.)

HENGIST, the first Saxon king of Kent, about the end of the 5th century. He was invited to the assistance of the Britons against the Scots and Picts, and received from the hands of Vortigern the whole of Kent, for which he gave his daughter in marriage. However, he leagued with the enemies of Britain, and committed great ravages beyond the limits of his territory. He died in the year 488.

HENRY I, king of France, crowned at Rheims in 1027. His mother, Constance, endeavored to set his younger brother, Robert, upon the throne; but, with the assistance of Robert II, duke of Normandy, Henry defeated the queen's army, and obliged his brother to content himself with the dukedom of Burgundy. In his time Pope Leo IX held a council at Rheims in France, and the Normans headed by Robert Guiscard, took Naples and Sicily from the Saracens. He died, Aug. 4, 1060.

HENRY IV, king of France, called the Great, born in 1553, was son of Anthony of Bourbon, duke of Vendome. After the massa-

cre of St. Bartholomew, he signalized himself against the leaguers, and on the death of Henry III, succeeded to the throne, taking the title of king of France and Navarre. His enemies endeavored in vain to make Cardinal de Bourbon king, under the title of Charles X. In 1589, with 4,000 men, he defeated 30,000 men commanded by the duke of Mayenne, and, in 1599, with 1,200 men, he routed a force of 16,000. He also signalized himself in several other battles, and besieged Paris, which held out against him at the instigation of the Spaniards. He was afterwards crowned at Chartres. He defeated 18,000 Spaniards in Burgundy, 1594, with 1500 men, took Amiens, and reduced the leaguers whom he generously pardoned. The duke de Biron's execution, in 1602, was the only example of just severity in his reign; and France had enjoyed peace for 16 years, when Ravaillac, with a knife, stabbed the king in his coach at Paris, May 14, 1610, the day after the queen's coronation.

HENRY I, emperor of Germany, son of Otho, duke of Saxony, succeeded Conrad, his brother-in-law, in 919. He reduced Arnold, duke of Bavaria, and vanquished the Hungarians, Bohemians, Slavonians, and Danes. He took the kingdom of Lorraine from Charles the Simple, defeated the Hungarians a second time, and killed 8,000 of their number. He died of an apoplexy in 936.

HENRY III, of Franconia, surnamed the Black, succeeded Conrad II, in 1039. He defeated the Bohemians, that denied him tribute, in his second campaign, and restored Peter to the throne of Hungary, whence his subjects had driven him in 1043, reduced the petty princes of Italy, and made war on the Hungarians. He died at Bothfeld in Saxony, in 1056.

HENRY I, of England, surnamed Beauclerc, was born in 1068, and succeeded his brother, William Rufus, in 1100. He married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scots, in the same year. Soon after this, his brother Robert returned from abroad, and laid claim to the crown of England; but in 1105, Henry invaded Normandy with a strong army; took some of the principal towns; and a battle ensuing, Robert was overthrown, taken prisoner, and sent to England. In 1109, he betrothed his daughter Maude to the emperor of Germany. In 1117 he was challenged by Louis of France, and he lost his queen, May 1, 1119. In 1120, he conveyed his son to Normandy, to receive the homage of the barons of that duchy; on his return, the young prince, his sister Maude, and

all but one of the ship's company, were drowned, the vessel having been run upon a rock. This affliction shortened the life of Henry, who died Dec. 1, 1135, in the 68th year of his age, leaving his daughter Matilda heir to all his dominions.

HENRY II, king of England, was born in 1133, and having invaded England January 7, 1153, had homage done him as successor to Stephen, in 1154, in which year he also began to reign. In 1170 he had his son Henry crowned king of England. In 1172 he reduced Ireland to subjection. The murder of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, was attributed to Henry, who was compelled to do penance for it. The latter part of his reign was troubled. In 1173 he imprisoned his queen on account of Rosamond, his mistress. He died at Chinon, near Saumur, in the 58th year of his age, and the 35th of his reign, in the course of which he displayed great bravery and wisdom.

HENRY III, of England, was born Oct. 1, 1207, and was crowned at Gloucester, Oct. 28, 1216. He married Eleanor, daughter of the count of Provence, Jan. 14, 1236; pledged his crown and jewels for money when he married his daughter Margaret, to the king of Scots, 1242; was obliged by his nobles to resign the power of a sovereign, and sell Normandy and Anjou to the French, 1258. In 1261, he shut himself up in the tower of London, for fear of his nobles. In 1264, he engaged in a contest with the nobles, but, after having experienced many reverses, was, owing to the bravery of his son, triumphant in the famous battle of Evesham, in which Leicester lost his life. Overcome by the cares of government, and the infirmities of age, Henry died at Westminster, Nov. 16, 1272.

HENRY IV, duke of Hereford, and grandson of Edward III, was born in 1367; married Mary, the daughter of the earl of Hereford, who died in 1394, before he obtained the crown. In 1397 he fought in personal combat with the duke of Norfolk, but Richard II stopped the combat, and ordered the combatants to leave the kingdom; the duke of Norfolk for life, and Henry for 10 years. The latter returned to England in arms against Richard, in 1399, compelled him to abdicate the throne, and was crowned king of England the same year. In 1402 he was defeated by the Welsh, and in 1403, he married Joan of Navarre, widow of the duke of Bretagne. In 1403 the rebellion of the Percies began, but was soon suppressed. Henry died of the apoplexy, in Westminster, March 20, 1413, was buried at Canterbury, and was succeeded by his son.

HENRY V, who was born in 1388, and was crowned in 1413. In his youth he was notorious for all kinds of debauchery, but reformed his life on receiving the crown. In 1415 he embarked for France, and landed at Harfleur, with an immense army, part of which was destroyed by dysentery. The battle of Agincourt succeeded, in which the English gained a splendid victory. In 1416, Henry pledged his regalia for 20,000*l.*, to push his conquest, and a treaty being concluded, fixed his court at Paris in 1421; but, just as his glory had reached its summit, and both crowns devolved upon him, he died at the age of 34 years.

HENRY VI, was born at Windsor, in 1421; ascended the throne August 31, 1422, and was proclaimed king of France the same year. Henry V, previous to his death had appointed the duke of Bedford, his eldest brother, to the regency of France. In 1428 the duke commenced the siege of Orleans, the first adverse blow to the English power in France, for it was saved by Joan of Arc (which see). In 1445 Henry married Margaret of Anjou, and was crowned in the same year. In 1446 Jack Cade's insurrection broke out, and in 1452, the duke of York, who had been appointed to the regency of England by Henry V, marched to London with an army of 10,000 men, but retiring into Kent was followed by Henry VI, at the head of a superior force. The king soon after was incapacitated from sickness, and the duke of York was appointed lieutenant and protector of the kingdom. In 1455, however, Henry resumed the reins of government, and annulled the protectorship of the duke, who levied an army, though without advancing any pretension to the crown. At length a battle was fought at St. Albans on the 31st of May, when the Yorkists slew about 5,000 of their enemies; Henry fell into the hands of his adversary, and was obliged to surrender his authority.

After various fluctuations of fortune, the duke appeared at London, and the parliament declared in favor of his claim, but decreed that Henry should possess the dignity during his life-time, and that the administration should, in the meanwhile, remain with the duke. Margaret, however, spurned this compact, collected a strong army, defeated and slew the duke, and affixed his head, encircled with a paper crown, upon the gates of York. Margaret, after some successes, was finally defeated in the memorable battle of Towton, which ended in the complete triumph of the Yorkists, who were, however, shortly to experience a reverse in the battle of Hexham, 1464. Henry reascended his

throne, but was finally imprisoned and murdered. The young son of Margaret was murdered at Tewkesbury, and the queen, after having bravely defended her husband's cause in twelve battles, died in France, in a miserable condition.

HENRY VII, descended from John of Gaunt, and nearly allied to Henry VI, was born in 1455. He landed at Milford Haven, Aug. 7, 1485, and having defeated the usurper Richard III, at the memorable battle of Bosworth, in the same year, was proclaimed king. In 1486 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. Soon after his marriage he went into the north, where the partisans of Richard were strong, and making hostile preparations, but they were quelled. The conspiracy of 1487, headed by Lambert Siennel, an imposter who pretended to be a Plantagenet, was also put down. Henry received, as a compromise for his claim upon the French crown £186,250, besides 25,000 crowns yearly. In 1492 the country was disturbed by an imposter named Osbeck, or Warbeck. (See *Warbeck*.) The schemes of another imposter, named Wilford, who personated the earl of Warwick, afforded Henry a pretext for arresting the earl, and signing his death-warrant. Henry died of a consumption in 1509. By his avarice and rapacity, he is said, at one period, to have amassed £1,800,000.

HENRY VIII, was born in 1491, and succeeded Henry VII in 1509. He placed himself at the head of a formidable army, 50,000 strong, and invaded France, but after an ostentatious and ineffectual campaign, concluded a truce. By the advice of Cardinal Wolsey, in whom he chiefly confided, he agreed to an interview with Francis I of France. This expensive congress was held near Calais, within the English pale, in compliment to Henry for crossing the sea. In the same year a costly tournament was held in Picardy by the two sovereigns. By such means all the immense treasures of the late king were quite exhausted, and Henry relied on Wolsey alone for replenishing his coffers. In 1521 Henry received the title of defender of the Faith.

In 1527, Henry, who had been 18 years married to Catharine of Arragon, the widow of his brother, conceived a violent passion for the beautiful Anna Bullen, one of the queen's maids of honor, and immediately set about procuring a divorce from his wife. But both the pope and Cardinal Wolsey were unwilling to sanction this unjustifiable scheme. Wolsey was therefore forced to give place to Thomas Cranmer, and, after being arrested, died at Leicester Abbey,

not without suspicion of having been poisoned. Henry now privately married Anna Bullen, whom he had created marchioness of Pembroke. As the monks had shown the greatest resistance to his wishes, he resolved at once to deprive them of their power. Commissioners sent to examine into the state of convents and monasteries, found the religious tainted with the worst of crimes, and a general horror was excited in the nation. In 1536, a new visitation was appointed, and fresh crimes were brought to light. In less than two years from this exposure, Henry became possessed of all the monastic revenues.

In 1536, Henry caused his innocent queen, Anna Bullen, to be put to death, and on the following day he married Jane Seymour. The most cruel religious persecutions now ensued, and among the deaths of those obnoxious to the king, was that of Sir Thomas More. Jane Seymour having died in child-bed, Henry contracted a marriage with Anne of Cleves. He hated her, however, from the moment he saw her; and resolved to get rid of her and his prime-minister Cromwell together. Cromwell was accordingly arrested for high-treason: and without even being heard in his own defence, was condemned and suffered on the scaffold. Anne of Cleves being divorced, Henry married Catharine Howard, in August 1540, who being accused of infidelity, was beheaded on Tower-hill, with the lady Rochford, February 12, 1542. In 1543, Henry married his sixth and last wife, Catharine Parr. Though his health was declining apace, yet his implacable cruelties were not less frequent. The duke of Norfolk, and his son, the earl of Surrey, were the last who felt the effects of the tyrant's groundless suspicions. The latter was arrested, tried, and condemned for high-treason, notwithstanding his eloquent and spirited defence, and the sentence was soon after executed upon him on Tower-hill. The parliament meeting on the 14th day of January, 1546, a bill of attainder was found against the duke of Norfolk. The death-warrant was made out, and immediately sent to the lieutenant of the tower. The duke prepared for death, but was saved by the death of Henry, Jan. 28, 1547, at the age of 56, after a reign of nearly 38 years.

HENRY, Patrick, son of John Henry, was born in the colony of Virginia, May 29, 1736. Passionately addicted to field sports, and averse to toil of any kind, even the elements of education were mastered by him with distaste, although he had a strong mind, and a retentive memory. At the age of eighteen he married

Miss Skelton, and settled on a farm, but agricultural as well as mercantile pursuits, in which he afterwards embarked, possessed no charm for him, and he was unsuccessful. As a final effort, he resolved to attempt the law, and was licensed to practise after *six weeks'* preparatory study. For several years his practice was limited and the wants of his family extreme, but his prospects were eventually bettered. In 1765 he was elected member of the house of burgesses, and introduced his celebrated resolutions on the stamp act. In the midst of the debate on the occasion, he exclaimed, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—"Treason!" cried the speaker—"Treason, treason!" echoed from every part of the house. Henry faltered not for an instant, but, taking a loftier attitude, and fixing on the speaker an eye of fire, he added—"may profit by their example. If this be treason, make the most of it." Henry served his country in various posts, was sent to the congress at Philadelphia, in 1774, took the field, and was elected governor of the commonwealth. In 1791 he retired from public life, and died in 1797. To his large family he left wealth and a good name. His eloquence was manly and convincing, and his voice powerful and musical. The following was his language in 1775—

"It is vain, sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry, *peace, peace*—but there is *no peace*. The war has actually begun.

"The next gale, that sweeps from the north, will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field! Why stand we here idle? What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God.—I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me *liberty* or give me *death*!"

He took his seat. No murmur of applause was heard. The effect was too deep. After the trance of a moment, several members started from their seats. The cry, "to arms," seemed to quiver on every lip, and gleam from every eye! Richard H. Lee arose and supported Mr. Henry with his usual spirit and elegance. But his melody was lost amidst the agitations of that ocean, which the master spirit of the storm had lifted up on high. That supernatural voice still sounded in their ears and shivered along their arteries. They heard, in every pause, the cry of *liberty* or *death*. They became impatient of speech—their souls were on fire for action.

HERCULANEUM, a city not far from Naples, which was buried in an eruption of Vesuvius, in the reign of Titus, A. D. 79. It has been excavated and presents a most curious and interesting spectacle.

HERCULES, a fabulous Grecian hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmæna, the wife of Amphytrion, king of Thebes. In vain did the jealous Juno send two serpents to kill the young hero in his cradle, he strangled them both, and thus displayed to all the divinity of his origin. He had to combat for a long time the enmity of Juno, who exacted of him twelve labors, independently of other signal actions which he performed. 1. He killed the Nemean lion, to deliver the kingdom of Mycene, and wore his skin in the remainder of his exploits. 2. He slew the Lernean hydra, whose heads multiplied seven-fold, on being severed. 3. He brought to Eurystheus upon his shoulders the Erymanthean boar, an animal of a prodigious size. 4. He subdued the golden-horned, and brazen-hoofed stag of Diana. 5. He destroyed with his arrows the foul Stymphalian birds of extraordinary size and voracity. 6. He cleansed the Augæan stables. 7. He tamed the furious bull of Crete. 8. He gave Diomedes to be devoured by his own horses which had been fed on human flesh. 9. He vanquished the Amazons, whose queen, Hippolyta, he gave in marriage to his friend Theseus. 10. He brought the oxen of Geryon king of Spain, to Greece. This was only effected by killing this monarch, formidable for his triple head. 11. Hercules obtained the golden apples of the garden of the Hesperides, by killing the dragon with a hundred heads that guarded them. 12. He dragged away Cerberus, the three-headed dog that watched the gate of hell, into which he descended twice, once with his friend, Theseus, and afterwards to seek the queen Alceste, who devoted herself to death for her husband Admetus.

The centaur Nessus having insulted Dejanira, the wife of Hercules, the hero killed him with an arrow, the barb of which was poisoned with the blood of the Lernean hydra. The centaur, in dying, persuaded Dejanira, to give a tunic dipped in his blood, to her husband, in token of reconciliation. Hercules had no sooner clothed himself in this garment than he perceived that he was poisoned by it. He accordingly, with the help of Philoctetes, built a funeral pile on Mount Ceta and expired in the flames. But Jupiter received him in the ranks of the gods, and gave him in marriage Hebe, the beautiful goddess of youth. Hercules is

generally represented as a robust man, leaning on his club. On his shoulders he wears the skin of the Nemean lion, and holds in his hands the Hesperian fruit.

HEROD, surnamed the Great, was born in Ascalon, Judea, B. C. 71. He was made king of Judea by means of Anthony, and rendered himself odious by his tyranny, and as he knew that the day of his death would become a day of mirth and festivity, he ordered the most illustrious of his subjects to be confined and murdered the very instant he expired, that every eye in the kingdom might seem to shed tears at the death of Herod. This order was never executed. He died in the 70th year of his age, after a reign of 40 years, which was rendered memorable by the birth of Christ.

HESSE-CASSEL, or KURHESSEN, an electorate, member of the Germanic confederacy, containing 652,700 inhabitants. The soil is generally fertile, and the annual revenue about 4,500,000 guilders.

HESSE-DARMSTADT, Grand-duchy of, contains 750,000 inhabitants. The climate is healthy, and great facilities exist for the extension of commerce.

HIERO I, a king of Syracuse, after his brother Gelon, rendered himself odious by his tyranny in the beginning of his reign. He made war against Theron, the tyrant of Agrigentum, and took Himera. He obtained three different crowns at the Olympic games, two in horse-races, and one in a chariot-race. The first Olympic ode of Pindar is inscribed to him, and mention is made of his horse Phrenicus, by which he was the winner of the Olympic crown. The ancient races were somewhat different from the modern. At the former, honor alone was the reward of the winner, and no one lost either his character or his money.

In the latter part of his reign the conversation of Simonides, Epicharmus, Pindar, &c., softened the roughness of Hiero's manners, and the severity of his government, and tended to render him the patron of learning, genius, and merit. He died after a reign of 18 years, B. C. 467, leaving the crown to his brother Thrasybulus, who disgraced it by his tyranny.

HIERO II, a descendant of Gelon, reigned about 200 years after the preceding; was appointed to carry on the war against the Carthaginians. He joined his enemies in besieging Messana, which had surrendered to the Romans; but he was beaten by Appius Claudius, the Roman consul, and obliged to retire to Syracuse, where he was soon blocked up. Seeing all

hopes of victory lost, he made peace with the Romans and proved so faithful to his engagements, during the fifty-nine years of his reign, that the Romans never had a more firm, or more attached ally. He died in the 94th year of his age, about 225 years B. C. He was universally regretted, and all the Sicilians showed by their lamentations that they had lost a common father and a friend. He liberally patronized the learned, and employed the talents of Archimedes for the good of his country.

HILL, Rowland, Rev., son of Sir Rowland Hill, was born at Hawkestone, in 1775, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was a Calvinistic methodist, and took Whitfield for his model. His discourses were singular, being sometimes crowded with puns, and stories, while at others, their solemnity was unbroken. Some of his straits are mentioned in his diary.—“1767, Jan. 1, preached at Chesterton; we had the honor of a mob—no other harm was done than the windows broke.” “Thursday—in a barn, for the first time, with much comfort. God send, if I am to live, this may not be my last barn. Some gownsmen were there, but they were not permitted to do more than gnash with their teeth.” Mr. Hill used to be circumspect in receiving recruits. To a person who had a great desire to preach, and talked about hiding his talents, he replied that “the closer he hid them the better.” Robert Hall once replied to a shoemaker, who expressed a similar reluctance to hide his talents in a napkin, “the smallest pocket-handkerchief you have will do, sir.” In his “field campaigns” he used to go to large towns on market-days, and address the assemblage in the market houses. When he heard of a fair or a revel he preached in spite of the violence with which he was assailed, and often with success. His favorite text was, “Come ye out from among them.” Harris, one of Whitfield's most energetic followers, relates of himself, that once on a journey, being tempted to desert his Master's cause, he said, “Satan, I'll match thee for this,” “and so I did,” said he, “for I had not ridden far, before I came to a revel, where there was a show of mountebanks, which I entered, and just as they were commencing, I jumped into the midst of them and cried out, let us pray, which so thunderstruck them, that they listened to me quietly, while I preached them a most tremendous sermon, that frightened many of them home.”

At Edinburgh, on the Calton Hill, Mr. Hill preached to an assemblage of 10,000 people. The old women, as they looked out of their

doors at the stream of human beings, observing some soldiers amongst them, exclaimed, "Eh, sirs, what will become of us now? The verra soldiers are ganging to hear the preaching." Mr. Hill died in April, 1833.

HINDOSTAN (See *India*).

HINGHAM, a flourishing town of Plymouth county, Mass., 14 miles S. of Boston. The manufacture of wooden ware is extensive, and the mackerel fishery gives employment to many. Population (in 1830) 3,357.

HIPPIAS and **HIPPARCHUS**, two sons of Pisistratus, king of Athens, whom they succeeded 527 B. C. Hipparchus was slain in a conspiracy 512 B. C., by Harmodius and Aristogiton, who had devoted themselves to their country. Hippias alone now held the reins of government, but he became odious, and on the siege of Athens by the Lacedæmonians, he surrendered the city and retired to Ligæum, on the Hellespont, 509 B. C. Thus Athens once more recovered its liberty. An attempt was afterwards made to restore Hippias to the government of Athens. By some authors he is said to have perished at the battle of Marathon; but others assert that he died at Lemnos in poverty and distress.

HOFER, Andrew, the Tell of the Tyrol, a heroic Tyrolese, who headed an insurrection of his countrymen on the 10th of April, 1809. His resistance to the French on many occasions, was chivalric, and successful. After he found farther resistance useless, he concealed himself, but was betrayed by a priest, conveyed to Mantua, and shot, February 20, 1810. He met his fate with firmness, rejoicing that he had done his duty.

HOHENLINDEN, a village of Bavaria, 18 miles E. of Munich, remarkable for the great defeat which the Austrian army sustained here on the 3d of December, 1800, from the French, under Moreau.

HOLLAND, a maritime province of the Netherlands, bounded W. by the German ocean, E. by the Zuyder Zee, and the province of Utrecht, and S. by Zealand. The agricultural wealth of the province is great. The extent of the whole is about 2,200 square miles, and the population 820,449. (For its history, &c., see *Netherlands*.)

HOLLAND, NEW, is the largest island in the world, and was formerly supposed to form part of a vast continent. It is 2,600 miles long, and 2000 miles broad. It was discovered by the Dutch in 1605, but not determined to be an island until 1770, when this fact was established

by Captain Cook. The soil is very variable, some portions are extremely fertile, and others uncommonly sterile. The aborigines are rude, misshapen, and extremely barbarous in their appearance.

HOLSTEIN, a German duchy, bounded N. by Sleswick, E. by the Baltic, and duchy of Lauenburg, and S. and W. by the kingdom of Hanover, from which it is separated by the river Elbe. It contains 3,285 square miles, and 362,300 inhabitants, mostly Lutherans. Almost the whole of the country is fruitful. Its early history is obscure. It was conquered by Charlemagne, formed part of a county under Lothaire, and was erected into a duchy, with two other counties in 1777.

HOLYOKE, Edward Augustus, M. D. son of the Rev. Edward Holyoke, president of Harvard college, was born Aug. 1, 1728, in Essex county, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1746, and commenced the practice of medicine at Salem in 1749. He was distinguished in his profession, and published several scientific disquisitions. He died March 31, 1829, being then over one hundred years of age.

HOMER, the most celebrated poet of antiquity, was, according to common tradition, born on the river Meles, not far from Smyrna. His father's name was Mæon, and his mother's Critheis. Seven cities contended for the honor of being his birth-place: Smyrna, Colophon, Chios, Argos, Athens, Rhodes, and Salamis. It is doubtful whether he lived in the 10th, 9th, or 8th century before Christ. Little is known of Homer. He has been represented as blind, but this must have been a misfortune occurring in his latter days, for his descriptions could only have been given by a man possessed of sight. He wandered about singing his poems, which were handed down from mouth to mouth, and from generation to generation, after his death, until they were finally transmitted to paper, and thus preserved from oblivion.

HONDURAS, one of the Mexican states, bounded N. by the bay of Honduras, E. by the Caribbean Sea, S. by Nicaragua, and W. by Guatemala and Vera Paz. It is 890 miles from E. to W. and 150 from N. to S. The face of the country is diversified, and the soil very fertile. Part of Honduras is possessed by the Mosquito Indians, and the British have some settlements in it.

HONORIUS, the first emperor of the Western empire of Rome, who succeeded his father Theodosius the Great, with his brother Arcadius, A. D. 395. He was neither bold nor

vicious, but he was of a modest and timid disposition, unfit for enterprise, and fearful of danger. He conquered his enemies by means of his generals, and suffered himself and his people to be governed by ministers who took advantage of their imperial master's indolence and inactivity. He died of the dropsy, in the 39th year of his age, Aug. 15, A. D. 423.

HOOD, Robin, an outlaw in the time of Richard I, who dwelt chiefly in Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, and was the most romantic and courteous, as well as the most powerful of bandits. He took from the rich, but he gave to the poor. It is said that he was bled to death by a nun, to whom he applied for phlebotomy, in the year 1247.

HOOD, Samuel, lord viscount, was the eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Hood, vicar of Thorncombe, in Devonshire; at which place he was born in 1724. He went to sea at the age of sixteen, and, after serving six years, was made a lieutenant. In 1754 he became a master and commander; and, for his gallantry in taking a fifty-gun ship, was made a post-captain in 1759. In 1778 he was appointed commissioner of Portsmouth dock-yard, which place he resigned in 1780, on being made rear-admiral. With this rank he sailed to the West Indies, where he defeated the attempt made upon St. Christopher's by count de Grasse. He also had an active part in the victory obtained over that commander on the 12th of April, 1782; for which he was created baron Hood of Catherington, in the kingdom of Ireland. In 1784, he was elected into parliament for Westminster; but, in 1787, he vacated his seat, on being named one of the lords of the admiralty. In 1793, he was appointed to command in the Mediterranean, where he distinguished himself by taking possession of Toulon, and, when it was no longer tenable, destroying the arsenal, dock-yard, and shipping. After this he made himself master of Corsica, and then returned to England, where he was made a viscount, and governor of Greenwich hospital. He died at Bath, January 27, 1816.

HOOPER, William, the son of a Scotch clergyman, was born in Boston, June 17, 1742. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was educated at Harvard college, and studied law under James Otis, but commenced the practice of it in North Carolina. In 1773 he was chosen to the provincial legislature from the town of Wilmington, and in 1774 was sent a delegate to the general congress at Philadelphia. He advocated the cause

of liberty with his pen and voice, and was its prominent champion. He died in October, 1790, aged 48.

HOPKINS, Stephen, a signer of the Declaration of independence, was born in Providence, now Scituate, March 7, 1707. He was chosen speaker of the general assembly in 1741. In 1751 he was appointed Chief Justice of the superior court of Rhode Island, and in 1774 a delegate to the general congress. Previous to this he had held for some years the office of governor of Rhode Island. In 1778, he was a fourth time chosen member of congress. He died July 13, 1785, at the age of 78.

HOPKINSON, Francis, an American author, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born in Philadelphia in 1738. In 1776 he was a delegate to congress from Bordentown, New Jersey. He also served his country by his various satirical writings, some of which are really meritorious.

HORATII, three Roman brothers, who during the reign of Tullus, to prevent the effusion of blood in a general battle, engaged the Curiatii, three Alban brothers, to decide the contest. Two of the Horatii were slain, when the surviving brother feigning flight, permitted the Curiatii, who were disabled by wounds, to approach him one by one, and then slew them singly, thus deciding the contest in favor of the Romans. The conqueror stained his triumph by murdering his sister, because, amidst her country's joy, she could shed tears at the death of her lover, one of the Curiatii.

HORATIUS, Cocles, (the one-eyed), alone sustained the attack of the Etrurian army, while his friends broke down the bridge over the Tiber that led to Rome, behind him. He then committed himself to the waves, armed as he was, and reached Rome in safety. This exploit was performed B. C. 507.

HORATIUS FLACCUS, Quintus, a celebrated Roman poet, was born at Venusium, B. C. 65. He was well educated, and fought at Philippi, B. C. 42. After the ruin of the hopes of the patriots, he lived in retirement and even refused the splendid offers of Augustus, preferring the peaceful solitude of his Sabine farm. He died suddenly, in the 9th year B. C., and 57th of his age.

HOWARD, Thomas, earl of Surrey, and duke of Norfolk, was born in 1473. He was bred to arms, and soon after the accession of Henry VIII, was honored with the order of the garter. He succeeded his brother, Sir Edward Howard, as high admiral, in 1513; and the victory of

Flodden-field was chiefly owing to his valor and skill. For this, the title of duke of Norfolk was restored to his father, and he was himself created earl of Surrey. In 1521, he went to Ireland as lord lieutenant, and while there suppressed a dangerous rebellion. Notwithstanding these services, he was sent to the tower by Henry, at the close of his reign, and kept there till the accession of Mary, when he was released, and contributed to suppress Wyatt's rebellion. He died in 1554.

HOWARD, Henry, earl of Surrey, was the eldest son of the preceding nobleman, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham. He was born in 1520. He was well educated, talented, and chivalric. While at Florence, he issued a general challenge, and in a splendid tournament, maintained the beauty of his mistress, Geraldine, at the point of the lance. He was completely victorious. In 1542, he served in the army, under his father, in Scotland; and, in 1544, he went as field-marshal to Boulogne, where, being then knight of the garter, he was constituted king's lieutenant and captain general. Happening, however, to prove unfortunate in an attempt upon the enemy's convoy of provisions, he incurred the king's displeasure, which hastened his ruin. Some intemperate language, used by him, was caught hold of; charges were brought against him, and, being found guilty, he was beheaded on Tower Hill, January 19, 1546-7.

HOWARD, Charles, earl of Nottingham, was the son of William lord Howard, of Effingham, and grandson of Thomas, the second duke of Norfolk. He was born in 1536. He went, in 1559, to congratulate Francis II, of France, on his accession to the throne; and, in 1569, was made general of the horse in the army sent against the earls of Northumberland, and Westmoreland. The next year he went with a fleet of men-of-war to convoy the princess Anne of Austria to Spain; and in 1573, he succeeded his father in his titles and estate. The same year he was installed knight of the garter, and made lord Chamberlain of the household; and, in 1585, constituted lord high admiral of England.

In 1588, he commanded the fleet which defeated and dispersed the Spanish armada; and, in 1596, when another invasion was apprehended, he was appointed commander-in-chief at sea, as the earl of Essex was on the land. In this expedition Cadiz was taken, and the Spanish fleet burnt; for which he was made earl of Nottingham and justice-itinerant of all the for-

ests south of Trent. In 1601, he suppressed the earl of Essex's rebellion, and was principally concerned in bringing that nobleman to the block. James I continued him in all his employments; and at the coronation the earl acted as lord-high-steward. In 1605, he went ambassador to Spain; and in 1613, he conveyed the princess Elizabeth, on her marriage, to Flushing. He died in 1624, at the age of 88.

HOWARD, John, the philanthropist, was born at Hackney, in 1726. He was bound apprentice to a grocer in London; but disliking the business, and having an independent fortune, he purchased his indentures, and made the tour of France and Italy. On his return, he married a widow lady, much older than himself, who died about three years afterwards. In 1756, he undertook a voyage to Lisbon, to see the place after the earthquake; but, on the voyage, the ship was taken by a French privateer, and carried to France. On being released, Mr. Howard retired to a villa in the New Forest; and, in 1758, married a second time; but lost his lady in 1765. About this time he settled at Cardington, near Bedford, where his time was much occupied in benevolent objects, and in the education of his son. In 1773, he received the office of high sheriff, which led him to make inquiries into the state of prisons. With this view, he travelled over England, through France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey. He published, in 1777, a work entitled "The State of the Prisons in England and Wales," dedicated to the House of Commons. In 1780, appeared an appendix, with an account of the author's travels in Italy. He also printed a description of the Bastille, a translation of Tuscany's new code of civil law; and, in 1789, "An Account of Europe." The plague was now the object of his researches, and, with a design of ascertaining the nature of this disorder, and the means of curing it, he set out for the east; but died of a malignant epidemic, at Cherson, January 29th, 1790. A statue has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral.

HOWARD, John Eager, colonel, a gallant officer in the American revolution, was born in Maryland, June 4th, 1752. He principally distinguished himself in the southern campaigns, and received a wound at the battle of Eutaw, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was chosen governor of Maryland in 1788, and filled the post for three years. From 1796, till 1803 he was a member of the Senate of the United States. He died in October, 1827.

HOWE, Richard, earl, the third son of Sir Emanuel Scrope, second viscount Howe, was born in 1725, and, at the age of fourteen, went on board the *Severn*, part of the squadron destined for the South Seas, under Anson. In 1745, he was with admiral Vernon, and soon after was made commander of the *Baltimore* sloop, in which, with another armed vessel, he beat off two French ships conveying troops and ammunition to the Pretender; for which he was made a post captain. On the breaking out of the war with France, he commanded the *Dunkirk*; with which he took the *Alcide*, a French 64, off Newfoundland. In 1757, he served under Sir Edward Hawke, and his ship, the *Magnanime*, battered the fort on the Aix, till it surrendered. After this he was appointed commodore of a squadron, with which he took the town of Cherbourg, and destroyed the basin. In 1760, he was appointed colonel of the marines; and, in 1763, had a seat at the admiralty-board. In 1765, he was made treasurer of the navy; and, in 1770, promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue; in 1775, rear-admiral of the white, and afterwards vice-admiral of the blue. France having now entered into a war with England, lord Howe was sent to America to oppose D'Estaing. In 1782, he was made an English viscount, and appointed to the command of the fleet sent to the relief of Gibraltar, which object he accomplished. The next year he was made first lord of the admiralty; but soon resigned that station to Lord Keppel. In 1788, he was created an English earl. On the breaking out of hostilities with France, in 1793, he was appointed to the command of the channel fleet; and on the 1st of June, in the following year, he gained a complete victory over the French, who lost seven ships of the line. For this he received the thanks of parliament; the king visited him on board his ship, presented him with a valuable sword, and made him knight of the garter. The last service rendered by his lordship to his country, was in reducing the mutinous seamen to their duty, at Portsmouth, in 1797. He died August 5th, 1799.

HOWE, Sir William, brother of the preceding, succeeded General Gage in the command of the forces, in America, in 1775. He defeated the Americans in the battle of Brooklyn (1776), took possession of New York, and in the October of the same year, repelled the Americans at Germantown. He was succeeded in his command by Clinton, in 1778. His death took place in 1814.

HUDSON CITY, capital of Columbia county, N. Y., is a flourishing place, situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, 117 miles north of New York city. Population in 1830, 5,392. It was founded in 1784.

HUGH CAPET; duke and afterwards king of France, was the son of Hugh the Great, who dying, left him under the protection of Richard I, duke of Normandy. Lothaire, king of France, pleased with Hugh's prudence and generosity, gave him, in 960, the dukedom of France, with the earldom of Paris and Poitou. Louis V dying fifteen or sixteen months after his father, Hugh Capet was proclaimed king at Noyon, and crowned at Rheims, 987. Charles I, duke of Lower Lorraine, son of Louis IV, the only man of the royal blood left in France, was taken prisoner by Hugh, and died in 992.

HUNGARY, the country of the Magyars, or Hungarians. They are represented as derived from the Huns of Attila. A complete account of ancient Hungary would present little more than the melancholy picture of a country, the perpetual seat of war. The Romans for a time assumed the ascendant, and obtained a decided superiority over the opposite and conflicting parties. The Hungarians are proved to belong to the Finnish nations, from the resemblance that prevails between certain words of their respective dialects. The Magyars appear to have been a principal division of that great northern nation contiguous to the Altai mountains, whence issued the hordes who introduced such changes in the character of nations, Asiatic and European. So far as the Magyars are concerned, their progress from the Altai mountains seems obvious. About the end of the 9th century, we find a division of them entering the plains of Munkatz, under their leader, Almus, whose son Arpad, was the first duke of Hungary. In a few years (896), Arpad had dispossessed several of the princes of Hungary, and contracted alliances with others. He subdued a considerable portion of the Moravian kingdom; and, in the ardor of conquest, was for attempting to establish himself in the territories of Arnulph. Arpad finally extended his conquests into Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, and Italy; his exertions were divided, but everywhere successful. His son Zoltan, in 907, had penetrated into Alsatia, Lorraine, and France. While the genius of the state was thus aspiring to eminence, the strength of others seemed proportionately paralyzed, as if the unremitting cruelties characteristic of Attila were again to be feared.

The imputation of ferocity affixed to the name of the Huns inspired terror, till their fourth duke, Geysa, diverted their ferocious dispositions into other channels. The attention he bestowed in giving a tinge of religion to the mind and manners of his countrymen, operated as an incentive to their civilization. It was not until the commencement of the 11th century, that a people rude, and proud of their rudeness, were induced to lay aside their barbarous habits. Stephen, their last duke, and first king, introduced the Christian religion, and those social institutions, which, if left to operate unrestrained, give a stamp to the character of a people. He died in 1038, after a reign of 41 years, during which he had established laws in the interior, reunited Transylvania to his kingdom, subjugated the Sclavi, and Bulgarians, and effected much for the amelioration of society and morals.

On the death of Stephen, Hungary became subject to the tyranny of various princes, the country being involved, for nearly a century, in the horrors of civil war. In this distracted state of the kingdom, various usurpers aspiring to the throne, the churches were destroyed, and the ministers of religion persecuted. Any intervals of peace were interrupted by the Bulgarians, Walachians, Russians, Croats, &c. renewing their inroads. Under Ladislaus I, 1077, the country enjoyed some tranquillity; religion, commerce, legislation, tempered the bold independence of a dark age; and as a warrior, he also became the temporary savior of his country. The race of Stephen I became extinct with Andrew III. John Corvin or Hunniades, was justly celebrated for his military achievements in his wars with Amurath II, and Mohammed II. His son, Mathias Corvin, was unanimously elected king in 1458, and gave early indications of great gifts and talents, adding not a little to the lustre of his father's acquirements. From his character, policy, military operations, and great power, he has been described as one of the most accomplished kings of Hungary. Such was the force of his mind, that his views extended to whatever could secure his government, and render it formidable. His ends were great, and his means prudent; he kept both the Turks and Austrians at bay, and, as a politician and hero, was watchful over his enemies, both at home and abroad. To his other eminent qualities this king added a measure of literary reputation. He is said to have been conversant with the languages, arts, and sciences of his time; the country flourished

under his establishments, civil and military, and the love of his subjects shows the great esteem in which he was held by them. Compared, generally, with his contemporaries in power, the energy of his mind seems worthy of admiration. He knew how to anticipate hostile designs, and we find the kingdom, under his government, preponderating in the balance of Europe. Mathias had no children, and the election of a new king occasioned a scene of distress. Under Louis II, in 1516, the Turks besieged Belgrade, which surrendered to their arms; and this was followed by various other successes. In the famous battle of Mohacs, (1526), Louis was defeated and slain, Buda was given up to pillage, and the ferocious barbarians, under Solyman II, after plundering the country, converted the scene of their depredations into an immense desert. The country was now convulsed with disputes about the succession, the archduke Ferdinand being opposed by John Zapolya, who was finally seated on the throne. Zapolya died in 1540, and the Hungarians invited Ferdinand to the throne. The country was again desolated and crimsoned with blood. In 1564, Maximilian II, emperor of Germany, laid claim to the crown, but it was not till 1570, that a peace was finally ratified between the Hungarians and Germans. John Sigismund, son of Zapolya, was created prince of Transylvania; and the next circumstance to be noticed and recorded, is the definitive subjection of the Hungarians to the imperial house of Austria. At the accession of Charles VI, emperor of Germany, a definitive treaty, in 1711, terminated all differences; it was not till then that every principle of internal hostility, all those evils which had proved a hindrance to civilization, disappeared. As the Hungarians are now united to the Austrian dynasty, the series of their kings is that of the emperors. After Maximilian II, they occur in the following order: Rodolph, 1576; Mathias II, 1612; Ferdinand II, 1619; Ferdinand III, 1637; Leopold I, 1658; Joseph I, 1705; Charles VI, 1711; Maria Theresa, 1741; Joseph II, 1780; Leopold II, 1789; and Francis II, now king of Hungary and emperor of Austria. The greater part of the soil of Hungary is exceedingly productive, and no country has so many mineral and medicinal springs. Its population (exclusive of Transylvania) exceeds 9,400,000. Education is not neglected. The condition of the peasantry, however, is deplorable.

HUNTINGTON, Samuel, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born in

Windham, Conn., in 1732. He was the son of a farmer, and self-educated. At the age of 22, he was admitted to practice law in his native place, but shortly afterwards removed to Norwich. In 1764, he was representative of Norwich to the General Assembly, and in the next year king's attorney; but in 1774, was made a judge of the Superior Court. In 1775, he was chosen a member of the council of Connecticut, and in 1776, took his seat as a delegate to the general Congress. In 1779, he succeeded Mr. Jay as president of that body. In 1786, he succeeded Mr. Griswold, as governor of Connecticut and filled the office till his death, January 5, 1796.

HUSS, John, the celebrated reformer, was a native of Bohemia, born in 1373, and educated at the university of Prague. He early perceived the corruption of the Romish church, and exposed its prevalent abuses freely, although persecuted by several popes. He finally appeared at Constance, was tried in 1415, burned alive, and his ashes thrown into the Rhine. The rebellion of the followers of Huss lasted fifteen years, and filled Bohemia with bloodshed.

HUTCHINSON, Thomas, was born in Boston, in 1711, graduated at Harvard College in 1727. He was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts in 1758, and chief-justice in 1760. In 1771, he was made Governor of Massachusetts. He was ambitious, avaricious, and hypocritical. He was succeeded by Gage in 1774, and lived in retirement at Brompton, where he died June 3d, 1780, in his 69th year. He was a writer of considerable merit. At one time a Boston mob attacked his house which was nearly demolished.

HYDER, Ally Khan, an eastern prince, the formidable enemy to the British in India. He was frequently successful, and, in 1766, his dominions contained 70,000 square miles. He died in 1782.

I.

ICELAND, a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, near the confines of the polar circle, about 280 miles in length, belonging to Denmark. Christianity was introduced into it in 981. Among its curiosities is Mount Hecla, whose terrific eruptions have often caused the greatest distress among the inhabitants. The islanders are simple, frugal, industrious, and pious. The lower classes are uncommonly well informed. The staple exports are fish, oil, feathers, sulphur, and salted mutton; and the

imports wood, salt, tobacco, coffee, iron, and fishing-tackle. Population about 50,000.

ILLINOIS, one of the United States; bounded north by Michigan Territory; east by Lake Michigan and Indiana; south by the Ohio, and west by the Mississippi, which rivers separate it from Missouri. It contains 58,000 square miles. Population, in 1830, 157,445. Vandalia is the capital. The face of the country is little broken by hills, being generally level, or only gently undulating. The soil is very fertile. The state has a school fund, and there is a college at Jacksonville. The first settlements were made at Kaskaskia, and Cahokia, by the French, about 1756. In 1818, Illinois was erected into a state.

INDIA. This country was visited early by the Phœnicians, Egyptians, and other remote nations of antiquity; afterwards conquered in part by the Persians, subsequently by Alexander the Great, and since by the Mohammedans. The authentic history of it, however, is of no higher date than the year 1000 A. D., commencing with the conquests of Mohammed Gazni, who possessed the eastern parts of Persia, and made twelve expeditions into Hindostan, sacking some of the principal cities, carrying off their treasure, and trying to exterminate the inhabitants, as he could not convert them to Mohammedanism. The empire soon crumbled to pieces, being held together only by conquest. From 1158 to 1398, other invasions, by the followers of Mohammed continually occurred, till the irruption of Nadir Shah, otherwise called Kouli Khan, who had raised himself from obscurity to the throne of Persia. One of the most remarkable invasions was that of Tamerlane in 1398. After having carried into captivity a vast number of the poor inhabitants, he caused 10,000 to be massacred in cold blood, lest they should join the enemy. In 1555, Akbar, the greatest emperor the Moguls had ever had, began to reign; and during a series of wars, massacres, invasions, and other similar pastimes of despotic princes, occupied the throne 51 years. Two princes, Jehah Guire, and Shah Jehan, succeeded; the latter, a debauched character, was dethroned by Aurengzebe, who also put three or four of his brothers to death. From 1660, until 1678, he kept the kingdom tranquil; but then commenced wars against the princess of the Deccan, which continued till his death, in 1707. As if his evil deeds were to be punished in his descendants, eleven of them were raised to the throne in about as many years, and most of them assas-

minated. In 1738, Nadir Shah, of Persia, invaded the empire, entered Delhi, the capital, and demanded vast sums of money as a contribution. In 1748, Nizem-el-Mulk, viceroy of the Deccan, died at the age of 104 years; by his invitation, principally, had Nadir entered the territory of the Moguls, and destroyed the power of the emperor, as only one imperial army ever entered the field after his departure, and that was defeated by the Rohillas. Delhi, therefore, and a few miles around it, constituted almost the sole territory of the descendants of Tamerlane: while the governors of districts and provinces, under the names of rajahs, nabobs, and a variety of others, became independent sovereigns. Nizam's second son having succeeded, instead of the eldest, to his father's throne, this event first began those contests between the French and English East India Companies, that, after several year's bloody wars, terminated in the expulsion of the former from India. In 1600, queen Elizabeth first sent an ambassador at Akbar, to solicit commercial intercourse with his dominions. A company was formed to carry the scheme into effect; their voyages were pretty successful, and, after having to contend with the Portuguese in several naval engagements, they at length succeeded in forming a factory at Surat, on the Malabar Coast, by permission of the emperor Jehaungier. Here they did not at first prosper, partly from the inadequacy of their funds, and partly from the enmity of the Dutch and Portuguese. Accident, however, laid the foundation of their prosperity in the present important city of Calcutta.

In 1747, the war commenced, and was carried on with spirit by both sides, Mr. Clive contributing to the successes of the English, until, in 1755, a cessation of hostilities took place. In 1756, Calcutta was threatened by the nabob of Bengal, Surajah Dowlah, who marched 40,000 foot, 30,000 horse, and 4,000 elephants against it. Cassambazar surrendered to him at once; and Calcutta being invested, was taken in three days. This caused the tragedy of the Black Hole.—(See *Black Hole*.) Colonel Clive, who had now a commission in the king's service, immediately on the receipt of this news, embarked from Fort St. David's with 400 Europeans and 1000 Seapoys, on board admiral Watson's fleet. All the old possessions were soon regained, and the nabob was reduced to make peace, after a bold attack upon his camp. War, however, was now proclaimed against France, and Chandernagore reduced, permis-

sion being obtained from the nabob for that purpose. Very soon afterwards, he quarreled with the company; war with him also was inevitable; and, at the battle of Plassy, Clive, with a handful of troops, defeated his whole army. In this he was assisted by the neutrality of Meer Jaffier Ali Khan, who stood aloof during the engagement. On the Coromandel coast, in the mean time, affairs were going on very indifferently for the English. But things again took a turn; all the enterprises of the French commander seeming to fail. His attempt upon Wandewash, in 1760, proved extremely unfortunate. Again the French forces attempted a stand under the walls of Cheltaput, 18 miles from the field of battle; but finally retired into Pondicherry, their only remaining stronghold. Cheltaput, Timmery, and Arcot, quickly fell into the hands of the English; with Carical, Chellambrum, Verdachellum, Permucoil, Alampera, and Waldour. Pondicherry itself was invested; the batteries opened in December, and the place capitulated January 15th, 1761, the whole of the French power in India being thus annihilated. Meer Jaffier, the nabob of Bengal, not answering the expectations of the company was deposed, and Meer Cassim Ali Khan placed on the Musnud, or throne. War was soon declared against him—but peace was finally concluded, as the English council had been guilty of great injustice.

In 1767, a new enemy appeared in the Deccan. This was no other than Hyder Ally or Hyder Naig, who had raised himself from the rank of seapoy to that of a powerful prince. For several years this prince baffled the attempts of the English to crush him, and by concentrating immense forces, gained great advantages over them. In 1781, Sir Cyre Coote was appointed commander-in-chief. Hyder, with two hundred thousand men, risked a battle with him, July 1st; but, notwithstanding his vast superiority, was routed with great slaughter. He tried another on the 27th of August, with similar ill-success and loss. Other actions terminated in a similar manner. In 1783, the government of Bombay determined to carry the war as close home as possible to Hyder's doors. For this purpose General Matthews invaded Canara, took nearly all the towns, and obtained immense plunder. Hyder Ally, in the mean while, had died, and Tippoo, his son, assembling an army of 150,000 men to recover the loss, appeared before Bidnore on the 7th of April, and compelled the English to capitulate.

Some time before this a war had broken out

with the Mahrattas. At length, however, peace was concluded. Tippoo Sultan, for a succession of years, opposed the English, and various campaigns were undertaken against him. The commanders in these bloody adventures were General Meadows, Lord Cornwallis, and Sir Arthur Wellesly, afterwards duke of Wellington. The marquis of Hastings's administration was advantageous to the British, but ruinous to the natives. We draw a veil over the bloody contests, and oppressive measures, by which the natives of the East were crushed, their princes ruined and betrayed, their wealth stolen from them, and their dearest rights trampled under foot, without remorse or hesitation. The course of the British in India has been denounced by the most eloquent and upright men in England—the voice of indignation has been lifted up against the company—in vain. Confiding in their immense wealth, steeled by their unrelenting avarice, proud in their constant success, they smile at every attempt to shake their power, or impeach their offices; and if the course of their conduct is no longer marked with that extended desolation and calamity which formerly distinguished it, it is because the spark of resistance is quenched in the ashes of universal ruin. (For further information, with regard to India, see the articles *East Indies* and *Asia*.)

INDIANS; a name commonly applied to the aborigines of the new continent. Those of Mexico, and parts of South America, were, when they first became known to the Spaniards, far advanced in civilization. Their architecture had little of the rudeness of a primitive and untaught race, and their character contrasted favorably with that of their conquerors. The tribes of North America, as they approached the north, lost much of the refinement which was apparent in their southern brethren, appeared to have little notion of the comforts of life, and took the highest delight in the daring exploits of hunting and war. Each tribe had a distinctive character—a peculiar physiognomy, and peculiar habits; but, of course, there are certain general features, belonging to them in common. We cannot devote much space to this subject, and a general sketch, only, will be expected. The Chippeway race is the most numerous at present. The New England tribes were Algonquins, and the Narragansets, the Mohegans, the Delaware or Lenni Lenape, the Iroquois or Six Nations, were of the same stock. West of the Mississippi we find another family, the Sioux or Dahcotah Indians, branches

of which are Winnebagoes, the Otoes, the Ioways, the Missouries, the Assinniboinis, the Omahaws, the Kansas, and the Osages. The Sacks and Foxes, the Pawnees, the Murtarees, or Bigbellies, the Mandans, the Crows and Blackfeet, the Shosonees, the Chohunnish, the Skilloots, Echeloots, Multnomahs, Clatrops, &c., are among the other tribes of the western country. The Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks, of which latter the Seminoles are a division, inhabit the southern parts of the United States. North of the Great Slave Lake, is another Indian family comprising several divisions.

All the Indian tribes are noted for their hospitality and bravery. The women perform the labors of the field, while war and hunting are considered the only occupations worthy of the men. Every man has as many wives as he can support, and these women share his affections without quarrelling or murmuring. Instances of devoted attachment between two persons, however, are by no means uncommon. The Indians believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, but they never demand blessings of him, saying, He knows best what is good for them, and content themselves with returning thanks for benefits received. But they also have superstitious notions, and sacrifice to invisible beings. They attach great importance to their *medicines*—bags full of rubbish. In war they seldom give quarter, and prisoners are generally tortured, and burnt at the stake. It is the pride of a vanquished chieftain to endure these tortures without a murmur, and to perish, singing, with an unfaltering voice, his triumphant death-song, in which he recounts his previous exploits, the number of the foes that have fallen beneath his hatchet, and whose scalps adorn his wigwam, and rejoices at the prospects of reaching those Elysian fields of after-life, where, through eternity, the immortal huntsman pursues and slays the flying game.

The traditions of the Iroquois abound with touching relations of the injustice they have sustained from the whites, from their first settling in the country. "We and our tribes," say they, "lived in peace and harmony with each other before the white people came into this country; our council-house extended far to the north, and the south. In the middle of it we could meet from all parts to smoke the pipe of peace together; when the white men arrived in the south, we received them as friends, we did the same when they arrived in the east. We knew not but the Great Spirit

had sent them to us for some good purpose, and therefore we thought they must be a good people. We were mistaken. The whites will not rest contented until they shall have destroyed the last of us, and made us disappear entirely from the face of the earth."

The Indian swiftness of foot and sagacity in tracing the march of an enemy are well known, and need not be dwelt on here: their attachment to the memory of their deceased friends is a striking and amiable point in their characters. Menandon, an Oneida chief, who was a Christian, and survived the minister that converted him, lived to be a hundred and twenty years old. Just before he died, he said, "I am an aged hemlock. The winds of one hundred years have whistled through my branches. I am dead at top (referring to his blindness). Why I yet live, the Good Spirit only knows. Pray to Jesus that I may wait my appointed time to die; and when I die, lay me by the side of my minister and father, that I may go up with him to the great resurrection."

The Indians have afforded instances of strong sentiment. Schoolcraft relates that "a noble minded girl, named Oolaita, being attached to a young chief of her own tribe, was commanded by her parents to marry an old warrior, renowned for his wisdom and influence in the nation. It being impossible to avoid the match, she left her father's house while the marriage-feast was preparing, and throwing herself from an awful precipice, was dashed to pieces."

Some of the Indians believe that the evil spirit is the maker of spirituous liquors, from which, notwithstanding, too many of them cannot refrain. Yet there have been numerous instances to the contrary, when drunkenness has urged them to commit some crime which, in their sober moments, they held in detestation.

"An Indian, who had been brought up in Minisink, near the Delaware water-gap, and to whom the German inhabitants of that neighborhood had given the name of Cornelius Rosenbaum, told Mr. Heckewelder, near fifty years ago, that he had once, when under the influence of strong liquor, killed the best Indian friend he had, fancying him to be his worst avowed enemy. He said that the deception was complete, and that while intoxicated, the face of his friend presented to his eyes all the features of the man with whom he was in a state of hostility. It is impossible to express the horror with which he was struck when he awoke from that delusion; he was so shocked,

that he from that moment resolved never more to taste of the maddening poison, of which he was convinced the devil was the inventor; for it could only be the evil spirit that made him see his enemy when his friend was before him, and produced so strong a delusion on his bewildered senses that he actually killed him. From that time, until his death, which happened thirty years afterwards, he never drank a drop of ardent spirits, which he always called 'the Devil's Blood,' and was firmly persuaded that the devil, or some of his inferior spirits, had a hand in preparing it."

INDIANA, one of the United States, bounded north by Lake Michigan and Michigan Territory, east by Ohio, south by the Ohio river, separating it from Kentucky, and west by Illinois. It contains 36,000 square miles, and 343,031 inhabitants, of whom 3,629 are free blacks. Near the Ohio, the country is hilly, but farther north, it is less broken, and is generally fertile. The soil and productions are not dissimilar to those of Illinois. Indianopolis, the seat of government, was laid out in 1821. Vincennes was settled by the French in 1730. Indiana was erected into a state in 1816.

INNSBRUCK, or Innsbruck, the capital of the Tyrol, situated on the Inn. Population, 10,800. The valley in which it stands was the scene of several of the events that took place during the heroic resistance made by the Tyrolese to the French and Bavarians in 1809.

INQUISITION, The, or Holy Office, as it is called, was an institution of the Catholic church, established in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and other Catholic countries, to try persons accused of holding opinions, contrary to those received by the church.

The members of this jurisdiction were called inquisitors, because, without any proof of a person's being guilty, they seized him upon common report, and investigated his conduct; they themselves, deciding upon his guilt or innocence.

There is some controversy about the origin of the inquisition, but it is allowed that Pope Innocent III first gave rise to the Holy Office. While this man was at the head of the Catholic church, the Albigenses of France, who refused to embrace the monstrous doctrines of the Roman Catholic church, were persecuted and hunted like wild beasts.

It was in the beginning of the thirteenth century, that Pope Innocent sent Pierre de Castelman, archdeacon of Maguelonne, and Rainier, another priest, to stir up a spirit of zeal and per-

secution against the heretics. Dominic, a famous Spaniard, founder of the order of Preachers, fell in with the messengers of the pope in the year 1206, and labored, with energy, to put an end to the heresy, as any opinion different from the doctrines of the church was called.

These priests inquired into the conduct of the princes, and men in office, towards the heretics, and from the scrutiny to which they subjected suspected persons, were called inquisitors. These inquisitors had no court and no decisive authority, being mere spies of the pope. St. Dominic, is said to have founded the first regular tribunal at Toulouse. Innocent III signified his approbation, and authorised the establishment in the year 1215.

So cruel were the proceedings of the Inquisition, that even Catholics endeavored to prevent its establishment in different countries; but Spain, a country famous for its devotion to the Catholic religion, and for its ignorance, became its chosen seat.

The Spanish Inquisition is always spoken of with horror and indignation. In Spain it was first introduced in 1478. The first inquisitor-general, and the first court were constituted in 1481.

The kings of Castile, before they were crowned, took an oath, that they, as well as their subjects, should be under the power of the Holy Office, as it was impiously called. The inquisitors received their power from the pope's mouth, or by means of letters, and he alone had power to remove them from office.

Nothing could be more horrible than the proceedings of the Inquisitors. Without being permitted to know who accused him, a man was suddenly seized; his dearest friends abandoned him at once, no one dared to speak to him. From the midst of the luxuries of life, he was hurried to a loathsome dungeon. Upon the slightest pretence, the torture was applied, and many an innocent person, in the pangs of death, was forced to accuse himself.

The very lawyer who plead for them was in terror of the Inquisition and completely in its power. The slightest sentence he uttered, which could possibly be turned against him, was enough to place the advocate also in danger of his life.

There were two classes of punishments, the ecclesiastical or religious punishments, and the civil. The ecclesiastical punishments were excommunication, loss of a christian burial in consecrated ground, and loss of all right to hold offices. As civil punishments, the inquisitors

disinherited the children of the criminal; that is, declared that if their father died a heretic, they, although Catholics, should not hold any of his property. They also pronounced the sentence of infamy, which deprived a man of all his property, of all right to hold an office, and of all power, even over his children and servants.

Criminals were also imprisoned. They incurred the bann, or curse, by which they lost all the rights of a human being, were driven out of all society, and might be falsely accused, beaten and robbed, without any hope of getting redress. In fact, if any lawyer defended them against an accusation, he was pronounced infamous and deprived of office.

The last, and most frightful punishment, was that of being burned alive, sometimes with an iron gag in the mouth, which prevented the agonized sufferer from uttering an intelligible cry. Often however, while burning, they were left at liberty to speak, and supplicated for mercy, in a manner which would have moved any but the hardest-hearted to pity, and yet these priestly tyrants dared to say that their actions found favor in the eyes of Heaven.

The tortures to which the inquisitors put the accused, to make them confess their guilt, were dreadful. The tortures were of five kinds. First, their being threatened with the torture; second, their being carried to the place of torture; third, their being stripped and bound; fourth, their being hoisted on the rack; fifth, squassation, in which the limbs are all disjointed.

Squassation was thus performed. The prisoner's hands being tied behind his back, heavy weights are attached to his feet, and he is hoisted up by a rope, until his head touches the pulley. Hanging in this awful situation for some time, his limbs and joints become stretched frightfully; and when suddenly let to fall, the fall being checked by the rope before he touches the ground, all his limbs are disjointed. The horrible pain he now feels is increased by the immense weight hanging at his feet.

The inquisition inflicted squassation, when determined on, once, twice, or even three times in the space of an hour. What could the poor wretch enjoy of life, if he gained his liberty at length? How much did the inquisitors have of the true spirit of religion?

When we examine farther into the annals of the inquisition, humanity shudders, and the imagination almost realizes the horrors which are presented. Lovely and innocent women had their delicate frames torn to pieces by the racks of these monsters, because they refused to ac-

knowledge that as the true religion which sanctioned such enormities. Such were the torments inflicted upon Jane Bohorques and her attendant, a young Protestant girl. They were afterwards burnt at the *auto da fé*, or *act of faith*.

These acts of faith, when a large number of the condemned were often collected to suffer at once, were always held upon festival days. The procession issued from the halls of the inquisition, the Dominican friars with the standard of their order, coming first. On one side their flag had the picture of Saint Dominic, on the other, the motto, "Justice and Mercy."

After these came the penitents, all in sleeveless black coats, with lighted wax tapers, and bare-footed. Those who had narrowly escaped burning, followed next in order, with flames pointing downward painted on their coats.

The relapsed came next, with habits covered with flames pointing upward. Lastly marched those who are peculiar enemies to the Romish doctrines. Their habits were covered with flames, pointing upward, and on their breasts they bore a likeness of themselves, in the act of being devoured by wild beasts, and serpents.

At Lisbon, the place where they were burned, was the Ribera, containing as many stakes as there were condemned criminals, surrounded with furze. The stakes of the professed, as they were called, were about four yards high, with a seat for the prisoner upon a board, within a yard of the top. The negative and relapsed prisoners were first strangled and burned; the professed then ascended the ladder with a Jesuit upon each side, who exhorted them to confess their sins and return to the Romish church. If they refused, the priests descended the ladder, and the executioner going up, chained them to the stake. After an interval the priests again ascended and if the prisoners proved still obstinate, they were forsaken and the spectators called out "Let the dogs' beards be made!" The operation alluded to was performed by thrusting poles, having flaming bunches of furze at the end, against the faces of the criminals. These were generally held against them until their faces were burnt to a coal, the whole proceeding eliciting shouts of approbation and joy.

After this the furze at the foot of the stake was fired, and, in general, reached no higher than the knees of the condemned, so that they were literally roasted to death. In a calm they might die in half an hour, in a high wind seldom under two hours.

In ancient times, the Spaniards thought the

entertainment, afforded by the horrid spectacle of an *auto da fé*, equal to that derived from a bull-fight, or a dance. In honor of Elizabeth, the new queen, daughter of Henry 2d of France, a girl of thirteen, an *Act of faith* was held in 1560, in which, not content with burning some human beings, they consumed a few effigies.

Napoleon, abolished this terrible Inquisition, and this just exercise of power should be remembered, when many of his crimes are brought to view. When Ferdinand was restored, by the success of Napoleon's opponents, to the Spanish throne, he re-established it. There never was an institution of such dreadful cruelty, nor one in which the laws of religion and mercy were so daringly defied, under pretence too, of vindicating morality and pure piety.

If the Inquisition, in modern days, was less bloody than formerly, we are to attribute it, not to the spirit of the institution, but to the increase of knowledge, which will finally, we trust, put an end to all abuses.

IONIA, a district of Asia Minor. Ionia was divided into twelve small states which formed a celebrated confederacy often spoken of by the ancients. These states were Priene, Miletus, Colophon, Clazomenæ, Ephesus, Lebedos, Leos, Erythræ, Phocæa, Smyrna, and the capitals of Samos and Chios. After they had enjoyed, for some time, their freedom and independence, they were made tributary to the power of Lydia by Cræsus. The Athenians assisted them to shake off the yoke of the Asiatic monarchs, but they soon forgot their duty and relation to their mother country, and joined Xerxes when he invaded Greece. They were delivered from the Persian yoke by Alexander, and finally were reduced by the Romans under the dictator Sylla.

IONIAN ISLANDS, a republic in the south of Europe under the protection of Great Britain. The seven chief islands are Corfu, Paxos, Santa Maria, Ithaca, Cephalavia, Zante, and Cerigo. Population 180,000 Greeks, Italians, and Jews, with a few English. The productions of the soil are corn, vines, olives, currants, cotton, honey, wax, &c. In 1797 these islands were occupied by the French, by order of Bonaparte; but in 1798 the French were expelled, and the republic was placed under the protection of Russia and Turkey. By the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, they came again into the hands of the French: in the course of the war, however, the whole came into the possession of the British.

IRELAND, this fertile island, which has an area of 32,200 square miles, forms part of the

kingdom of Great Britain. It is divided into four large provinces, viz., Ulster, Leinster, Connaught, and Munster, which are sub-divided into 32 counties. The face of the country is diversified, but almost all of it is susceptible of cultivation. The population, in 1831, amounted to 7,784,536.

There are no serpents, or venomous reptiles in Ireland, and St. Patrick is said to have driven them all into the sea. At the lake of Killarney, the peasants still preserve the following ludicrous tradition. When the labors of St. Patrick were drawing to a close, there was one enormous serpent who sturdily refused to emigrate, and baffled the attempts of the good saint for a long time. He haunted the romantic shores of Killarney, and was so well pleased with his place of residence, that he never contemplated the prospect of removing without a deep sigh. At length St. Patrick, having procured a large oaken chest, with nine strong bolts to secure its lid, took it on his shoulder one fine sunshiny morning, and trudged over to Killarney, where he found the serpent basking in the sun. "Good morrow to ye!" said the saint. "Bad luck to ye!" replied the serpent. "Not so, my friend," replied the good saint, "you speak unwisely—I'm your friend. To prove which, haven't I brought you over this beautiful house as a shelter to you? So be aisy, my darling." But the serpent, being a cunning reptile, understood what *blarney* meant, as well as the saint himself. Still, not wishing to affront his apparently friendly visiter, he said, by way of excuse, that the chest was not large enough for him. St. Patrick assured him that it would accommodate him very well. "Just get into it, my darlint, and see how aisy you'll be." The serpent thought to cheat the saint, so he whipped into the chest, but left an inch or two of his tail hanging out over the edge. "I told you so," said he, "there's not room for the whole of me." "Take care of your tail, my darling!" cried the saint, as he whacked the lid down on the serpent. In an instant the tail disappeared, and St. Patrick proceeded to shoot all the bolts. He then took the chest on his shoulders. "Let me out!" cried the serpent. "Aisy" cried the saint, "I'll let you out tomorrow." So saying, he threw the box into the waters of the lake, to the bottom of which it sank to rise no more. But for ever afterwards, the fishermen affirmed that they heard the voice of the poor cozened reptile eagerly inquiring, "Is tomorrow come yet? Is tomorrow come yet?"

The early history of Ireland is involved in

great obscurity, and it is impossible to distinguish fact from fiction in the tales of its early historians. There is strong evidence, however, that the Irish are descended from the Celts. Strongbow, (the surname of the earl of Pembroke) at the request of Dermot Mc' Morrogh, king of Leinster, invaded Ireland, and a great part of the island was soon conquered by the English, who by degrees became masters of the whole country. A parliament was summoned at Dublin, May 1st, 1536, which declared Henry VIII the supreme head on earth of the church of Ireland, and annulled the papal power. Every person who refused to take the oath of supremacy, was declared guilty of high treason. But, to resist the royal usurpations, confederacies were formed and the Reformation was rendered so odious to the Irish, that it made slow progress among them. Though the liturgy of the church of England was performed for the first time on Easter Sunday, 1551, the bulk of the nation still adhered steadfastly to their ancient faith, and the cause of religion became the cause of the nation. The attempts to force a people to renounce the faith which they had received from St. Patrick, and to receive a new system of religion, with an English ritual, naturally become blended with the national prejudices against English oppression, and co-operated in raising the insurrection of Tyrone. A general system of rebellion to shake off the English yoke, was organized in Ireland, about 1596; and the most formidable of the rebel chiefs was O'Neil, who disdaining the title of earl of Tyrone, had assumed the rank and appellation of king of Ulster, and received a supply of arms and ammunition from Spain. This rebellion was finally terminated by the submission of O'Neil.

The conduct of James I, estranged the affections of the Irish, and, during the reign of Charles I, a rebellion broke out which deluged the country in blood. The cruelties of Cromwell toward Ireland are almost incredible. 20,000 Irishmen were sold as slaves, and 40,000 entered into foreign service, to escape from tyranny at home.

On the death of the Protector, Richard Cromwell confirmed his brother Henry in the government of Ireland, by the new title of lord-lieutenant. Henry exerted himself with vigor to support the tottering authority of his brother; but, after the abdication of Richard, Charles II was proclaimed with every manifestation of joy in all the great towns of Ireland. On the accession of James II to the throne of England,

Ormand was succeeded in the government of Ireland, by the earl of Clarendon. The earl of Tirconnel was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, and made independent of the lord-lieutenant. This, and other proceedings in favor of the Catholics, alarmed the Protestant part of the kingdom, and most of the traders, and those whose fortunes were transferable fled from the country. The distracted state of this unhappy kingdom, at the period of the revolution, in 1688, can hardly be described. The Protestants in the north proclaimed William and Mary. James, who had sailed from Brest, with a large armament, landed at Kinsale, in March, 1689. He was opposed by an English army commanded by William in person. A dreadful civil war took place, but at length, the battle of the Boyne, on the 1st of July, 1690, decided the fate of James, who fled to France. The Irish subjects outlawed for the rebellion of 1688, amounted to 300,978, and their Irish possessions comprised 1,600,000 acres. In 1796, the injured Irish, denied the enjoyments of their dearest rights, and condemned to political disability on account of professing the Catholic religion, once more rebelled. The French favored them, but only a small French force ever landed, and they surrendered to the superior army of Cornwallis. The insurgents being excluded from all quarters, fled, and were pursued with great slaughter. On the first of January, 1801, the union of Great Britain with Ireland was effected. The political disabilities of the Catholics have been recently removed, but still the condition of Ireland is unhappy.

One cause of the distresses of Ireland, is *absenteeism*, the absence in England of great landed proprietors, whose estates are underlet by rapacious agents that grind the poor tenants without mercy.

In spite of religious intolerance and civil disqualifications—of statutes which rendered commerce a crime, and laws which made industry penal; of abuses of power under William, and of taxes quadrupled under the last of the Stuarts and the first of the Brunswicks, still something like a counterpoise was found to balance these political evils, in the *home residence of the educated gentry*, and in the political bustle and activity of an Irish parliament. As soon as the positive calamities of war and confiscation ceased, as soon as an approach was made to European habits and policy, and industry was permitted to find a scope and a reward for its exertions, the nation made a sudden and a rapid progress in civilization and comfort, simply

through the efficiency of its own resources, and the demands of its own market. It was in vain that the talismanic words "Irishmen" and "Papist" were employed to arm passion and prejudice against the country; it was in vain that commercial jealousy threw shackles round its infant manufactures. In spite of these and many other obstacles, the moral strength of a country always distinguished for the natural endowments of its population, rose superior to the cruel pressure of its political inflictions; and the domestic activity and intellectual improvement of the people—slow and limited as they appear, when compared with the advances of the sister kingdom—proceeded with a rapidity little short of miraculous, under so stultifying a system of legislation and government. It was then that the light of national genius concentrated its long-scattered rays to a point, and shining steadily from its proper focus, threw out those inextinguishable sparks of moral lustre,

—"Which are wont to give
Light to a world, and make a nation live."

It was then that the powerful collision of active, ardent, and energetic minds produced that brilliant burst of talent which, for something more than a century, flung over the political darkness of the land a splendor to which her struggles and her misfortunes served only to give a stronger relief and more brilliant effect. It was then that, after ages of mental depression, the Irish intellect broke out, like the Irish rebellion, "threescore thousand strong," when none expected or were prepared for the splendid irruption. The old mart of learning was reopened to the erudite of Europe, as in those times when, if a sage was missing, it was said "*emandatus est ad disciplinam in Hibernia*;" and the rich stream of native humor which, like a caverned river, had hitherto "kept the noiseless tenor of its way," darkened by impending shadows, now rushed forth with the rapidity of a torrent, pure, sparkling, and abundant, at the first vent afforded to its progress.

Even the arts, in these stirring times of social concentration, awakened from their long and deadly slumbers; and the slowly reviving school of painting in England received some of its most noted disciples from Ireland, a country so little adapted, by its miseries and its commotions, to the cultivation of the most tranquil and meditative of intellectual pursuits.

The absence of great proprietors in Ireland, necessarily brings with it, or if not necessarily,

has actually brought with it the employment of middle-men, which forms one standing and regular Irish grievance. It is the common method in Ireland to extort the last farthing which the tenant is willing to give for land rather than quit it, and the machinery by which such a practice is carried into effect, is that of the middle-man. He gives high prices that he may obtain higher from the occupant; more is paid by the actual occupant than is consistent with the preservation of the land; it is injured, run out, and the most shocking consequences ensue from it. There is little manufacture in Ireland; the price of labor is low; the demand for labor irregular. If a poor man is driven, by distress of rent, from his potatoe garden, he has no other resource—all is lost; he will do the impossible (as the French say) to retain it—subscribe any bond, and promise any rent. The middle-man has no character to lose; and he knew when he took up the occupation that it was one with which pity had nothing to do. On he drives, and backward the poor peasant recedes, losing something at every step, till he comes to the very brink of despair, and then he recoils, and murders his oppressor, and is a White Boy, or a Right Boy;—and the soldier shoots him, and the judge hangs him.

Ireland may yet be liberated, and raised to its just rank among the nations of the earth; but not by the exertions—the public talk and clamor of her politicians. They are rigid and inflexible in little things, but very flexible and accommodating in great things. You would think, to hear them, that the same planet could not contain them and the oppressors of their country—perhaps not the same solar system. Yet for money, claret, and patronage, they lend their countenance, assistance, and friendship to her sternest enemies.

IROQUOIS, or the Six Nations, a confederacy of Indian nations, who supported the British interest during the revolutionary war. They were brave and heroic.

ISAAC, the son of Abraham. (See *Abraham*.)

ISMAIL, or Ismailow, a town in Russia, in Bessarabia, on the N. side of the Danube, 33 miles from the Black Sea. It is memorable for its siege, in 1790, by the Russians under Souwaroff or Suwarrow. It was taken by a terrible assault, on the 23d of December. Of the Turks 30,000 were massacred in cold blood, and 10,000 made prisoners. The Russians lost 5,000 men on the day of capture, and twice that number in previous operations.

ISPAHAN, or Spahawn, anciently Aspadona,

formerly the capital of Persia. At one time it is said to have contained 1,000,000 inhabitants; at present it has about 200,000. In 1387 the inhabitants were massacred when the place was taken by Timur Beg. It contains some handsome buildings, but retains few vestiges of its former splendor.

ITALY, since the downfall of Rome, has been divided into different states, and has lost that power which it formerly enjoyed. Its historical remains, its schools of art, its delicious climate, give it an undying interest. It now contains 21,400,000 inhabitants.

The following are its political divisions:

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.	} Independent.
Kingdom of Sardinia,	
States of the Church,	
Grand-duchy of Tuscany,	
Duchy of Parma,	
Duchy of Modena, with Massa and Carrara,	
Duchy of Lucca,	
Principality of St. Marino,	
Principality of Monaco,	
Austrian Italy, (Venice, and Lombardy),	
French Italy, (Corsica),	} Subject of Foreign Powers.
Swiss Italy, (canton of Tessin, part of the Grisons and Valais),	
English Italy, (group of Malta),	

Italy has borne, at different periods, the different names of Saturnia, Ænotria, Hesperia, Ausonia, Tyrrhenia. It has been called the garden of Europe; and the panegyric which Pliny bestows upon it, does not seem in any degree exaggerated. The ancient inhabitants called themselves Aborigines, offspring of the soil, and the country was soon after peopled by colonies from Greece. Italy has been the mother of arts as well as of arms, and the immortal monuments which remain of the eloquence and poetical genius of its inhabitants are universally known. The early part of the history of this country, is, however, involved in the greatest obscurity. The first light thrown on this land of darkness was by the settlement of Greek colonies in the south, where, eventually, a large tract of country was called Magna Græcia. The annals of Rome are said to go back 750 years B. C. (See *Rome*.)

Italy continued subject to one power for more than 800 years; until the fifth century, when the Goths crossed the barriers of the Alps. Towards the year 560 A. D. the Lombards entered the north of Italy, took Milan and Pavia, and founded a kingdom which continued during two centuries, until overthrown by Charlemagne.

After his death Italy belonged to his succes-

sors on the imperial throne, but their tenure was precarious; the great barons laboring to assert their independence, and the popes to extend their temporal dominions. The subsequent history is little more than a succession of military struggles, of little interest, until 960, when Otho I repaired, in person, to the north of Italy, granted municipal rights to the cities, and improved the interior government in general. The whole was united to the German empire; but from this compact fresh feuds and commotions followed; the Italian nobility were jealous of their privileges; conspiracies were formed, detected, and suppressed, and no constant allegiance was exhibited to the German government, or the magistracy put into authority by it. A series of wars continued for several ages. In the 14th century, Italy was divided into the kingdom of Naples, the estates of the Church, Tuscany, Parma, and Lombardy, the Genoese and the Venetian territories, and other petty states. For two centuries the Venetians and Genoese were the most considerable commercial people in Europe, and Venice, in particular, possessed large foreign colonies; and, in 1194, took Constantinople and held in sovereignty portions of what now constitutes Turkey in Europe and Greece. The foundation of the temporal power of the popes was laid about 1080, by Matilda, countess of Tuscany, who bequeathed a large portion of her dominions to pope Gregory VII. After that time the popes successively made great acquisitions of territory: but, in 1798, Rome was taken by Berthier, and Bonaparte annexed the papal dominions to France. They were, however, restored in 1814. (See articles, *Genoa, Milan, Piedmont, Rome, &c.*)

SUCCESSION.		A. D.
Odoacer, Chief of the Heruli.....		476
Theodoric, the Ostrogoth		493
Athalaric		526
Theodatus		534
Vitiges		536
Araric		540
Totila		541
Teias, the last of the Goths		553
Narses, governor		554
Alboin, the Lombard		568
Cleophis		572
Interregnum of 12 years in which the Lombards were governed by dukes. }		574
Antharis		586
Agilulf		590
Adelwald, with his mother Theodelinda.....		616
Arivald		626
Rotharis		638
Rodoald		654
Aribert I		653
Pertharitus }		
Gondibert }		662

Grimoald	A. D. 663
Garibald	672
Pertharitus, restored	673
Cunibert, his son	680
Cunibert, alone	691
Luipertus.....	701
Ragimbertus	701
Aribert II.....	702
Alisprandus.....	712
Luitprandus	713
Hildebrand	742
Ratchis, duke of Friuli	744
Astulfus	750
Desiderius or Didier.....	756

In 774, Desiderius, the last of the Lombards, was taken prisoner by Charlemagne; and the kingdom of Italy was united, first to France, and afterwards to the Empire, till 888, when it was separated from the latter, on the death of Charles the Fat.

Guy and Berenger I	888
Lambert.....	896
Louis.....	899
Berenger I restored.....	904
Rodolph, king of Burgundy.....	922
Hugh, king of Arles.....	926
Lothario.....	947
Berenger II.....	950

In 963, Berenger was deposed, by pope Leo VIII, and next year the emperor Otho I reduced Italy and reunited it to the empire; to which it continued nominally to belong till 1805, when Bonaparte revived the ancient title of king of Italy.

ITHACA, now Thiaki, an island in the gulf of Patras, belonging to the Ionian republic. Population 8000. It is celebrated as the residence of Ulysses.

IVICA, Iviza, or Ibiza (anciently Ebusus) a fertile and valuable island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain. It contains 190 square miles, and 21,094 inhabitants. It fell into the hands of the Spaniards in 1294, and submitted to Sir John Leake, with a British squadron, in 1706. It has generally followed the fortunes of the neighboring islands, Majorca and Minorca.

J.

JACKSON, James, an officer in our revolutionary army, was born in England, in 1757, and settled in Georgia in 1772. He was engaged in the attack on Savannah, when but nineteen years old, and a few years afterwards was chosen brigade-major of the Georgia militia. After the close of the war, throughout which he displayed great gallantry and prudence, he commenced the practice of law, and in 1783, became a member of the legislature. In 1788 he was chosen governor of Georgia, but de-

clined the honor, and was promoted to the rank of major-general of the militia of the state. He was afterwards chosen senator to Congress, and died in Washington, Jan. 19, 1806.

JACOB, the son of Isaac, and the last of the patriarchs. For his history the reader is referred to the Scriptures.

JAFFA, anciently Joppa, a town of Syria, in the Pachalic of Damascus, 12 leagues N. W. of Jerusalem. Population 3,650. It was taken by Bonaparte in 1799.

JAMAICA, one of the West India islands belonging to Great Britain. It is about 150 miles long, and 40 broad; and lies 30 leagues west of Hayti. It is less fertile than some other of the West India islands, but is a rich and valuable country. It is subject to earthquakes. Sugar, rum, molasses, indigo, coffee, cotton, cocoa, pimento, and ginger are the most valuable articles of export. The present population is about 414,000 of whom 30,000 are free people of color, and 37,000 whites. The island was discovered by Columbus, May 3, 1494. In 1655 it was taken from the Spanish by the English under the command of Benn and Venables. In 1795 a war commenced between the maroons, the runaways of the Spanish settlers, and the white inhabitants, when the barbarous expedient of using bloodhounds being resorted to, for the purpose of tracing the haunts of the negroes, they were at last compelled to surrender at discretion to their enemies the whites.

JAMES I, king of Scotland, was born in 1394. At the age of eleven years, he was sent to France, that he might escape the danger to which he was exposed by the ambition of his uncle, the duke of Albany; but, falling into the hands of the English, he and his retinue were confined in the tower, where, however, the young prince received an excellent education. His talents were of a high order. Our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, has given an interesting account of him in one of the papers of the Sketch Book, which we must be permitted to condense and copy below:

"I visited the ancient keep of the castle, where James the First of Scotland, the pride and theme of Scottish poets and historians, was for many years of his youth detained a prisoner of state. It is a large gray tower, that has stood the brunt of ages, and is still in good preservation. It stands on a mound which elevates it above other parts of the castle, and a great flight of steps into the interior. In the armory, which is a Gothic hall, furnished with weapons of various kinds and ages, I was shown a coat of

armor hanging against the wall, which I was told had once belonged to James. From hence I was conducted up a staircase to a suite of apartments of faded magnificence, hung with storied tapestry, which formed his prison, and the scene of that passionate and fanciful amour, which has woven into the web of his story the magical hues of poetry and fiction.

"The whole history of this amiable but unfortunate prince is highly romantic. The intelligence of his capture, coming in the train of many sorrows and disasters, proved fatal to his unhappy father.

"The news, we are told, was brought to him while at supper, and did so overwhelm him with grief, that he was almost ready to give up the ghost into the hands of the servants that attended him. But being carried into his bed-chamber, he abstained from all food, and in three days died of hunger and grief at Rothesay.

"James was detained in captivity above eighteen years; but, though deprived of personal liberty, he was treated with the respect due to his rank. He was well learnt, we are told, to fight with the sword, to joust, to tourney, to wrestle, to sing and dance, he was an expert mediciner, right crafty in playing both of lute and harp, and sundry other instruments of music, and was expert in grammar, oratory, and poetry."

In prison he wrote the king's Quhair (Book.) "The subject of the poem is his love for the lady Jane Beaufort, daughter of the Earl of Somerset, and a princess of the blood royal of England, of whom he became enamored in the course of his captivity." "His passion for the lady Jane, as it was the solace of his captivity, so it facilitated his release, it being imagined by the Court, that a connection with the blood royal of England would attach him to its own interests. He was ultimately restored to his liberty and crown, having previously espoused the Lady Jane, who accompanied him to Scotland, and made him a most tender and devoted wife.

"He found his kingdom in great confusion, the feudal chieftains having taken advantage of the troubles and irregularities of a long interregnum, to strengthen themselves in their possessions, and place themselves above the power of the laws. James sought to found the basis of his power in the affections of his people. He attached the lower orders to him by the reformation of abuses, the temperate and equable administration of justice, the encouragement of the arts of peace, and the promotion of every

thing that could diffuse comfort, competency, and innocent enjoyment, through the humblest ranks of society. He mingled occasionally among the common people in disguise; visited their firesides; entered into their cares, their pursuits, and their amusements, informed himself of the mechanical arts, and how they could best be patronized and improved; and was thus an all-pervading spirit, watching with a benevolent eye over the meanest of his subjects. Having in this generous manner made himself strong in the hearts of the common people, he turned himself to curb the power of the factious nobility; to strip them of those dangerous immunities which they had usurped; to punish such as had been guilty of flagrant offences; and to bring the whole into proper obedience to the crown. For some time they bore this with outward submission, but with secret impatience and brooding resentment. A conspiracy was at length formed against his life, at the head of which was his own uncle, Robert Stewart, Earl of Athol, who being too old himself for the perpetration of the deed of blood, instigated his grandson, Sir Robert Stewart, together with Sir Robert Graham, and others of less note, to commit the deed. They broke into his bed-chamber at the Dominican convent near Perth, where he was residing, and barbarously murdered him by oft-repeated wounds. His faithful queen, rushing to throw her tender body between him and the sword, was twice wounded in the ineffectual attempts to shield him from the assassin; and it was not until she had been forcibly torn from his person, that the murder was accomplished."

This tragedy was acted Feb. 20, 1437. When the footsteps of the ruthless assassins were heard approaching the door of the royal apartment, Catharine Douglas, one of the queen's ladies, secured it for a moment, by thrusting her arm through the staple, and sustaining, with unwavering fortitude, the shocks of the assailants, till her arm was broken, and the door forced.

The sentiments with which Mr. Irving concludes his sketch of James, are best conveyed in his own beautiful language. "Others may dwell on the illustrious deeds of James as a warrior and a legislator; but I have delighted to view him merely as the companion of his fellow men, the benefactor of the human race, stooping from his high estate to sow the sweet flowers of poetry and song in the paths of common life. He was the first to cultivate the vigorous and hardy plant of Scottish genius, which has since been so prolific of the most wholesome

and highly flavored fruit. He carried with him into the sterner regions of the north, all the fertilizing arts of southern refinement. He did every thing in his power to win his countrymen to the gay, the elegant, and gentle arts, which soften and refine the character of a people, and wreath a grace round the loftiness of a proud and warlike spirit. He wrote many poems, which, unfortunately for the fulness of his fame, are now lost to the world; one which is still preserved, called "Christ's Kirk of the Green," shows how diligently he had made himself acquainted with the rustic sports and pastimes, which constitute such a source of kind and social feeling among the Scottish peasantry; and with what simple and happy humor he could enter into their enjoyments. He contributed greatly to improve the national music; and traces of his tender sentiment, and elegant taste, are said to exist in those witching airs, still piped among the wild mountains and lonely glens of Scotland. He has thus connected his image with whatever is most gracious and endearing in the national character; he has embalmed his memory in song, and floated his name down to after ages in the rich stream of Scottish melody. The recollection of these things was kindling at my heart, as I paced the silent scene of his imprisonment. I have visited Vancluse with as much enthusiasm as a pilgrim would visit the shrine at Loretto; but I have never felt more poetical devotion than when contemplating the old tower and the little garden at Windsor, and musing over the romantic loves of the lady Jane, and the Royal Poet of Scotland."

JAMES VI, king of Scotland, and I of England, was the son of the unfortunate Mary, by her cousin Lord Darnley, and was born at Edinburgh, in June, 1556. He had Buchanan for his instructor, who, when accused of having made his pupil a pedant, replied, "that he could make nothing else of him." In 1589, he married Anne, daughter of Frederick, king of Denmark, whom he brought from Copenhagen. In 1600, while hunting, an attempt was made to seize his person by the earl of Gowrie, who, with his brother, was slain, while the king escaped unhurt. In 1603, he succeeded to the English throne; and, the year following, the Hampton court conference, between the divines of the established church and the Puritans, was held in his presence. The next year the gunpowder plot was discovered. The condemnation and death of Raleigh was the greatest blot on the character and reign of James,

who also lessened his popularity by undertaking the defence of the Protestants of Germany, and then abandoning their cause. He died in March, 1625.

JAMES II, king of England, succeeded his brother Charles II, in 1685. A conspiracy set on foot by the duke of Monmouth, was the first disturbance in his reign. Monmouth had ever been the darling of the people, and some averred that Charles had married his mother, and owned his legitimacy on his death-bed. The duke of Argyle in the north, seconded his views, and, with Monmouth, planned a double insurrection, but both were defeated and executed. James suspended the exercise of the protestant religion, acknowledged the supremacy of the pope, and allowed the Jesuits to establish themselves in the kingdom. The indignation of the people was now roused, and they hailed with joy the arrival of the prince of Orange, before whom James fled. He was hospitably received by the king of France, who aided him in his subsequent unsuccessful attempts to regain his throne. James died at St. Germain in France, 1701.

JAMESTOWN, Virginia, situated on an island in James river, 32 miles above its mouth. It was the first English settlement in Virginia, and was established in 1608. It is now nearly deserted.

JANIZARIES; these formidable foot soldiers, at first the guards of the Ottoman monarchs, and for a long time the arbiters of their fate, were finally broken up in 1826, the date of their last rebellion. They were established by Amurath I, and originally consisted of the finest looking Christian slaves, educated in the Mohammedan religion and arms. When first formed, this new militia was consecrated in the presence of the sultan, by a dervish, who standing in the front of their ranks, stretched the sleeve of his gown over the head of the foremost soldier, and delivered his blessing in these words—"Let them be called Janizaries (*yingi cheri*, or new soldiers); may their countenances be ever bright; their hand victorious; their swords keen; may their spear always hang over the heads of their enemies; and, wheresoever they go, may they return with a white face.' *White* and *black face* are common and proverbial expressions of praise and reproach in the Turkish language.

JANUS, a deity believed by the Romans to have the double office of opening and shutting the gate of heaven. He was represented with two faces, his temple at Rome was built in the

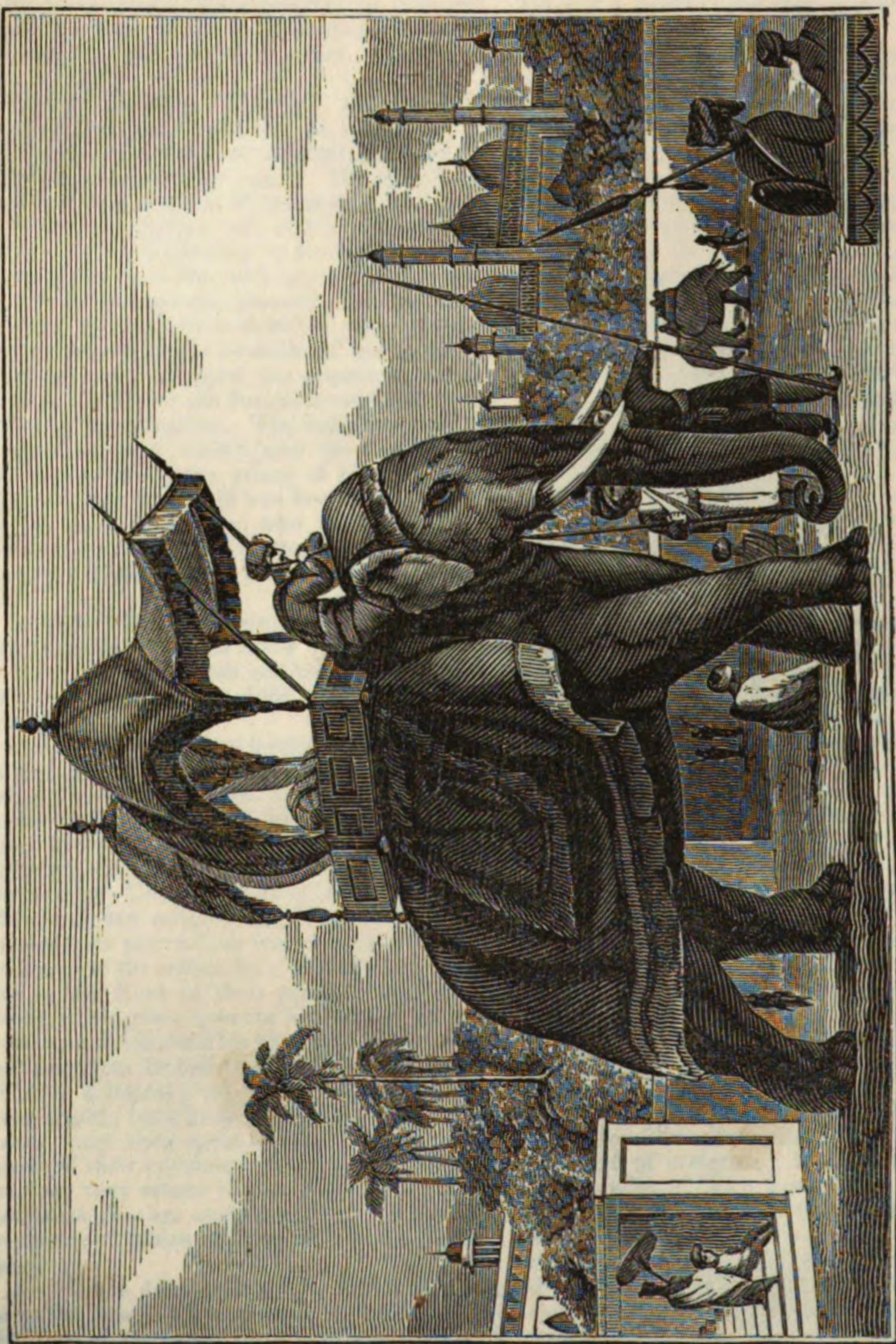
form of a square, and was opened in time of war, and shut in time of peace.

JAPAN; an empire to the east of China, composed of a great number of islands. The principal are Nippon, Kiusin or Ximo, and Xicoco, or Sicof. The Japanese have nominally two emperors, one is the Dairi, the supreme pontiff, and oracle of religion, and the other the Cubo, a secular emperor, who is invested with absolute authority. His residence is at Jeddo, a large city, the capital of the empire, in the island of Nippon. The Japanese are enterprising, hardy, and warlike, but treacherous and proud. Their religion is idolatrous. Francis Xavier established a catholic congregation here, which was destroyed by the Dutch, in 1637. The soil is fertile and the productions various. The silks, cottons, porcelain, lackered wares, &c. are in high repute. The population of Japan is about 225 millions.

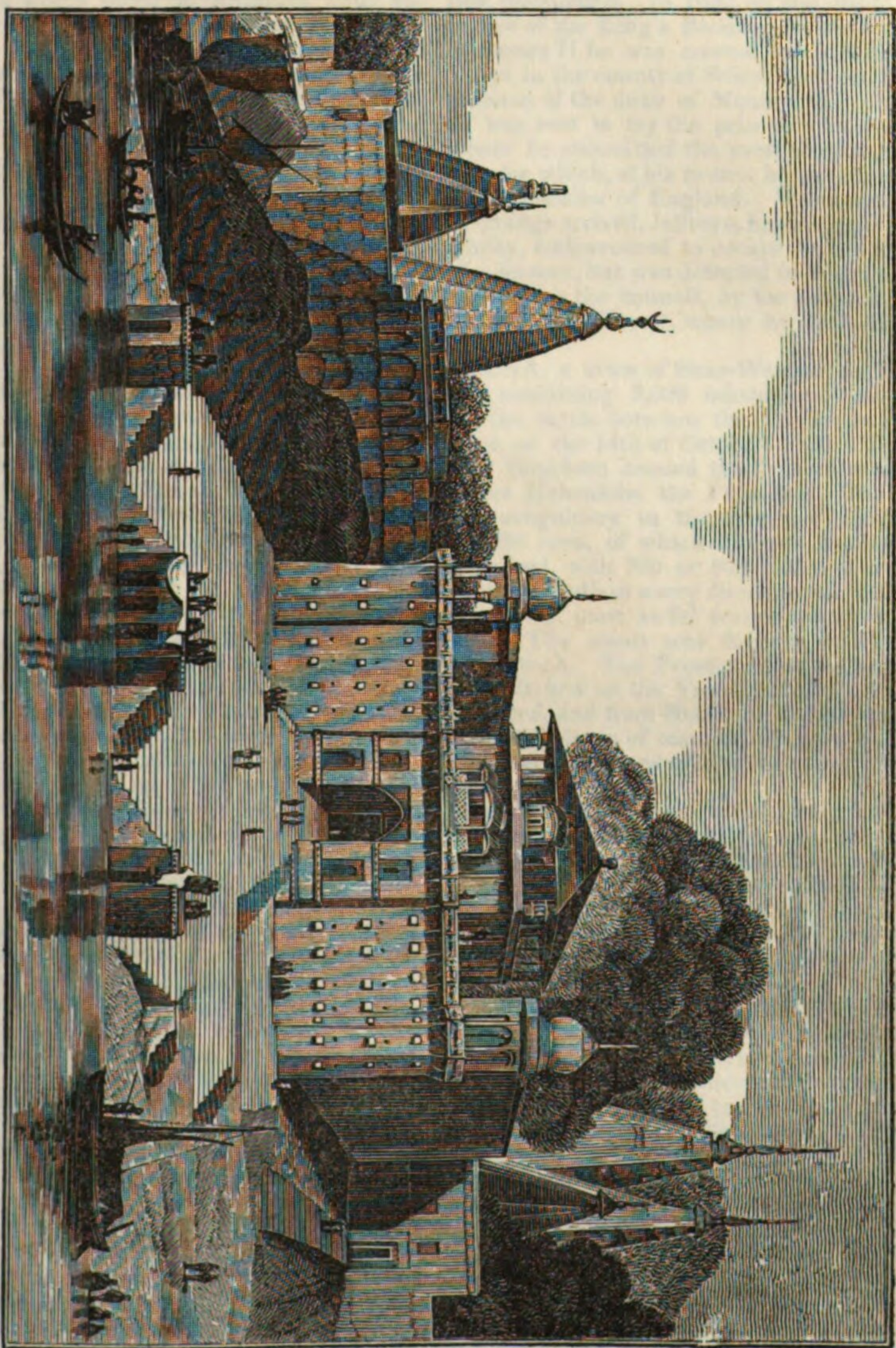
JASON, son of Æson, king of Solchos, in Thessaly, famous for his share in the Argonautic expedition.

JAVA; a large island in the eastern seas, 642 miles long, and 128 broad. In 1815 the population amounted to 5,000,000. Java was discovered by the Portuguese in 1510. But the Dutch obtained their possessions, and the island was divided between them, and the native princes. It is exceedingly fertile, producing rice, cotton, coffee, pepper, sugar, drugs of all kinds, and various fruits. The coffee of this island is renowned. There are also mines of gold, rubies, diamonds, and emeralds. Batavia is a strongly fortified city, the centre of the Dutch East India Company, and the residence of a governor. In 1811 the island was taken by the British, but it was restored by the treaty of Paris in 1814. The natives are much oppressed, and have several times revolted.

JAY, John, an American statesman and jurist, was born in the city of New York, Dec. 1, 1745, O. S., and was educated at King's (now Columbia) college. In 1768, he was admitted to practice law, and in 1774 was chosen a delegate to the first provincial congress which met at Philadelphia. Two years afterwards he was chosen president of congress. In 1778 he was chosen chief justice of New York, the constitution of which he had been instrumental in framing. The next year he was sent on a mission to Spain, to procure aid and a recognition of our independence. In 1782 he was one of the commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain. On his return, Mr. Jay was placed at the head of the department for foreign



India—Customs of.



India—View near Delhi.



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affairs, in which office he continued until appointed Chief Justice of the United States. In 1784 he was sent as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, and on his return entered on the duties of office of governor of the state of New York, to which he had been elected during his absence. He died May 17, 1829.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, the third president of the United States of America, was born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 2, 1743, O. S. He spent two years at William and Mary's college, and then commenced the study of the law, which he was admitted to practice in 1767. In 1769 he took his seat in the general assembly of Virginia, which the governor of Virginia dissolved. He was then elected to fill the place of Peyton Randolph in the congress, and assumed his seat in that body, June 21, 1775. He was one of the committee appointed to draw up a Declaration of Independence, and that document, with a few alterations, is his own composition. June 1, 1779, Mr. Jefferson was chosen governor of Virginia, but, after two years, he resigned, being of opinion that a military man would be better suited for the emergencies of the times. On July 5, 1784, Mr. Jefferson sailed for Paris, having been appointed by congress a third commissioner to negotiate treaties of commerce with other nations, Mr. Adams and Dr. Franklin being the other two. He was actively engaged until 1789 when he returned to the United States and was appointed Secretary of State. Dec. 1st, 1790, he resigned this office, and lived in retirement until 1797, when he was chosen Vice President of the United States. In 1801 he was chosen president by a majority of one, Mr. Adams being his competitor. He filled the office of chief magistrate for eight years, when he retired to his seat at Monticello, where he died on the 4th of July, 1826, the same day on which Mr. Adams expired. He made himself known as an author in 1781, by his Notes on Virginia. In private life he was hospitable, and pleasing in his manners; in public, the unyielding, sagacious and talented leader of the democratic party. A monument of his enterprise and benevolence remains in the college established at Charlottesville, in which he filled the office of rector for some years.

JEFFREYS, George, baron Wem, was born at Acton in Denbighshire. He was not regularly admitted to the bar, but being at Kingston assizes in the year of the plague, 1666, when there were scarcely any barrister's present, he was permitted to plead, and from that time continued to do so, without having his

title questioned. In 1683 he was made chief justice of the King's Bench. At the accession of James II he was created baron Jeffreys of Wem, in the county of Salop; and, on the suppression of the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, he was sent to try the prisoners in the west, where he committed the most shocking cruelties, for which, at his return, he was constituted lord chancellor of England. When the prince of Orange arrived, Jeffreys, knowing his unpopularity, endeavoured to escape in the disguise of a seaman, but was detected in Wapping, carried before the council, by the mob, and committed to the Tower, where he died April 18, 1689.

JENA, a town of Saxe-Weimar, in Thuringia, containing 5,000 inhabitants, memorable for the battle between the French and Prussians, on the 14th of October, 1806. The emperor Napoleon headed the French troops, and prince Hohenlohe the Prussians. The battle was sanguinary in the extreme; 250,000 or 300,000 men, of which the two armies were composed, with 700 or 800 pieces of artillery, scattered death in every direction, and exhibited one of the most awful scenes recorded in history. The result was decisive in favor of the French. The Prussians lost, according to the bulletins of the French, 20,000 killed and wounded, and from 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners, with 300 pieces of cannon, 60 standards, and immense magazines of warlike stores and provisions.

JEROME of Prague, a Bohemian reformer, was the scholar of Wickliffe, and John Huss, and began to publish their doctrines. In 1415, he was examined before the council of Constance, when John Huss was in prison. He contrived, however, to escape, but was taken, delivered into the hands of a magistrate, and burned, May 30, 1416.

JERUSALEM, or **HIEROSLYMA**, (in Hebrew, Salem, in Turkish, Solyman) a celebrated city of Palestine, subject to the pacha of Damascus. Its environs are barren and mountainous; and the town irregularly built. The number of inhabitants is 25,000, 1300 being Mohammedans, and 4000 Jews. There are 61 Christian convents in the city. The church of the Holy Sepulchre has been an object of veneration and curiosity for 18 centuries. The temple of the Mohammedans is a splendid edifice. Melchisedek is called the founder and king of Jerusalem. It was a long time in the hands of the Jebusites from whom king David took it. Solomon built the temple at Jerusalem. After his death

Sesostris, king of Egypt, took the city, and plundered it, during Rehoboam's reign. In short, it was five times taken. Its most memorable siege was that by Titus, B. C. 70, when the city and the temple were entirely destroyed, and 110,000 persons are said to have perished, and 97,000 to have been made prisoners, and afterwards either sold as slaves, or wantonly exposed, for the sport of their cruel victors, to the fury of wild beasts. Millman, the historian of the Jews, thus eloquently describes the destruction of the temple. "It was an appalling spectacle to the Roman, what was it to the Jew? The whole summit of the hill which commanded the city blazed like a volcano. One after another the buildings fell in, with a tremendous crash, and were swallowed up in the fiery abyss. The roofs of cedar were like sheets of flame; the gilded pinnacles shone like spikes of red light; the gate towers sent up tall columns of flame and smoke. The neighbouring hills were lighted up; and dark groups of people were seen watching in horrible anxiety the progress of the destruction: the walls and heights of the upper city were crowded with faces, some pale with the agony of despair, others scowling unavailing vengeance. The shouts of the Roman soldiery, as they ran to and fro, and the howlings of the insurgents who were perishing in the flames, mingling with the roaring of the conflagration, and the thundering sound of falling timbers. The echoes of the mountains replied, or brought back the shrieks of the people on the heights: all along the walls resounded screams and wailings; men who were expiring with famine, rallied their remaining strength to utter a cry of anguish and desolation.

"The slaughter within was even more dreadful than the spectacle from without. Men and women, old and young, insurgents and priests, those who fought and those who entreated mercy were hewn down in indiscriminate carnage. The numbers of the slain exceeded that of the slayers. The legionaries had to clamber over heaps of dead, to carry on the work of extermination. John, at the head of some of his troops, cut his way through, first into the outer court of the temple, afterwards into the upper city. Some of the priests upon the roof wrenched off the gilded spikes with their sockets of lead, and used them as missiles against the Romans below. Afterwards they fled to a part of the wall, about fourteen feet wide: they were soon summoned to surrender; but two of them, Mair, son of Belgo, and Jo-

seph, son of Delia, plunged headlong into the flames!"

In the 7th and 8th centuries, the crusaders contended fiercely for the possession of Jerusalem, and it was taken by Godfrey of Bouillon. The Christians founded a kingdom there which was ended by the Turks in 1187.

JESUITS, The; the religious order of the Jesuits was founded by a military gentleman of Biscay named Ignatius Loyola. The order was sometimes called Loyolists, and sometimes Inghists, from the founder's Spanish name, Inigo de Cyuipuscoa. Ignatius assembled at Rome ten of his companions, chosen, for the most part, from the University of Paris, in the year 1538. He submitted the plan of his institution, which he said was inspired by divinity, to Pope Paul III.

A committee appointed by that pontiff to examine the character of the institution, declared it inimical to the interests of the church, as well as unnecessary. The opposition to the establishment of the order was overcome by the Loyolites agreeing in addition to the three vows of poverty, celibacy, and monastic obedience, to take an oath of submission to the pope, agreeing to go whithersoever he should direct, and to claim nothing for their support from the holy see.

In the very charter, however, by which the followers of Ignatius bound themselves to the interests of the pope, they agreed blindly to obey their general. The pope finally confirmed the institution by a bull or decree, in the year 1540. The founder of the order of Jesuits being originally an uneducated soldier, it is supposed that he was a mere tool in the hands of artful men, and that he was not in reality the author of the writings which bear his name. The order was confirmed under the title of the "Company of Jesus."

At first the number of members was limited to sixty, but this restriction was removed, and the Jesuits multiplied rapidly. In the year 1710, the order had 24 professed houses; 59 houses of probation; 340 residences; 612 colleges; 200 missions; 150 seminaries and boarding schools; and consisted of 19,998 Jesuits. The code of laws by which the Jesuits were governed was perfected by Layner and Aquaviva, who succeeded Loyola as generals of the order, and were possessed of far more talent than their predecessor.

Many causes contributed to ensure the success of the institution. The Jesuits were required to be more active than other monks, hav-

ing little to do with the usual monastic functions. They were soldiers devoted to the service of God and the pope. They cultivated the acquaintance of the great, and were deeply imbued with the spirit of intrigue. Loyola made the government of the institution purely monarchical. The general was chosen for life by deputies from the different provinces. His power was absolute, and no case and no individual were exempt from it. The general had a despotic power over the members of the institution; a much greater power than the head of any monastic order had ever before exercised. The Jesuits were obliged to obey their general, not only in outward observances, but to him they submitted the direction of their minds. Every novice was obliged, every six months, to manifest his conscience to his superior or to some one appointed by him; and these novices were closely watched by others of the order, who were directed to give notice to the general of any thing important.

The heads of the several houses were obliged to transmit frequent reports of the character and conduct of the departments over which they presided, to the superior, and these reports were carefully kept and arranged, that the general might refer at once to the account of particular houses at any period. The provincials and heads of departments of the order transmitted full and minute accounts of the civil state of the respective countries in which they resided.

The number of reports annually received was 6584, or 177 reports to each province of which there were 37. The education of youth was an object which the Jesuits were particularly anxious to promote and direct, and the business of education was soon almost entirely conducted by them. In spite of their vow of poverty, they contrived to amass vast possessions, and in the East and West Indies carried on a very lucrative commerce.

They were the confessors to monarchs and men of rank, and the influence they acquired was very great. They sought to acquire and enlarge property, and in South America, being possessed of wealthy dominions, they ruled over some hundred thousand subjects, as monarchs. They favored the passions of mankind by sanctioning unbridled license of manners, by the moral code they taught. Regular and severe in their own habits, they were enabled to make a selfish use of the irregularities they countenanced.

The principal end aimed at by the Jesuits, was the establishment of the doctrines of the

Romish Church, and they are said to have shrunk from no crime which could further their endeavors. They were not unacquainted with the persuasive power of the tortures of the inquisition, in making proselytes. One of their most noted missionaries was Francis Xavier, called the "apostle of India." He sailed for the Portuguese settlements in India, in 1542, and soon spread the doctrines of the Romish church over the continent and surrounding islands.

It is not our intention to detail the proceeding of the Jesuits in the process of making foreign proselytes, nor the controversies to which it gave rise. They were accused of making compromises with some sects, permitting them to retain profane customs and improper rites, in consideration of their publicly embracing the doctrines of the Romish church. As we have before hinted, it is quite as probable that as many converts were made by terror as by mildness, since the Jesuits were willing to do anything to maintain a show of success.

They took possession of the fertile province of Paraguay, in the 17th century, and labored to disseminate military arts and improvements among the Indians. They introduced the comforts of civilization among the inhabitants, and thus in the first place gained their affection and esteem. Proceeding in this manner, they gradually strengthened their influence, so that a few priests readily ruled some hundred thousand Indians.

But these priests did not maintain the purity of conduct, which they had given reason at first to suppose would be their constant guide in all their actions. They soon manifested schemes of the most daring ambition and insatiable avarice. They yearly sent home to the European Jesuits, immense quantities of gold, which they procured principally from Paraguay. They armed the Indians, and excited them to hatred against the Spaniards and Portuguese, evidently showing their intentions of making a separate sovereignty of Paraguay.

In 1750, the courts of Madrid and Lisbon entered into a treaty for fixing the boundaries of their respective possessions, in South America. When this treaty came to be executed in the year 1752, the Jesuits opposed it, and animated the Indians strenuously to resist the Portuguese and Spaniards, in the war which followed. The disgrace of the Jesuits at the Portuguese Courts originated in their conduct on this occasion.

The Jesuits had no particular habit. They

were divided into five classes; professed fathers, spiritual coadjutors, approved scholars, lay brothers, also termed temporal coadjutors, and novices. Some writers add a sixth class, called *adjuncts*, which are said to have been numerous, distinguished by different garments, and incorporated with the other classes. The *professed fathers* publicly took the three vows of their order, and the fourth regarding obedience to the pope, missions, &c.

The *spiritual coadjutors* made public vows of poverty, submission and celibacy, but omitted the vow of obedience to the head of the church. *Approved scholars* were those who after a noviciate of two years, were admitted, and had declared the three religious vows, but had not made them solemnly and publicly. These approved scholars were on their way to become spiritual coadjutors, but were only admitted to that degree, and the degree of professed fathers, after two years' noviciate, seven years' study, seven years' regency, an additional year of noviciate, and thirty-three years of age, at which time of life our Savior was crucified. The vows were binding on the part of the scholars, but the general could dispense with them if he saw proper.

The order was divided into *assistances*, the assistances into *provinces*, and the provinces again into *houses*. The general resided at Rome, was invested with absolute authority for life, and had under him five assistants, named from the kingdom or country to which they belonged. These were the assistants of Italy, France, Germany, Portugal, and Spain. These assistants put their departments in the way of preparing and forwarding their affairs.

Each province had four sorts of houses: The *professed houses*, which had no lands connected with them; *colleges*, where instruction was given in the sciences; *residences*, where people employed in any thing connected with confessions, preaching, or missions, resided, and the houses of the *novices*. Some of the buildings appropriated to instruction were called *seminaries*, in which young Jesuits went through a course of theology and philosophy. Each province was governed by a *provincial*, and each house by a *superior*, who was called *Rector* in the colleges, but superior elsewhere.

Members of this order could receive no preferment, except it was enjoined upon them by the pope, who did so in many instances, eight cardinals having been chosen from the Jesuits. When Henry IV, of France, was assassinated by Jean Catel, a Jesuitical scholar, this act and

the writings of Guignard, one of the order, in favor of regicide, caused them to be expelled by several parliaments, and denounced as corruptors of youth and enemies of government.

Louis XIII again countenanced them, and Cardinal Richelieu, and Louis XIV showed them favor. In the reign of the latter monarch, they obtained the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in favor of the Protestants. They gained an almost complete triumph over their enemies, the Jansenists, when among other things, their refusal to administer the sacrament to the Jansenists, created a turn of the tide against them, which ended in their dissolution.

The Jesuits were tried before the grand chamber of the parliament of Paris, and lost their case, which grew out of a desire to compound their debts, when, having carried on great commerce in Martinico, they had sustained heavy losses by war. An examination into their own books, only proved the charges against them. Professing poverty, they were found to possess riches; pretending to moderation and justice, they were convicted of inculcating principles which endangered the well being of the king and realm.

The Jesuits were expelled from Portugal in 1759; from France in 1764; and their society was abolished by pope Clement XIV, in 1773. Had they adhered to the principles they professed, in the outset, and merely aimed at civilizing and converting savages, and increasing knowledge at home, the institution would have been as justly celebrated, as it is now denounced for ambition, avarice, cruelty, and corruption.

JESUS, called also CHRIST (the anointed), was born of the Virgin Mary, at Bethlehem, in the 12th year of the consulate of Augustus, four or five years before the commencement of the vulgar era. Angels had announced his birth as tidings of great joy to mankind. He was circumcised upon the 8th day. Three Magi, learned in the science of astronomy, having perceived in the firmament a singular star, knew that it was the miraculous luminary of which the prophet Balaam had spoken, and immediately left the east, and journeyed to Bethlehem to do him homage, and present their offerings. Joseph, the husband of Mary, having received divine warnings and directions in a dream, carried the infant and his mother into Egypt, to escape the fury of Herod, who ordered an inhuman massacre of all the children in the land. After the death of Herod, the

parents of Jesus dwelt at Nazareth, and they brought him, every year, to Jerusalem, to the feast of the Passover. When he was but twelve years old, Joseph and Mary found him, after an absence from them of three days, in the Temple, seated in the midst of the doctors, listening to them, and propounding questions. All who heard him were filled with admiration at the wisdom of his answers.

Jesus commenced his public life in the thirtieth year of his age. For the various acts of it the reader is referred to the New Testament. The close of his life affectingly displayed the love of God for men. On the eve of his death, after having supped with his disciples, he instituted the Eucharist, and, having been betrayed by Judas, whose designs he had explained to one of his disciples, he suffered himself to be taken and bound, condemned to death before the Jewish tribunal, scourged and crowned with thorns, and crucified upon Mount Calvary. The body of our Lord was placed in a sepulchre of stone, sealed and guarded by the Jews, but on the third day, according to prediction, his resurrection from the grave took place. He dwelt upon the earth forty days, which he passed in the company of his disciples, teaching them how to spread the light of his pure religion through the nations of the earth. On the fortieth day he ascended to heaven in the presence of more than five hundred of his disciples, where he is seated at the right hand of the Father.

JEWS (*See Hebrews*).

JOAN OF ARC, (*Jeanne d'Arc*), called the Maid of Orleans, was born of low parentage at Domremig, a village on the borders of Lorraine. When the affairs of France were in a deplorable state, and the city of Orleans was so closely besieged by the duke of Bedford that its fall appeared inevitable, Joan pretended to have received a divine commission to expel the invaders. At this time, a belief in the supernatural endowments was by no means uncommon, and, far from being confined to the lower classes, pervaded the minds of the loftiest and most pretending. Joan, on being introduced to king Charles VII, offered to raise the siege of Orleans, and conduct her prince to Rheims, there to be crowned with the usual solemnities; at the same time demanding for herself a consecrated sword, which had long hung suspended in the church of St. Catharine. Her request was granted, and she fulfilled her promises, entered Orleans in triumph, and appeared, clad in a splendid suit of armor, at the coronation of

Charles, which took place in the Cathedral of Rheims. The gallant maid, her mission done, now sought to retire into private life, but she was urged to stay. She yielded to the general wish with fatal facility—fatal, because, having been taken with the garrison of Compeigne, she was, to the disgrace of Bedford and the English, condemned to death, and expired at the stake, in the market place of Rouen, May 30, 1431. She was never a servant, as English writers have represented; and was a lovely girl of eighteen, when she first sought an audience of Charles. An authentic portrait, yet extant, shows that she possessed a face and figure of exquisite loveliness; a countenance to which a beaming eye, and a tender expression of melancholy, imparted an interest, which rendered her fascination irresistible.

JOHN I, king of England, the youngest son of Henry II, by Eleanor of Guienne, ascended the throne in 1199. The first act of his reign was to secure the provinces on the continent, which had revolted in favor of young Arthur, his nephew, whom he murdered with his own hand in prison. John having resisted the pope's nomination of Stephen Langton to the see of Canterbury, the pope revenged himself by giving away his kingdom to the king of France. This circumstance created a war, and John advanced to Dover with 60,000 men, to meet the French king, who was preparing an army to take possession of England. In this posture of affairs, the pope, whose high authority in temporal as well as spiritual concerns, was considered to be then almost omnipotent, intimated to John, by his legate, that there was but one way to secure himself from the threatened danger: which was, to put himself entirely under the papal protection, and to perform whatever the pope should command. Accordingly, John took the most extraordinary oath recorded in history, in the presence of his subjects, upon his knees, and with his hands held up, between those of the legate. By this most scandalous concession, John once more averted the threatened blow: but he had now incurred the detestation of his subjects.

The barons of England formed a confederacy against him, and compelled him, on the 19th of June, 1215, to sign that famous bulwark of English liberty, the *Magna Charta*. John, however, refused to be governed by this charter. This produced a second civil war, in which the barons had recourse to the king of France for assistance. John directed his rout toward Lincolnshire with an army, but being obliged to

keep too close to the sea-shore, and not being apprised of the influx of the tide at a particular place, he lost all his carriages, treasure, and baggage. Grief for the loss he had sustained, threw him into a fever, of which he died, at Newark, in the 51st year of his age, and the 18th of his detested reign, A. D. 1216.

JOHN, Sobieski, or John III, king of Poland, was born in 1629, and distinguished himself in arms, particularly by his brilliant victory over the Turks at Choczim, and by his repulse of the same enemies when they threatened Vienna in 1683. He died in 1696.

JOHNSON, Samuel, L. L. D., one of the most eminent literary men of the 18th century, was born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire, in 1709, and was the son of a bookseller. He entered Pembroke college at the age of nineteen, and passed three years there without taking a degree. For some years after leaving college, he was unsettled in his views, which, however, chiefly turned to literature. In 1735, he married Mrs. Porter, a mercer's widow of twice his own age, probably for her fortune of £800, although he describes the affair as a "love match on both sides." In 1737, he came to London in company with David Garrick, who had been one of his pupils, to seek his fortune. Here he supported himself by his pen, his first publication in London being a poem in imitation of one of Juvenal's satires. He was for many years a contributor to the *Gentlemen's Magazine*. In 1747, he issued his plans for an *English Dictionary*, a work which, when published, fully equalled the high expectations which had been formed of it. His periodical papers, the *Rambler*, and *Idler*, displayed in a favorable light, the talents of the author. The moderate success of the tragedy of *Irene* convinced Dr. Johnson that he was incapable of producing dramas which would reflect honor on his pen. His fine romance of *Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia*, was written in the evenings of one week to defray his mother's funeral expenses. In 1762, he received a government pension of £300 per annum. He published some political pamphlets, which, however, do not display very great argumentative powers. His last undertaking, the *Lives of the Poets*, was completed in 1781. He died December 13th, 1784, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a statue is erected to his memory. His biography, by his friend Boswell, is one of the most amusing works of the kind ever written, and still continues to enjoy high popularity.

JONES, John Paul, was the son of a gardener, and was born in Scotland, July 6th, 1747. His father's name was Paul, and that of Jones was added by his son for some unknown reason. Jones, at the age of twelve, engaged in the merchant-service, but on the breaking out of the American war, having been for some time a resident here, he offered his services to the colonies, and was appointed first lieutenant of the *Alfred*. He contributed more than any one else, to inspire confidence in our infant navy, and extend the terror of our arms. His capture of the British ship of war *Serapis*, in a bloody engagement off Flambourgh-head, September 23, 1779, filled the world with admiration at his bravery. The *Bonne Homme Richard*, Jones's vessel, sank soon after the engagement. When his services were no longer required by this country, he entered the service of Russia, but retired in disgust, and died at Paris in poverty, July 18, 1792.

JOSEPH II, emperor of Germany. (See *Austria*.)

JOSEPHINE, (*Rose Tascher de la Pagerie*), was born in Martinique, June 24, 1763, and married at an early age to viscount Beauharnais, who was executed in the reign of terror. Josephine married Bonaparte in 1796. She lived to see Napoleon raised to the zenith of his power, and then hurled from the summit he had gained. But at that hour of affliction the affectionate Josephine had no longer a right to be near the man she adored, for he had divorced her to marry Maria Theresa, from motives of policy. Josephine had been crowned at Paris, and Milan, and retired to her beautiful seat of Malmaison with the title of empress-queen-dowager. She was called the *Star of Napoleon*, and his better destiny forsook him when he cast off his amiable and lovely wife. She died May 29th, 1814, her last words being, *L'île de Elbe—Napoleon!* The poor mourned in her a faithful friend, the artists of the capital a kind and munificent patron, and the lovers of Napoleon the peerless woman who had graced his throne in the brightest moments of his career. Truly did the emperor say; "If I win battles, Josephine wins heart."

JOSEPHUS, Flavius, a Jewish historian, born A. D. 37. He signalized himself by supporting a siege of 47 days against Vespasian and Titus in a town of Judea. The city was finally taken by treachery, and 40,000 of the inhabitants were slain, the number of captives being only 1200. Josephus saved his life by flying into a cave, and finally surrendered to

Vespasian, who gave him his liberty, and treated him with great favor. Josephus was present at the siege of Jerusalem. He died A. D. 93, in the 56th year of his age.

JUBA, the second of that name, was the son of Juba I, king of Numidia, and was among the captives led to Rome to grace the triumph of the victorious Cæsar. He gained the hearts of the Romans by the courteousness of his manners, and Augustus rewarded his fidelity by giving him in marriage Cleopatra, the daughter of Antony, and conferring upon him the title of king, and making him master of all the territories which his father once possessed. His popularity was so great that the Athenians raised a statue to him, and the Ethiopians worshipped him as a divinity.

JUDÆA. (See *Palestine*.)

JUGGERNAUT, or Jaganath (lord of the world), a celebrated temple in Hindostan, on the coast of Orissa. The idol is a shapeless block of wood, with a hideous black face, and crimson jaws yawning open. This is the representative of Vishnu, the preserver of the world. On days of festival, the idol is placed on a tower, 60 feet high, moving on wheels, beneath which the blinded Hindoos throw themselves on the ground and are crushed by the progress of the car.

JUGURTHA, son of Mastanabal murdered Hiempsal, the son of his uncle Micipsa, and exiled Adherbal, the brother of Hiempsal, to seat himself on the throne of Numidia. Adherbal supplicated the aid of the Romans, but the gold of Jugurtha procured a decision in his favor. Adherbal, who surrendered to the usurper, was inhumanly murdered, and the Roman people breathing vengeance against the murderer, the senate were constrained to declare war upon him. The Jugurthine war required an immense expenditure of blood and treasure, but Jugurtha was finally defeated by Marius, and starved to death in a Roman prison. Numidia then became a Roman province.

JULIAN, the Apostate, (Flavius Claudianus) son of Julius Constans, the brother of Constantine the Great, was born at Constantinople. The massacre which attended the elevation of Constans, son of Constantine the Great to the throne, nearly proved fatal to Julian and his brother Gallus. The two brothers were privately educated together, and taught the doctrines of the Christian religion. Gallus received the instructions of his teachers with deference and submission, but Julian showed his dislike for Christianity by secretly cherishing a desire to

become one of the votaries of Paganism. He was appointed to rule over Gaul, with the title of Cæsar, by Constans, and there he showed himself worthy of the imperial dignity by his prudence, valor, and the numerous victories he obtained over the enemies of Rome in Gaul and Germany. His mildness, as well as his condescension, gained him the hearts of his soldiers; and when Constans, to whom Julian became an object of suspicion, ordered him to send part of his forces to the east, the army immediately mutinied, and promised eternal fidelity to their leader, refusing to obey the order of Constans. They even compelled Julian, by threats and entreaties, to accept the title of emperor, and the death of Constans, which soon after happened, left him sole master of the Roman empire, A. D. 361.

His immediate disavowal of the doctrines of Christianity procured Julian the title of the *Apostate*. His change of religious opinion was attributed to the austerity with which he had been taught the doctrines of Christianity, or, according to others, to the literary conversation and persuasive eloquence of some of the Athenian philosophers. After he had made his public entry into Constantinople, he determined to continue the Persian war, and check those barbarians, who had for sixty years derided the indolence of the Roman emperors. Having crossed the Tigris, he burned his fleet and boldly advanced into the enemy's country. He defeated the Persian forces, but died of a wound received in battle, A. D. 365, aged 33 years.

JUNIUS. The signature under which some powerful letters were published in Woodfall's Public Advertiser, in London, between the years 1769 and 1772. They were chiefly political. After the greatest scrutiny, the real author has not been positively ascertained.

JUPITER, the son of Rhea and Saturn, was concealed from his father, who devoured his offspring, and brought up in Crete, where he was nursed by the nymph Amalthea. He forced Saturn to surrender to him the empire of the world, which he shared among his brothers, giving the ocean to Neptune, and hell to Pluto, remaining himself master of the heavens; he was called the father of gods and men. The giants, descended from his uncle Titan, made war upon him, but were defeated. He gave Juno, his wife and sister, ample cause for jealousy, and from the multiplicity of his intrigues, was almost literally the father of his people. He is generally represented with thunderbolts in his hand, the eagle at his side, his flowing

hair encircled with a diadem. His figure was majestic, and a long beard added to the imposing aspect of his lofty countenance. Bulls, in preference to other animals, were sacrificed to him.

JUSTINIAN I, surnamed the Great, emperor of the east, celebrated as a lawgiver, was born in 483, of an obscure family. He shared the fortune of his uncle, Justin I, who, from a lowly station, was raised to the throne. Justinian flattered the people and the Senate, and, in 527, on the death of his uncle, was proclaimed emperor. He gained great victories, and enacted admirable laws, but he loaded his subjects with taxes, and was severe to strangers, while the crimes of his own servants went unpunished. He died in 565, in the 83d year of his age, after a reign of 38 years.

JUTLAND, a province of Denmark, containing 9,500 square miles and 440,000 inhabitants. Its pastures and woodlands are valuable, and its iron mines are a source of revenue.

JUVENAL, Decius Junius, flourished at Rome in the latter half of the first century. He was sent to Egypt by Domitian, who dreaded his satire, but returned under Trajan, in the 82d year of his age. His sixteen satires are powerful and caustic.

JUXON, William, an English prelate, was born at Chichester, in 1582. In 1635 he was advanced to the post of lord high treasurer, which no churchman had held since the reign of Henry VII. This office he resigned in 1641, when it was admitted by all parties, that he had conducted himself without reproach. After attending his royal master, Charles I, during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight, and on the scaffold, he went into retirement; but, at the Restoration, he was made archbishop of Canterbury, and had the satisfaction of placing the crown on the head of Charles the Second. He died June 4, 1663.

K.

KALB, Baron de, born in Germany about 1717, was a major-general in the American army. Previous to serving in the war of our revolution, he had been engaged in the service of France 42 years. He was brave and benevolent. He was killed at Camden, Aug. 15, 1778.

KATSBACH, a river of Silesia, near which a battle was fought, Aug. 26, 1813, between the Prussians under Blucher, and French under Macdonald.

KEHL, a small town of Germany, on the right bank of the Rhine, which has been several times taken by the French and Austrians.

KEITH, James, field-marshal in the Russian service; was born in Scotland, in 1696. In 1715, he joined the pretender, and was wounded at the battle of Sheriff-muir, but made his escape to France. From Paris he went to Spain, and obtained a command in the Irish brigade; but, on accompanying the Spanish embassy to Russia, he entered into the service of that state, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and invested with the order of the Black Eagle. By his skill Oczagon was taken; and, in the war with Sweden, he materially contributed to the victory of Wilmanstrand, and the taking of Aland. He had, afterwards, a share in raising the empress Elizabeth to the throne; but, not being rewarded according to his services, he left Petersburg for Prussia, where the king made him governor of Berlin, and field-marshal. He was killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, Oct. 14, 1758.

KENILWORTH, a town of Warwickshire, England, five miles north of Warwick. Population 3,097. Its castle was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, Chamberlain and treasurer to king Henry I. Most of the buildings, of which the remains are still visible, were raised by John of Gaunt, who had acquired the castle by marriage. Through his son, Henry IV, the castle again reverted to the crown, and continued so, until Queen Elizabeth conferred it on Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. This nobleman spent immense sums in enlarging and adorning the building, and when all was finished, he entertained the queen here for fourteen days in a style of extraordinary magnificence.

KENTUCKY, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, from which it is separated by the river Ohio, E. by Virginia, S. by Virginia and Tennessee, and W. by the river Mississippi. Population, in 1830, 687,917, of whom 4,916 were free colored persons, and 165,213 slaves. The first permanent settlement was made by Daniel Boone, in 1775. In 1792 Kentucky was admitted into the Union as an independent state. The eastern parts of this state are mountainous, but the remainder partly level, and partly undulating. A large portion of the soil is admirable. Education is by no means neglected, and Transylvania University, at Lexington, is a flourishing and well-endowed institution, with which a medical and law school are connected.

KING, Rufus, a distinguished American

diplomatist, orator, and statesman, born at Scarborough, Maine, in 1755, and was graduated at Harvard college, in 1777, after which he studied law under Theophilus Parsons of Newburyport. After having served a short time in the army, he commenced the practice of his profession and obtained a seat in the congress of 1784. In 1787 he went from Massachusetts to the convention assembled for the purpose of framing a constitution, and in 1788 removed to New York city. The next year he was elected a member of the New York legislature, and chosen senator of the United States. In the spring of 1796, Mr. King was appointed by President Washington, Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. James, and continued in the discharge of the duties of his office until 1803, when he returned to this country. He was defeated as a candidate for the office of governor of New York, but he had been nominated by his friends without his knowledge, and his consent to stand was given with reluctance. He died April 29, 1827, in the 73d year of his age.

KLEBER, Jean Baptiste, a celebrated French general, born at Strasburg, in 1754. In the Austrian army he served against the Turks, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. He next enrolled himself under the banners of the French republic, and although he openly expressed his detestation of the policy of the revolutionary government, he experienced the favor of the Directory, who were loath to part with so able a soldier. Of the nature of his command in Egypt, and the manner of his death, June 14, 1800, we have already spoken (see *Egypt*.)

KNIGHTHOOD. The consideration of this subject properly belongs to *Chivalry*, and, as such, has been noticed in the earlier part of this volume by a few brief remarks. (See *Chivalry*.) There were various orders of knights, as Templars &c. See *Templars*.

KNOX, John, the celebrated Scotch reformer, was born in 1505, at Gifford, in the county of East Lothian. He became tutor to some young gentlemen whom he carefully brought up in Protestant principles. Notwithstanding his life was sought by Cardinal Beaton, and his successor, Archbishop Hamilton, Knox went on propagating the new doctrines; and, in 1547, preached publicly at St. Andrews; but that place being taken the same year by the French, he was carried off with the garrison. In 1549 he recovered his liberty, and landed in England; where he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI. On the accession of queen Mary, he went

to Geneva, and thence to Frankfort, where he took part with the English exiles who opposed the use of the liturgy; but their adversaries prevailing, Knox returned to Geneva, and soon after went to Scotland. While engaged in the ministry, he received an invitation to return to Geneva, with which he complied; and, in his absence, the bishops passed sentence of death on him for heresy. In 1558, he printed "The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regimen of Women," intended as an attack upon Mary, queen of England, and his own sovereign; but it had afterwards the effect of provoking queen Elizabeth and her ministers against the author. The year following he returned to his own country, where he rendered the Reformation triumphant. In 1567 he preached the sermon at the coronation of James VI, and another at the opening of the parliament, but he died at Leith, Nov. 24, 1572.

KNOX, Henry, a major-general in the United States army, was born at Boston, July 25, 1750. He was a bookseller before the revolution, but volunteered and served at Bunker Hill. Throughout the war he distinguished himself by his bravery, but particularly at Yorktown, after which he was created major-general by Congress. As secretary of war, he served 11 years. His death took place Oct. 25, 1806, at Thomaston, Maine.

KORAN, or **AL KORAN**, a book containing the precepts of the Mohammedan religion, a paper copy of which, bound in silk and gems, was said to have been brought down to the lowest heaven by the angel Gabriel.

KORNER, Theodore, a celebrated German poet, born in 1791. Feeble and sickly during his early youth, he roamed the garden and forest in pursuit of health, and was not prematurely doomed to study. His earliest instructions were received at Freyburg, but he afterwards went to Leipzig, which his imprudent conduct compelled him to quit. The month of August, 1811, the date of Korner's arrival at Vienna, commenced the most important era of his life. Shielded by the purity of his principles, and the strength of his religious convictions, he was uninfluenced by the fascinating allurements of that gayest and most light-hearted of cities, nor did he for a moment forget that the improvement of his literary taste, and the developement of his moral character, was a primary object in his visit of Vienna. The brilliant talents which then encircled the Viennese theatres with a halo of brightness, fired the imagination of Korner, and he resolved to appear publicly as a candi-

date for the dramatic laurel. Sixteen pieces, of different kinds, composed or finished in the space of fifteen months, and the greater part performed with a success which far exceeded the expectations of the youthful poet, were, together with a few fugitive poems, the first fruits of his residence in a world which was completely literary, as well as the earliest proofs of his talent for easy versification. On the first representation of one of his tragedies, the audience demanded the appearance of the author, an honor to poetic talent which is rarely accorded in Vienna. Cherished and admired by the public, he was soon made the dramatic poet of the court. This appointment secured his worldly fortune, and, as if to fill his cup of happiness to the brim, he was inspired by an ardent passion for a worthy object, and no dark shadow fell upon the tide of his affections.

Such was the enviable situation of Korner, when, at the commencement of the year 1813, Prussia called upon her sons, to win back for her the priceless guerdon of her national independence. This appeal found an echo in the bosom of the poet. From this moment, all his thoughts, all his affections, turned on the liberation of his country, to whose service he devoted his person and his pen, and to whom he was ready to sacrifice his life, his fortune, and his prospect of glory and love. As soon as he had resolved to fight for the emancipation of Germany, warmed with that enthusiasm which has ever been repaid with victory, he wrote thus to his father: "The Prussian eagle, extending his pinions, awakes in every bosom, a hope of national liberty—at this moment, when the stars of fate are pouring down on me a flood of brightness, when all the fascinating joys of life are within my reach, at this moment, I swear to God that it is a noble sentiment which animates me, a firm belief, that no sacrifice is too great, for the greatest of blessings, the liberty of our beloved country. I feel compelled to rush into the fury of the tempest. Shall I, far from the path of my victorious brethren, send them hymns and songs inspired by a safe and cowardly enthusiasm?"

He set out from Vienna on the 15th of March, and at Breslau was admitted into the corps of volunteers commanded by Lutzow, whose care had formed the band that bore his name. Youth distinguished by the high tone of their sentiments, and the finish of their education, officers, already known by honorable services, men of high rank and reputation, filled with a patriotic and religious enthusiasm, had assembled in

crowds beneath the banners of Lutzow, burning to avenge the wrongs of oppressed liberty. A few days after the admission of Korner, the ceremony of the consecration of Lutzow's corps took place in the village church. This was an affecting and inspiring scene.

Ardent, brave, and devoted to his military duties, Korner avoided no fatigues and perils, but, on the contrary, was only wearied with inaction. He rose, by degrees, to the post of adjutant to Lutzow, and owed this advancement only to the intrepidity and intelligence which he displayed on every occasion. Still poetry and song occupied his leisure moments; but instead of being his recreations, they had become his arms; his lyre was no less formidable than his sword. The events of the day, his personal emotions, and the patriotism of his country are displayed in his verses.

On the 26th of August, the corps of Lutzow confronted the French at Kitzen. During an hour's halt in a forest, Korner composed his famous *Sword Song*. At break of day he wrote it in his port-folio, and was reading it to a friend, when the signal for attack was given. The enemy, although superior in point of numbers, made but a brief resistance—Korner showed himself fiercely eager in the pursuit. Of a shower of balls which the French artillery poured upon the Prussians, but three took effect, and one of these carried to the bosom of the poet, at the age of 22, that glorious death which he had so poetically prophesied, and so religiously desired. His mortal remains were interred by the wayside, at the foot of an oak the tree, whose leaves were employed by the ancient Romans, to form their civic crowns.

KOSCIUSKO, Thaddeus, a Polish general, was born of a respectable family of Lithuania, in 1756, and was educated at the military school of Warsaw, after which he went to France, and next to America, where he served as aid-de-camp to Washington. On his return home he was made major-general, and distinguished himself greatly in the war of 1792, but without effect. Two years afterwards the Poles again took up arms, and were headed by Kosciusko; but all his exertions were fruitless, and he was made prisoner by the Russians, Catharine threw him into a dungeon, but Paul released him and tendered him his own sword, which the illustrious patriot declined; "I no longer need a sword, for I have no longer a country." Kosciusko visited America a second time, but, in 1798, returned to France, where he settled. Bonaparte vainly endeavored to procure his ser-

vices. His death was occasioned by a fall with his horse down a precipice, in the vicinity of Vevay, Switzerland, Oct. 16, 1817.

KOULI-KHAN, (See *Nadir-Shah*.)

L.

LABRADOR; a country of North America of great extent, between the 50th and 60th degrees of N. latitude. It is but little known, and the climate is uncommonly severe. The Esquimaux inhabit its coasts. It belongs to great Britain and is annexed to the government of Newfoundland.

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert Mottier, formerly marquis de, was born at Chavagnac, near Brion de, in Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757. He was educated at Paris, appointed an officer in the guards of honor, and, at the age of 16, married the granddaughter of the duke de Noilles. In 1777 he left France secretly, and hastened to America, arriving at Charleston, S. C. at the age of 19. He received a command in the continental army, and raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense. The gallant actions which he performed will for ever live in the annals of our country. In 1779 he returned to France, for the purpose of assisting the cause of America, and materially influenced the treaty which was then concluded with France. He returned and assumed the command of a body of 2000 men whose equipments were furnished partly at his own expense. Congress passed various resolutions, honorable to him, and, after displaying a chivalric gallantry at Yorktown, the young marquis once more set sail for his native country. In 1784, he complied with the various urgent entreaties to visit this country, and was every where received with the most touching marks of gratitude and esteem. During the French revolution he appeared the warm and consistent friend of liberty, but the enemy of licentiousness, and, as commander-in-chief of the national guards of Paris, saved the lives of the royal family at Versailles. He organized the club of Feuillans in opposition to the infamous Jacobin club, the members of which he openly denounced. He was appointed, in 1792, one of the major-generals of the French armies, and vainly endeavored to save the king. His exertions in the cause of humanity, procured his denunciation before the bar of the assembly, a price was set upon his head, and he was compelled to fly from France. But he was taken by the Austrians, and confined in the castle of Olmutz, until Aug. 25, 1797, when he was re-

leased. La Fayette opposed the usurpations of Napoleon, whose conciliatory offers he refused without a single exception. In Aug. 1824, Lafayette landed at New York, and passed triumphantly through each of the states, received every where with every demonstration of delight. The war-worn veterans of the revolution hailed his return to the scenes of his earliest exploits, and there was not one dissentient voice, in the acclamations which welcomed him. Sep. 7, 1825, the frigate Brandywine restored him to his country. In the December following Congress granted him \$200,000, and a township of land. During the late French revolution, Lafayette was appointed general-in-chief of the national guards, an office which he resigned in December. The death of this great man, which took place recently at Paris, was duly noticed both in France and this country. A political opponent once out of the arena, was to Lafayette, no longer any thing but a friend; the circle of those admitted to share his private hospitality was so ample, that it comprised the partisans of nearly every doctrine, and almost the natives of every clime; but no feeling was ever wounded, nor even a prejudice assailed within its sacred limits. It was, doubtless, to this admirable feature in his private character that he owed much of the affectionate esteem with which every party regarded him, and which turned Paris—frivolous, volatile Paris—into a city of mourning at his death. He died May 21, 1834, at the age of 77, of a malignant fever, occasioned by walking, bareheaded, and on foot, at the funeral of M. Dulong, a member of the chamber of deputies.

LANGDON, John, an American patriot, born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1739, was bred up to the business of a merchant, but early entered into the military service of the colonies. In 1775 he took his seat in the general congress, in 1776, was appointed navy-agent; in 1777, was speaker of the assembly of New Hampshire, and in 1785 president of the Senate. He was afterwards a senator in Congress, and governor of New Hampshire. He died, Sept. 18, 1819.

LANNES, John, marshal of France, duke of Montebello, was born in 1769, and in 1792 entered the army as sergeant-major. In Italy, Egypt, and Austria, he raised himself in the estimation of Napoleon, and was created by him marshal of the empire. At the battle of Esslingen, May 22, 1809, he lost both his legs by a cannon-ball and expired a few days after.

LAOCOON, a priest of Neptune at Troy, who, with his two sons, was destroyed by two

enormous serpents, sent by Minerva to punish him for his impiety. There is an antique group of statuary extant representing this event.

LAPEROUSE, John Francis Galaup de, a French navigator, born in Languedoc, in 1741, who, after making a successful voyage of discovery, was probably wrecked at Mallicolo, 11° 4' S. latitude, 169° 20' E. longitude.

LAPLAND, is bounded N. by the Arctic ocean, E. by the White Sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway, and the Atlantic. It is divided into Russian, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian Lapland. The country is generally broken and mountainous, and the climate intensely cold. The villages are small and scattered, and the country is thinly inhabited. The Laplanders are illiterate and unrefined, but attached to their country, hardy, and persevering. Their average height is four feet. The rein-deer supplies them with food and clothing, and transports their light sledges at a rapid rate.

LATIMER, Hugh, was born at Thurcaston, in Leicestershire about 1470, and was the son of a respectable yeoman. Being an admired preacher, his influence was of great importance, and in consequence he soon became obnoxious to the papal party. The martyrdom of Bilney, at Norwich, served only to animate Latimer, who had the courage to write a letter of remonstrance to the king, on the evil of prohibiting the use of the Bible in England. Henry (the Eighth) took this in good part, and presented the writer to the living of West Kington, in Wiltshire, but this only redoubled the malice of his enemies, who were still more provoked at his elevation, in 1535, to the bishopric of Worcester, for which he was indebted to the good offices of Anne Bullen and Thomas Cromwell. Of his plain dealing, the following circumstance is a proof. It was then the custom for the bishops to make presents, on new year's day, to the king, and among the rest, Latimer waited at court with his gift, which, instead of a purse of gold, was a New Testament, having the leaf turned down at a passage denouncing the ruling passion of the king. Henry, however, was not offended by this bluntness; and when, some time afterwards, Latimer was called before him to account for a sermon which he had preached at court, he justified it so honestly, that the monarch dismissed him with a smile.

But, after the fall of Cromwell, his adversaries prevailed, and he was sent to the Tower for speaking against some measures of the king; and there he remained for the rest of Henry's reign. On the accession of Edward, he was re-

leased; but though he was now in favor at court, no arguments could induce him to resume the episcopal function. He resided with Cranmer at Lambeth; and when Mary ascended the throne, "Father Latimer," as he was generally called, was cited to appear before the privy-council, by whom he was sent to the Tower. On passing through Smithfield, he said, "this place has long groaned for me;" but he was not sacrificed there; the triumphant party ordering him to be conveyed to Oxford, with his friends, Ridley and Cranmer. There, after a mock conference and degradation, Latimer and Ridley were brought to the stake, Oct. 16, 1555. On coming to the spot, Latimer said to his companion, "Be of good cheer, brother; we shall this day kindle such a torch in England as, I trust, shall never be extinguished."

LATINUS, a son of Fannus, by Marcia, and king of the Aborigines in Italy, who were called from him Latini. He married Amata, by whom he had a son and a daughter. The son died in his infancy, and the daughter, Lavinia, was secretly promised in marriage by her mother, to Turnus, king of the Rutuli, one of her most powerful admirers. The gods opposed this union, and the oracle declared that Lavinia must become the wife of a foreign prince. The arrival of Æneas in Italy seemed favorable to this prediction, and Latinus, by offering his daughter to the foreign prince, and making him his friend and ally, seemed to have fulfilled the commands of the oracle. Turnus, however, disapproving of the conduct of Latinus, claimed Lavinia as his lawful wife, and prepared to support his cause by arms. Æneas took up arms in his own defence, and Latium was the seat of the war. After mutual losses, it was agreed that the quarrel should be decided by the two rivals, and Latinus promised his daughter to the conqueror. Æneas obtained the victory, and married Lavinia. Latinus soon after died, and was succeeded by his son-in-law.

LAURENS, Henry, was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1724. He was a merchant and amassed an ample fortune by his industry. He was in London at the breaking out of the revolutionary troubles; but returned to America in 1774, and was chosen president of the council of safety. In 1776 he took his seat in congress, of which body he was president, and continued in office until 1778. In 1779 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Holland, but on his way was captured by the British, and confined 14 months in the tower. He died Dec. 2, 1792, nearly 70 years of age.

LAURENS, John, lieutenant colonel, son of the preceding, was educated in England, and joined the American army in 1777. In 1780 he was sent as a special minister to France, and by his boldness in presenting to the king a memorial at the levee, received a definitive answer to his application for a loan which was satisfactorily arranged. His first essay in arms was at Brandywine. At the battle of Germantown, he exhibited prodigies of valor, in attempting to expel the enemy from Chew's house, and was severely wounded. He was engaged at Monmouth, and greatly increased his reputation at Rhode Island. At Coosahatchie, defending the pass with a handful of men, against the whole force of Provost, he was again wounded, and was probably indebted for his life to the gallantry of captain Wigg, who gave him his horse to carry him from the field, when incapable of moving, his own having been shot under him. He headed the light infantry, and was among the first to mount the British lines at Savannah; displayed the greatest activity and courage during the siege of Charleston; entered, with the forlorn hope, the British redoubt carried by storm at Yorktown, and received with his own hand, the sword of the commander; by indefatigable activity, thwarted every effort of the British garrison in Charleston, confining them, for upwards of 12 months, to the narrow limits of the city and neck, except when, under protection of their shipping, they indulged in distant predatory expeditions; and, unhappily, at the very close of the war, too careless by exposing himself in a trifling skirmish, near Comabee, sealed his devotion to his country by death.

LAVALETTE, Marie Chamans, count de, was born in Paris, in 1769, of obscure parents; notwithstanding which he received a good education, became the aid-de-camp of Bonaparte, and was entrusted with several important offices, besides being made a peer of France. In 1815, on the restoration of the Bourbons, he was tried, and condemned to death as an accomplice of Napoleon, but, the day before the execution, his heroic wife, who was permitted to visit him, changed clothes with him in prison, and the count passed the guard unnoticed, and entered the sedan-chair with his daughter. He found means to escape to Munich, but the government had the inhumanity to detain the countess in prison, which harshness deprived her of reason. Her husband was pardoned, and returned to France in 1821.

LAWRENCE, James, a distinguished naval

commander, was born in New Jersey, in 1781. In 1798 he entered the navy as a midshipman, and, for his services in the Tripolitan war, was made first lieutenant. Feb. 24, 1813, Lawrence, in command of the *Hornet*, took the British brig of war *Peacock*, after an action of 15 minutes. June 1, 1813, he sailed out of Boston harbor, in command of the frigate *Chesapeake*, to accept the challenge of captain Brooke of the *Shannon*. The result might have been easily foretold. The *Chesapeake* was an inferior vessel, and her crew shipped upon the spur of the moment, while the *Shannon* was a fine vessel, well manned, with a crew in perfect training. Lawrence was mortally wounded, but survived the action four days. His last words, before he was carried below, were, "Don't give up the ship!" The flag of the *Chesapeake* was not hauled down until almost all her officers were killed or wounded.

LEDYARD, John, a celebrated American traveller, born at Groton, Connecticut, in 1751. At the age of 19 he entered Dartmouth college, for the purpose of acquiring the information necessary for his becoming a missionary among the Indians. He acquired knowledge with great facility, but so ardent a desire did he have for travel, that he soon escaped from college, shipped as a sailor, went to Gibraltar, enlisted there, produced his discharge, and returned home in one year. He crossed the Atlantic again, working his passage to Plymouth, and thence begging his way to London, where he became acquainted with captain Cook, whom he accompanied in his last voyage. In 1782 he returned to Connecticut. Having formed a plan of making the tour of the globe on foot, departing from London to the eastward, he went as far as Irkutsk, where he was arrested, by an order from the empress, as a French spy, and conducted to the borders of Poland, where he was liberated, with an intimation that his presence in the dominions of the czarina was so little desirable, that a repetition of his visit would produce a warrant for his execution. He reached London, after an absence of 15 months, in a destitute condition, at the age of 37; he immediately accepted a proposal to travel into the interior of Africa, on behalf of the African Association, but he was taken ill at Cairo, and died, November, 1788.

LEE, Charles, a major-general in our revolutionary army, was a native of North Wales, and became an officer at the age of eleven. After distinguishing himself at Ticonderoga, and under Burgoyne in Portugal, he entered the

Polish service. In 1773 he arrived at New York, and in 1775 received a commission from congress. He was taken prisoner, and remained some time in the hands of the British but was released Oct. 17, 1777. At the battle of Monmouth he permitted his command to retreat; and was reproached by Washington, to whom he used disrespectful language, was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to a year's suspension, Aug. 12, 1778. He died Oct. 2, 1782. He was an able officer, but proud, and ambitious.

LEE, Richard Henry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Stratford, Westmoreland county, Va., Jan. 20, 1732, but received his education in England. He returned to America in his 19th year. In the house of burgesses, he displayed his talents and patriotism, and, in 1765, assisted Patrick Henry's resolutions against the Stamp Act, with great zeal. In 1774 he attended the first general congress which assembled at Philadelphia, as one of the Virginia delegation. His services were various, and his labor incessant. June 7, 1776, he moved, "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved." In 1784 he was chosen president of congress, and died, July 19, 1794.

LEE, Arthur, was born in Virginia, Dec. 20, 1740. He was educated in England, at Eton, and took the degree of M. D. at Edinburgh. In 1770 he commenced the practice of medicine in Virginia. He was afterwards a secret agent of our government at London and Paris, and, on the return of doctor Franklin to America, became the sole agent of Massachusetts. In 1777 he was appointed by Congress commissioner to Spain, and he was subsequently employed in Prussia. He returned to America in 1780, and the next year he was chosen to the assembly, from which he went to congress. He was called to the board of treasury, of which he continued to be a member from 1784 to 1789. He died at his farm Dec. 12, 1792.

LEE, Henry, general, was born in Virginia, Jan. 29, 1756, and was graduated at Princeton college in his 18th year. In 1776, he obtained the command of a troop of the Virginia light horse, and, in 1777 joined the main army, under Washington. His conduct throughout the whole revolutionary struggle merits the highest praise. Ever in the front of danger, he per-

formed several daring feats which have been rarely equaled. After the termination of the war, he was alternately a member of Congress, and of the assembly of his state, of which he was governor for three successive years. He died in 1818.

LEIPSIC, or properly Leipzig, a large city, founded in the 10th century, and now containing 41,000 inhabitants. It is famous for its affairs, being the centre of the German book-trade, and is also distinguished by its university. Here was fought an important battle between the allies and the French, October 18th, 1813. The whole loss of the French has been estimated at 60,000, that of the allies at 45,000 in killed and wounded.

LENTULUS, a celebrated family at Rome, which produced many great men in the commonwealth. Publius Lentulus Sura joined Catiline's conspiracy, was convicted, imprisoned, and afterwards executed.

LEO X, (Giovanni de' Medici), a pope, was born at Florence in 1475, being the second son of Lorenzo de' Medici. At the age of 13 he was made a cardinal. He succeeded Julius II in 1513, and assumed the name of Leo. He was a patron of literature, and particularly encouraged the study of the Greek language. After opposing the king of France, he made peace with him, and, in 1515, concluded a concordate on the abolition of the Pragmatic sanction. He died in 1521.

LEOBEN, a town in the Austrian duchy of Styria, where the convention was concluded between the French and Austrians, on the 20th of April, 1797, which terminated in the peace of Campo Formio.

LEON, anciently, the kingdom of Leon, one of the great divisions of Spain, is famous for its fertility, and contains 1,215,551 inhabitants.

LEONIDAS, a celebrated king of Sparta, sent by his countrymen to oppose Xerxes. When the Persian monarch demanded his arms, Leonidas answered; "Come and take them!" With his three hundred Spartans, and a few auxiliaries, he defended the pass of Thermopylæ against the whole Persian army. He died surrounded by heaps of slain enemies.

LEPANTO, or Ainabacht, a seaport in Turkey, on the gulf of Corinth, now the gulf of Lepanto, or gulf of Patras, with 2000 inhabitants. In 1475, the Venetians defended it against the Turks during a siege of 4 months. The famous sea fight of Lepanto, between the Turks and Spaniards, in which Cervantes lost his hand, was fought Oct. 7, 1571. The Turks,

being at anchor in the gulf, and hearing that the Christians were bearing down upon them from Corfu, reinforced their fleet which consisted of 250 gallies, 70 frigates and brigantines. The Christian fleet consisted of 210 galleys, 28 transports, and 6 galeapes, furnished with heavy artillery, commanded by John of Austria, including the Spanish squadron furnished by Philip II; the Venetian, with the flower of the nobility of Venice, and the pope's galleys. The Ottoman fleet alone was stronger than the three Christian squadrons. The two forces engaged with all the ancient and modern weapons of attack and defence, viz. arrows, javelins, grappling-irons, cannon, muskets, pikes, and swords. They fought hand to hand, as most of the galleys grappled together. Don John of Austria and Veniero, the Venetian commander, attacked the Ottoman admiral Ali, and having taken him and his galley, immediately struck off his head, and placed it on the top of his own flag. The Turks lost upwards of 150 vessels. Their loss in killed was about 15,000, and 5,000 Christian slaves were set at liberty. The Christians are said to have lost about 5,000 men. The battle lasted from six in the morning till evening, when the approaching darkness, and the roughness of the sea, compelled the victors to put into the nearest haven, whence they despatched couriers to all Christian courts, with the news of the triumph.

LEPIDUS, Marcus Æmilius, celebrated as being one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony. He was sent against Brutus and Cassius, and some time after, leagued with Mark Antony, who had gained the hearts of his soldiers by artifice, and their commander by his address. He received Africa as his portion in the division of the empire; but his indolence soon rendered him despicable in the eyes of his soldiers and of his colleagues, and Augustus, who was well acquainted with the unpopularity of Lepidus, went to his camp, and obliged him to resign the power to which he was entitled as triumvir. After this degrading event, he sunk into obscurity, and retired, by order of Augustus to Cerceii, a small town on the coast of Latium, where he ended his days, B. C. 13, forgotten as soon as he had fallen.

LEUCTRA, a village of Bœotia, famous for the victory which Epaminondas, the Theban general, here obtained over the superior force of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, B. C. 371. From that time the Spartans lost the ascendancy, which they had for sometime held in Greece.

LEVEN, Loch, a lake of Scotland, 12 miles

in circumference, in Kinrosshire. The castle of Loch Leven, was granted by Robert III to Douglas, and was formerly a very strong place, capable of accommodating a numerous garrison. It was in this castle that queen Mary was confined after she had been separated from Bothwell, and had been taken prisoner by the confederate lords, at the battle of Carberry hill. After various ineffectual attempts, she contrived to make her escape.

LEWIS, Francis, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in South Wales in 1715, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and came to America at the age of 21. In 1775 he was elected to the continental congress from the state of New York. In the course of the war he fell into the hands of the British, and his estate was confiscated. He died Dec. 30, 1803, in his 89th year.

LEXINGTON, a town of Massachusetts, 12 miles N. W. of Boston, where the struggle for liberty was commenced, April 19, 1775, the militia, to the number of 70, being drawn out to receive the British detachment sent to destroy the military stores collected by the provincials. Seven Americans were killed, and three wounded.

LIBERIA, a territory on the Western coast of Africa, where the American Colonization Society established a settlement of free blacks in 1820. It is at present in a flourishing condition, although it has had many obstacles to contend against.

LIEGNITZ, capital of the government of that name in Silesia, Prussia, has 9,600 inhabitants. On the 16th of August, 1760, the king of Prussia obtained a victory over the Austrian general Landon near this place.

LIGNY, a village of the Netherlands, in the province of Namur, remarkable as the scene of an obstinate and sanguinary battle between the Prussians and the French, in June, 1815, which was the prelude to the decisive battle of Waterloo. On the 16th Blucher was attacked by Bonaparte with his whole force, except two corps under Ney, and the first corps under d'Erlon. A furious conflict ensued, in which the villages of St. Amand and Ligny fell into the possession of the French. The combatants displayed the most determined animosity, and no quarter was asked, offered, or accepted. A desperate attack of the Prussians, led by marshal Blucher in person, suddenly recovered St. Amand and a height in its vicinity, and the fortune of the day seemed to turn in their favor. Bonaparte instantly despatched orders to bring

up the corps under d'Erlon, but ere its arrival, the French had recovered the village. Wellington meantime was desirous of relieving the Prussians, but he was himself attacked; and, as the fourth corps under Bulow had not arrived, Blucher was obliged to withdraw from his position at Lambref, and retire upon Tilly.

LIMA, the capital of the republic of Peru, contains about 60,000 inhabitants. The manners of the inhabitants are loose, although the higher classes are well educated. It is often visited by earthquakes, of which two recent ones, in 1822, and 1828 were uncommonly destructive.

LIMERICK, a city of Ireland, on the Shannon, capital of the county of Limerick, a well-built and thriving manufacturing place, containing 66,000 inhabitants. It was taken by the English in 1174. In 1651 it was reduced by Ireton, in the service of the parliament, after a vigorous siege. In 1690 it was unsuccessfully besieged by king William in person, but in 1691 it surrendered to general Ginkle, afterwards earl of Athlone.

LINCOLN, Benjamin, was born at Hingham, Mass., Jan 13, 1733, old style. At the beginning of the revolutionary war, he was lieutenant-colonel of the provincial militia, but was soon appointed major-general in the continental forces. While with Gates's army in the north, he was wounded in the leg, and part of the main bone was necessarily removed. In the attack on Savannah, 1779, in conjunction with the French, Lincoln was repulsed. He was forced to capitulate in Charleston, in 1780, in consequence of the discontent of the inhabitants, and the troops under his command. At Yorktown General Lincoln distinguished himself as he had done throughout the whole of the revolutionary struggle. He afterwards commanded the militia that quelled Shay's rebellion. In May, 1787, he was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, and, in the summer of 1789, was appointed collector of customs in the port of Boston. He died 1810.

LISLE, or LILLE (Flemish, *Ryssel*) a large city of France, formerly capital of French Flanders, and now in the department of the Nord, containing 69,860 inhabitants. Louis XIV took it from the Spaniards in 1667; but notwithstanding the vast labor and expense bestowed in his reign on its fortifications, it surrendered in 1708, after a long and sanguinary siege, to the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene. At the peace of Utrecht, it was restored to France, and in 1792, was bombarded by the Austrians without success.

LITHUANIA, formerly an independent grand-duchy, but in 1569, annexed to Poland, seized by Russia on the dismemberment of Poland. It is fertile, and rich in minerals, while its forests abound in game.

LIVINGSTON, Philip, one of the signers of the Declaration of independence, born at Albany, N. Y., January 15, 1716, was educated at Yale college, and, after graduating, became a merchant. In 1759 he was sent to the general provincial assembly, and to congress in 1774. He likewise served as senator in the legislature of his native state, and died Jan 12, 1778, during the session of congress of which he was a member.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R. was born in New York City, Nov. 27, 1746, and graduated at King's college in 1765. He studied and practiced law in his native city where he enjoyed a very high reputation, was elected to the first general congress, was one of the committee to draw up the Declaration of Independence, and in 1780, was appointed secretary of foreign affairs. He held for several years the office of chancellor of New York, and, in 1801, was appointed by president Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary to France. Bonaparte distinguished him by peculiar favor. In 1805 Mr. Livingston returned to the United States, and died March 26, 1813. He devoted the latter part of his life to the promotion of agriculture, and was president of the New York Academy of Fine Arts.

LIVINGSTON, Brockholst, son of William Livingston, governor of New Jersey, was born in the city of New York, Nov. 25, 1757, and served with great distinction under Schuyler and Arnold. He went to Spain in 1779, as private secretary of Mr. Jay. On his return he studied law and was admitted to practice in April, 1783. He was made judge of the Supreme court of New York, Jan. 8, 1802, was raised to the bench of the Supreme court of the United States, in 1806, and died during the session of the court at Washington, March 18, 1823, in the 66th year of his age.

LLOYD, James, was born in Boston, in 1769, educated at Harvard college, and commenced business as a merchant. In 1808 he was elected by the legislature of Massachusetts, a senator in congress. Throughout the most trying times he displayed great calmness, patriotism, and ability. He died at New York in 1831.

LOCRI, a country of Middle Greece, the inhabitants of which were divided into the Locri Ozolæ, a Epizephyrii, the Locri, Epicnemidii, and the Locri Opuntii. They were a brave

and warlike people and signalized themselves by their efforts to maintain the liberty of Greece.

LODI, a large town in the government of Lombardy, belonging to Venice, on the Adda, containing 17,800 inhabitants. One of the most daring exploits that characterised the commencement of Bonaparte's military career, was performed here in 1796, by forcing the passage of the bridge over the Adda, though defended by 10,000 Austrians. Napoleon always spoke of it as "that terrible passage of the bridge of Lodi."

LOMBARDS, also called Longobardi, or Langobardi, originally a Scandinavian tribe, were first found by the Romans in the eastern part of the principality of Luneburg, and in the Altmark. At the close of the fifth century, they made their appearance on the north side of the Danube, and about the middle of the 6th century, the king Alboin gained great advantages over the Gepidæ, and conquered all upper Italy, and a part of Middle Italy. Desiderius, the last king, was conquered A. D. 774 by Pepin of France, who subverted the kingdom of the Lombards in Italy, after it had been in existence for the space of 206 years. The present government of Lombardy belongs to Austria, contains nearly 2,200,000 inhabitants, and its capital is Milan.

LONDON. This vast city, the metropolis of Great Britain, is situated on the banks of the Thames, about 60 miles from the sea, and stands in lat. 51° 31' N. and lon. 5° 37' W. from Greenwich. The total population, including the several parishes which belong to the city, is 1,500,000. The streets of the city are generally wide, the houses arranged with great regard to uniformity, and well built. The royal palace, Westminster Abbey, and St. Paul's Cathedral, are magnificent buildings. The manners of the lower classes are loose, and intemperance prevails among them to an alarming degree. London was fortified by the Romans in the year 50; walled in 294; made a bishop's see 604; repaired by Alfred, 885. In 1090 it was not paved. In 1192 an order to build the houses of stone, and have them slated, as they were then built of wood and thatched with straw, was not observed. In 1208 king John granted a charter to the inhabitants to choose a mayor out of their own body annually (this office having been formerly for life), to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common councilmen annually.

LONDONDERRY, Marquis of, more generally known under the title of lord Castlereagh,

an active statesman in the reigns of George III, and IV, by whose influence the legislative union of Ireland was effected; and who, as secretary-of-state, promoted those measures by which the confederacy of the European powers was concentrated against Napoleon. In August, 1822, he was appointed minister from Great Britain to the congress at Verona, but two days before his intended departure, he destroyed himself in a fit of mental distraction.

LONG ISLAND, or Nassau island, an island belonging to the state of New York, from which it is separated by the East river. It is 120 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad. The soil of the island is admirably adapted for agriculture.

LORRAINE, for a long time a fief of the German empire, and a subject of contention between France and Germany, at present forms the French departments of the Meuse, the Vosges, the Moselle, and the Meurthe. Square miles, 10,150; pop. 1,800,000. Its forests and mountains contain great quantities of game, and many minerals.

LOUDON, or Laudon, Gideon Ernest, an Austrian general, was born at Footzen, in Livonia, in 1716, of a family that originally came from Scotland. He displayed great talents in the seven years' war, and was made a major-general, and invested with the order of Maria Theresa. In 1757 he contributed to the victory of Hochkirchen, and afterwards gained that of Kunersdorf. He next defeated the Prussians at Landshut, and made himself master of Glatz. On the conclusion of the peace, he was created a baron of the empire; in 1766, nominated an aulic counsellor; and, in 1778, made field-marshal. He next commanded against the Turks; and, in 1789 took Belgrade. He died, July 14, 1790. His modesty was proverbial. The duke of Aremberg, being once asked by the empress at a court party where Loudon was, answered—"There he is, as usual, behind the door, quite ashamed of possessing so much merit."

LOUIS IX, king of France, commonly called St. Louis, was the son of Louis VIII, and was born in 1215. Being an infant at the time of his father's death, the regency was confided to Blanche of Castile, the queen-dowager. Scarcely had Louis attained the age of 21 years, and taken the reins of government into his own hands, when Henry III of England demanded the provinces which Louis VIII had promised to restore. A tender was made of Poictou, and part of Normandy; but Henry was resolved to try the issue of a battle, and his army was defeated on the banks of the Charente. In 1248

Louis undertook a crusade to the Holy Land, and landed in Egypt; Damietta was abandoned by the Saracens on the approach of his troops, who advanced to Cairo, in full confidence of success. But famine, the sword, and disease so wasted his forces, that he fell, with all his nobility, into the hands of the enemy. His ransom was the city of Damietta, and 400,000 francs. Louis remained five years in Palestine, repaired the fortifications of some cities, ransomed nearly 1200 prisoners, but, on the news of his mother's death, he returned promptly to France, and employed himself in securing the enjoyment of peace and justice. His piety caused him to build many churches and hospitals, and his subjects blessed a reign which appeared as peaceful as it was happy, when ill news from Palestine roused the enterprising spirit of the king, and another crusade was determined upon. He departed with his three sons, but instead of going directly to Palestine, landed at Tunis, and commenced the siege of that place. The heat of the climate and the plague thinned the ranks of the army; Louis lost one of his sons, and died himself at the age of 55 years, after a reign of 44. He was placed among the saints by pope Boniface VIII.

LOUIS XI, the son of Charles VI, was born in 1423. In 1440 he put himself at the head of a faction called *la Praguerie*, against the king, his father, with whom he afterwards became reconciled. He was at the siege of Tartas, in 1442, and was afterwards present at the raising of that of Dieppe, which was besieged by the English, subsequently to which he defeated 6000 Swiss, near the city of Basle. His father's death took place July 1, 1461, and Louis was crowned August 15. He removed from his court all the princes and nobility, who then engaged the principal persons of the kingdom in a league, to which they gave the name of League of the Public good (*ligue du bien public*.) The duke of Berry, the king's brother, the dukes of Bretagne and Bourbon, and the son of the duke of Burgundy, were the chiefs of this party. The king, who marched to defend Paris, engaged them July 2, 1465, without much advantage, but he broke up the league by a peace concluded in October following, at Conflans, by which he agreed to give Normandy to his brother; and to cede some territories to Burgundy. Louis, however, did not keep his pledges; his brother was soon poisoned, and it was thought that Louis was the author of the atrocious deed. The young duke of Burgundy determined to revenge the death of his friend,

but fell in the midst of brilliant projects, in a battle with the Swiss. Louis passed his last years in the chateau of Plessis-les-tours, a prey to the horrors of a guilty conscience, and died there in 1483.

LOUIS XII, born in 1462, succeeded to the throne of France in 1498. He became the dupe of his allies, who prevailed on him to attempt the conquest of Genoa, Naples, and Milan, the issue of which proved unfortunate. In his war against the Spaniards he was equally unsuccessful; his army being defeated, and his fleet of observation, which was stationed off the coast of Catalonia, driven into port. Henry VIII of England, having waged a successful war on the French territory, suddenly broke with his allies, and, having made peace with Louis, bestowed on him the hand of his sister. In the midst of his preparations to recover the loss he had sustained in Italy, Louis died in 1515.

LOUIS XIII was born in 1601, succeeded his father, Henry IV, in 1610, and, the state being placed under the regency of Mary of Medicis, the widowed queen of Henry IV. In 1611, Sully retired from the court, and was succeeded by Concini, *mariechal d'Ancre*, who gained unlimited sway. He supported Mary de Medicis in all her prodigal measures; but his unpopular career was terminated by an assassin, and the queen mother was exiled to Blois. Richelieu reconciled the queen and Louis, and in 1624, was put at the head of the administration. He died in 1642, and his death was soon followed by that of Louis, who survived the Cardinal only a few months.

LOUIS XIV, son of the preceding, ascended the throne in 1643, under the regency of his mother, Anne of Austria, who chose cardinal Mazarin as her minister. In the war against Spain and Austria, the duke d'Enghien and marshal Turenne were victorions in Germany and the Netherlands. By the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, France gained Alsace, and Sundgau, Brisach, and the right to garrison Phillipsburg. In the same year began the civil war of the Frondeurs, against Mazarin, who was relieved by the great prince of Conde. In 1650 Conde formed an independent party, but was arrested and imprisoned, and in 1652 was defeated by the royalists, under Turenne, at the battle of St. Antoine. In 1653, Conde joined the Spaniards, the war against whom was vigorously carried on by Turenne. By the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1659, Louis gained Roussillon and Conflans, a great acquisition of

territory; and, in 1660, received the daughter of Philip IV in marriage. In 1661, Mazarin died, and Louis took upon himself the affairs of government, appointing Colbert minister of finance, under whom the arts, commerce, and manufactures greatly flourished. On the death of Philip IV of Spain, Louis began the career of those conquests which acquired him the title of *Great*. By virtue of his marriage with Maria Theresa of Austria, he laid claim to Cambresis, Franche-Comte, Luxembourg, and a great part of the Spanish Netherlands, and entered Flanders at the head of an army of 35,000 men. However, the triple alliance of England, Sweden, and Holland, compelled the French monarch to renounce all but Flanders, and to conclude the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668. Louvois now became minister of war; and, in 1670, Louis effected the dissolution of the triple alliance; overran great part of Holland, and compelled the elector of Brandenburg to conclude a treaty of neutrality, in 1673. In 1674, Louis, being abandoned by his former allies, formed a league with Sweden, and resolved to humble the republic of Holland. He made a sham attack on Bommel by sea; but the prince of Conde being compelled to retreat with his army, the united provinces were lost to France.

In 1675, Turenne perished before Salzbach. At length, a treaty was signed at Nimeguen, in 1678, whereby all the provinces wrested from the Dutch were restored, and Louis gained Franche-Comte, Dunkirk, and part of Flanders. In 1681, the Chambers of Re-union were erected, and, in 1684, Louis seized Strasburg, Luxembourg, and Deux Ponts. In the same year, Louis sent a fleet against Genoa; and, in the following year, he bombarded Tripoli and Tunis. In 1685 he revoked the edict of Nantes, and the Protestants were compelled to fly the kingdom for safety. In 1688, he took possession of Avignon and the Palatinate of the Rhine, which he devastated in the following year. The fortune of Louis was now on the decline. Louvois died in 1691, and, in 1692, the French fleet was destroyed by the British at La Hogue. The French were, however, victorious in Spain and the Netherlands, under Vendome and Luxembourg.

In 1696, Louis concluded the peace of Turin with Savoy; and, in the following year the peace of Ryswick was concluded, whereby Louis restored his conquests, made after the death of Charles II of Spain. In 1700 the war of the Spanish succession commenced, when Louis declared for Philip of Anjou, in

opposition to Charles, archduke of Austria, supported by the European confederates. War was now declared against France; Louis was defeated at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and prince Eugene was everywhere triumphant. Louis sued for peace in vain, but a change in the English cabinet gave a new turn to the politics of Europe; and, in 1713, the peace of Utrecht was concluded, followed by that of Radstadt, between marshal Villars and prince Eugene, when Louis ceded his possessions in America to England, and his Italian dominions to Austria and Savoy. In 1715, Louis died, in the 72d year of his reign, at the age of 77.

LOUIS XV, only five years of age at the death of the preceding monarch, was placed under the regency of the duke of Orleans. In 1726 the regency of Cardinal Henry commenced, on whose death, Louis took on himself the management of public affairs and declared war against Germany and Hungary. After a life spent in the greatest voluptuousness, he died, an object of general odium, in 1774.

LOUIS XVI. (See *France*.)

LOUIS XVIII, the brother of Louis XVI, displayed much energy and bravery in his struggles against Napoleon. After Napoleon had departed for Elba, Louis entered Paris on the 3d of May, 1814. On the 20th of March, 1815, the king left the Tuileries, and Napoleon re-entered Paris. On the 8th of July, Louis again returned to Paris. His death took place September 16, 1824.

LOUISBURG, formerly a considerable town and fortress of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken from the French by the English fleet under Sir Peter Warren, and the provincial forces commanded by Sir William Pepperel in the year 1745; but afterwards restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It was again taken by the English, under the command of admiral Boscawen, and general Amherst, in 1758, and its fortifications since demolished. It is now almost deserted.

LOUISIANA, is divided into three parts. The first contains the parishes east of the Mississippi, the second the parishes bordering on the west side of the Mississippi, and the third the western parishes. The southern portion of Louisiana is level, and abounds with swamps and prairies, the former of which are destitute of trees, and stretch out as far as the eye can reach, in gloomy and unbroken dreariness. But on the borders of the rivers the land is the most fertile imaginable, and yields in great

abundance, cotton, sugar, and rice. Besides New Orleans, the principal towns are Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Nachitoches, St. Francisville, Donaldsville, &c. Education, in general, is much neglected; there is a Catholic college, at New Orleans, which enjoys a high reputation, and there are academies in various parts of the state.

Louisiana was discovered in 1682 by La Salle, a Frenchman, and its name was bestowed in compliment to Louis XIV, then seated on the throne of France. It was not until 1699 that a regular settlement was commenced at Iberville. It passed into the hands of Spain, by treaty, in 1762, but was restored to France in 1795, and was purchased by the United States in 1803, for 15,000,000 dollars; the vast territory thus acquired includes the state of Louisiana, the State of Missouri, the territory of Arkansas, and the country beyond to the Rocky Mountains. Louisiana was admitted into the union as an independent state, in 1812. Population 215,541, of which 109,600 are slaves.

LOWELL, a large manufacturing town of Massachusetts, 25 miles N. W. of Boston, situated at the junction of the Concord and Merrimack rivers, containing, according to the last census, 6,477 inhabitants, but at present double that number.

LUCCA, a city and duchy of Italy, originally a colony of the Romans. It has repeatedly changed masters. The city contains 22,000 inhabitants, and the duchy 143,500. The ducal power is limited by that of the senate which is annually assembled.

LUCRETIA, a noble Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus, who lived in the reign of Tarquin the Proud. While other ladies were engaged in frivolous amusements, she was found at work in the midst of her handmaidens. Sextus, the son of Tarquin, inflamed with a base passion, gained entrance to her apartment at midnight, during the absence of her husband, and dishonored her. Lucretia, unable to survive her shame, killed herself. Brutus (which see) had the body conveyed to the forum, and delivered so moving and inspiring an address, that the populace rose against their oppressors, and the regal dignity was abolished in Rome. Brutus, and Collatinus, the husband of the matron, were the first consuls.

LUNEVILLE, an open city of Lorraine, department of the Meuse, containing 12,778 inhabitants. A treaty between Austria and the French republic, was concluded here in Feb. 1801.

LUTHER, Martin, was born Nov. 10, 1483, at Isleben, in Lower Saxony. In 1508, he became lecturer in philosophy at Wittemberg, and, while thus employed, received orders from his superiors to go to Rome, where he had ample opportunity of observing the corruptions of popery. In 1517 pope Leo X published indulgences to enable him to complete the building of St. Peters, which measure proved the cause of an incurable breach in the Roman church. Tetzel, the Dominican, who had the sale of these pardons in Germany, behaved so scandalously, that Luther published a thesis in which he denied the validity of papal indulgences. Tetzel, who was then at Frankfort, caused Luther's thesis to be burnt, and published another in answer to it, which roused the indignation of the students of Wittemberg to such a degree, that they burned his thesis in return. Luther, in the midst of these proceedings, wrote to the pope in terms of respect, and though he did not retract his positions, he expressed his readiness to submit to authority. In the meantime, the contention became fiercer between the champions for indulgences, and their opponents. The pope aggravated the matter by citing Luther to appear at Rome; but the latter wisely declined putting himself in a place where destruction was certain. He had now secured the protection of the elector of Saxony, who, instead of giving him up, demanded that the cause should be heard in Germany. With this the pope complied, and Cajetan was sent to Augsburg, whither Luther repaired; but after two conferences, he left the place, from an apprehension of a design upon his life. In 1519 was held a conference at Leipsic, between Luther and Eck, professor of divinity at Ingolstadt, which ended without bringing the parties nearer to each other.

The pope, on his side, became exasperated, and issued his bull of excommunication against the reformer, who caused it to be publicly burnt in the presence of the whole university of Wittemberg. On his way home from the diet of Worms, in 1521, he was carried off by a party of horsemen to one of the castles belonging to his friend, the elector, who adopted this method to secure him from his enemies. In this Patmos, as he called it, Luther remained ten months, and then returned to Wittemberg, where he published a sharp reply to Henry VIII, who had written a book against him, on the seven sacraments. In 1529 the emperor assembled a diet at Spire, to check the progress of the new opinions; and here it was that the

name of *Protestants* first arose, from the *protest* made by the electoral princes who were in favor of the Reformation, against the rigorous measures which were proposed in this assembly. In 1534, Luther's translation of the whole bible was published; and the same year he printed a book against the service of the mass. At length, worn out, more by labor than age, this illustrious man died at his native place, February 18, 1546, and his remains were solemnly interred in the cathedral of Wittemberg.

LUTZEN, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the government of Merseburg, the neighborhood of which is famous for two great battles, one in 1632, in which the Austrians were defeated by Gustavus of Sweden, who was himself killed in the action; and the other in 1813, when the French, under Bonaparte, defeated the combined forces of Prussia and Russia.

LUXEMBURG, a province of the Netherlands, containing 293,555 inhabitants. Its capital of the same name, was besieged, in 1794, by the victorious armies of France, and capitulated on the 17th of June, 1795.

LYCURGUS, a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta, the son of king Eunomus, and brother to Polydectes, flourished in the latter half of the 9th century B. C. He travelled with the spirit of a philosopher, and visited Asia and Egypt without suffering himself to be corrupted by the licentiousness and luxury which prevailed there. The confusion which followed his departure from Sparta, having made his presence necessary, he returned home at the earnest solicitations of his countrymen. The disorders which reigned at Sparta induced him to reform the government. Lycurgus found no difficulty in reforming the abuses of the state, and all were equally anxious in promoting a revolution which had received the sanction of heaven. This happened 884 years before the Christian era. Lycurgus first established a senate, which was composed of 28 senators, whose authority was designed to preserve the tranquillity of the state, and maintain a due and just equilibrium between the kings and the people, by watching over the encroachments of the former, and checking the seditious convulsions of the latter. All distinctions of rank were destroyed, and by making an equal and impartial division of the land among the members of the commonwealth, Lycurgus banished luxury, and encouraged the useful arts. The use of money, either of gold or silver, was totally forbidden, and the introduction of heavy brass and iron coin, brought no temptations to the dishonest, and left every

individual in possession of his effects without any fear of robbery or violence. All the citizens dined in common, and no one had greater claims to indulgence and luxury than another. The intercourse of Sparta with other nations was forbidden, and few were permitted to travel. The youths were intrusted to the public master, as soon as they had attained their seventh year, and their education was left to the wisdom of the laws. They were taught early to think, to answer in a laconic manner, to attempt to excel in repartee. They were encouraged to steal, and theft was only punished for being discovered. Thus we are told that a youth who carried off a fox beneath his cloak, permitted the animal to gnaw into his vitals, rather than disclose his theft by dropping the prize. These laws gave rise to a race of men distinguished for their intrepidity, fortitude and independence.

After promulgating his code, Lycurgus retired from Sparta to Delphi, or according to others, to Crete; and, before his departure, he bound all the citizens of Lacedæmon by a solemn oath, that neither they nor their posterity would alter, violate, or abolish the laws which he had established, before his return. He soon after died, and ordered his ashes to be thrown into the sea, fearful lest, if they were carried to Sparta, the citizens would consider themselves freed from the oath which they had taken, and empowered to make a revolution. The wisdom and the good effect of the laws of Lycurgus have been fully demonstrated at Sparta, where, for 400 years they remained in full force, but the legislator has been censured as cruel and impolitic. Lycurgus has been compared with Solon, the celebrated legislator of Athens, and it has been judiciously observed, that the former gave his citizens morals conformable to the laws which he had established, and that the latter had given the Athenians laws which coincided with their customs and manners. The office of Lycurgus demanded resolution, and he showed himself inexorable and severe. In Solon, artifice was requisite, and he showed himself mild and even indulgent. The moderation of Lycurgus is highly commendable, particularly when we recollect that he treated with the greatest humanity and confidence Alcander, a youth who had put out one of his eyes in a seditious tumult. The laws of Lycurgus were abrogated by Philopœmen, B. C. 188, but only for a little time, as they were soon after reestablished by the Romans.

LYDIA, anciently Mæonia, a celebrated kingdom of Asia Minor, whose boundaries were

different at different times. It received the name of Lydia from Lydus, one of its kings. It was governed by monarchs, who, after the fabulous ages, reigned 249 years, in the following order: Ardysus began to reign 797 B. C.; Alyattes, 761; Meles, 747; Caudaules, 735; Gyges, 718; Ardysus II, 680; Sadyattes, 631; Alyattes II, 619, and Cræsus 562, who was conquered by Cyrus B. C. 548, when the kingdom became a province of the Persian empire. Three different races reigned in Lydia, the Atyadæ, the Heraclidæ, and the Mermnadæ. The history of the first is obscure and fabulous; the Heraclidæ began to reign about the time of the Trojan war, and the crown remained in their family for about 500 years, and was always transmitted from father to son. Caudaules was the last of the Heraclidæ; and Gyges the first and Cræsus the last of the Mermnadæ. The Lydians were great warriors in the reign of the Mermnadæ. They invented the art of coining gold and silver, and were the first who exhibited public sports, &c. Lydia remained a part of the eastern Roman empire until 1326, when it was conquered by the Turks.

LYMAN, Phinehas, major-general, born at Durham, about 1716, graduated at Yale college in 1738. He was afterwards a tutor in this institution, studied law, and practised it with great success. After serving as a member of the assembly of Connecticut, he was elected to the council, and, in 1755, appointed major-general and commander-in-chief of the Connecticut forces. In the battle of lake George the command devolved upon him, and he also commanded the American forces in the expedition to Havannah. After spending some years in England, he returned to America, and, in 1775, embarked for the Mississippi, followed by his family. He died in West Florida, 1778.

LYNCH, Thomas, Jr., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in South Carolina, Aug. 5, 1749, and educated in England. In 1775 he joined the revolutionary army, but a severe sickness compelled him to relinquish his plan of serving his country in the field. He was elected to congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence, but his health failing, he was advised to go to St. Eustatia, and embarked at the close of the year 1779, after which date the vessel was not heard of.

LYONS, a large city in the south-east of France, containing 135,723 inhabitants. This city sustained a siege against the Jacobins for several months in 1793, and after its surrender the principal inhabitants were massacred by the

terrorists under Collot d'Herbois. In the spring of 1814, several severe actions took place in the neighborhood, between the French and Austrians; on the return of Napoleon from Elba, in March, 1815, he was received here with acclamation.

LYSANDER, a celebrated general of Sparta, in the last years of the Peloponnesian war. He drew Ephesus from the interest of Athens, and gained the friendship of Cyrus the Younger. He gave battle to the Athenian fleet, consisting of 120 ships, at Ægos Potamos, and destroyed it all, excepting three ships, with which the enemy's general fled to Evagoras, king of Cyprus. In this celebrated battle, which happened 405 years B. C., the Athenians lost 3,000 men, and with them their empire and influence among the neighboring states. Lysander well knew how to take advantage of his victory, and the following year Athens, worn out by a long war of 27 years, and discouraged by its misfortunes, gave itself up to the power of the enemy, and consented to destroy the Piræus, to give up all its ships, except twelve, to recall all those who had been banished, and, in short, to submit in every thing, to the power of Lacedæmon. Besides these humiliating conditions, the government of Athens was totally changed, and thirty tyrants were set over it by Lysander. This glorious success, and the honor of having put an end to the Peloponnesian war, increased the pride of Lysander. He had already begun to pave his way to universal power, by establishing aristocracy in the Grecian cities of Asia, and now he attempted to make the crown of Sparta elective. The sudden declaration of war against the Thebans saved him from the accusations of his adversaries, and he was sent, together with Pausanias, against the enemy. He was defeated and killed, 394 years B. C., in the Bœotian war.

LYSIMACHUS, a son of Agathocles, who was among the generals of Alexander. He sided with Cassander and Seleucus against Antigonus and Demetrius, and fought with them at the celebrated battle of Ipsus. He afterwards seized Macedonia, after expelling Pyrrhus from the throne, B. C. 286, but his cruelty rendered him odious, and the murder of his son Agathocles so offended his subjects, that the most opulent and powerful revolted from him and abandoned the kingdom. He pursued them to Asia, and declared war against Seleucus, who had given them a kind reception. He was killed in a bloody battle, 281 years B. C. in the 80th year of his age.

M.

MACARTNEY, George, earl, celebrated in diplomatic history, principally for his embassy to China in 1792. He died in 1806.

MACASSAR, formerly a large city of Celebes, with a fine harbor. On its site now stands the little village of Vlaardingen with 1,000 inhabitants. The natives in the vicinity are, in general, faithful, and hospitable; their number is about 10,000.

MACBETH, an usurper and tyrant, who filled the Scottish throne during a part of the 11th century. He murdered his kinsman, Duncan, to clear the path to royalty. He also put to death M'Gill and Banquo, the most powerful men in his dominions. Macduff becoming the object of his suspicions, escaped into England, but the inhuman tyrant wreaked his vengeance on his wife and children, whom he caused to be butchered. Macduff and Malcolm, son of Duncan, having obtained assistance from the English, entered into Scotland, and forced Macbeth to retreat into the Highlands, where he was soon afterwards slain in battle by Macduff. Shakspeare's Macbeth is one of the most powerfully drawn characters of his tragedies.

MACHIAVELLI, Nicholas, a celebrated writer, born of a noble family of Florence, in 1469. His first efforts produced a comedy called *Mandragora*, which proved so popular, on account of its satire, at Florence, that Leo X sent for the actors to exhibit it to a Roman audience. Machiavelli acquired, however, greater fame by his political writings. By the influence of the Medicis, and as a recompense for the suffering he had endured on the rack on suspicion of a conspiracy with the Soderini against Julius, afterwards Clement VII, he was made Secretary and Historiographer to the republic of Florence. He died in 1527, of a medicine which he had taken by way of prevention.

MACCABEES. (See *Hebrews*.)

MACEDONIA, now Makdonia, or Filiba Vilajeti, an ancient kingdom of Europe, founded by Caranus and Perdiccas, B. C. 800. It first became powerful under Philip and his son Alexander the Great, the last of whom gave it new splendor, subdued the neighboring states, destroyed the liberties of Greece, 338, and conquered the Persian empire. Macedonia continued in the family of Alexander, or of his generals, until 168 B. C.; when by the defeat of Perseus it became a Roman province; it continued to belong to the Eastern empire until 1393, when the Turks under Bajazet IV invaded

the country, which was finally conquered by them in 1429. The present inhabitants are a hardy race. Their country is rich, well-wooded and mountainous. Population, about 700,000; square miles, 15,250.

MACKEAN, Thomas, was born March 19, 1734, in the county of Chester, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in 1757. For seventeen successive years he was elected a member of the assembly. He was sent to the congress held at New York in 1765, took an active part in the revolutionary proceedings, and served in arms in New Jersey, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1777 he was chosen chief-justice of Pennsylvania, and was afterwards elected governor of the state. He died June 24, 1817, in his 84th year.

MACPHERSON, James, a Scottish writer, was born in 1738. His fame rests upon his translation from the Gaelic of the poems of Ossian, the authenticity of which has been denied by many writers, but was finally partially allowed after a severe literary investigation. The question gave rise to warm dispute between Macpherson and Dr. Johnson. Macpherson died in 1796.

MADAGASCAR, a large island of Africa, 900 miles long, and from 120 to 300 broad. Pop. 3,000,000. It is extremely fertile. It was first visited by the Portuguese in the beginning of the 16th century. It is situated in the Indian Ocean, near the southern part of Africa, from which it is separated by the Mozambique channel. Madagascar yields in abundance wheat, rice, sugar, grapes, honey, and excellent fruits. Almost all the European animals are found here in abundance. The forests are composed of a prodigious variety of trees, and furnish vast quantities of ornamental wood. Among the gums of the woods, is the valuable gum elastic. The islanders are warmly attached to liberty, but licentious and indolent. The island is divided among many petty kings or chiefs. The religion is Mohammedan, mingled with idolatry and Judaism. The climate is very hot, but the air is, in most parts of the country, healthful. The French have several times attempted to form settlements, but in general unsuccessfully.

MADEIRA, an island off the western coast of Africa, belongs to Portugal. Pop. 100,000. It is situated between the straits of Gibraltar and the Canaries, is 15 leagues long; 60 in circumference. It was discovered by Zarco, a Portuguese, in 1419. It is celebrated for its ex-

cellent wines, the best of which is known under the name of London *particular*. Its other productions are sugar, grain, fruits, and cattle. Funchal is the capital.

MÆCENAS, Caius Cilnius, the intimate friend of Augustus, and so great a patron of men of letters, that his name is proverbially used to characterize persons of the same disposition. According to Horace, he was descended from the kings of Etruria. Augustus, one day, being on the tribunal, passing sentence of death on several persons, Mæcenas sent him a paper, with this inscription, "Come down, butcher!" which struck the emperor so forcibly that he immediately descended from his seat. Mæcenas was the patron of Virgil and Horace, who immortalized him in their works. He distinguished himself also in the field, particularly at the battles of Modena and Philippi. When Augustus and Agrippa went to Sicily, Mæcenas assumed the administration of the government, though he was not ambitious of power. He died 8 years B. C. In private life his character was stained by a devotion to sensual pleasures.

MAGHELHAENS, or MAGELLAN, Fernando de, a Portuguese navigator, who, having served under Albuquerque, obtained the command of a fleet from the emperor Charles V, and discovered the straits at the extremity of South America, which bear his name. He took possession of the Philippine islands, where he was slain in a skirmish with the natives in 1521.

MAGNA CHARTA (the Great Charter), the charter extorted from king John by the English barons at Runnemede, June 15, 1215, which laid the foundation of the public rights of the people of England.

MAHMOUD I, emperor of the Turks, raised from the dungeon to the throne in 1731; concluded the peace of Belgrade in 1739, by which he kept Belgrade, Servia, and Wallachia, and obtained Azof.

MAHMOUD II, present emperor of the Turks, began his reign in 1808. His reign has been a good deal disturbed. His introduction of the European dress and discipline among his troops is said to be a fatal innovation.

MAHOMET, or, according to the orthography and pronunciation of the orientals, Mohammed (the *Glorified*) surnamed Aboul Cassem, the founder of the Arabic empire, and of the religion to which he gave his name, was born at Mecca, the 10th of November, 570, A. D., according to the most probable opinion. He was of the tribe of the Korashites, the no-

blest and the most powerful of the country. He lost his father before he was two years old, and his mother before he was eight, but their affectionate attention was supplied by the care of his uncle, Abu Taleb, a merchant. In the family of this friendly protector, he was employed to travel with his camels between Mecca and Syria, till his 25th year, when he entered into the service of Cadiga, a rich widow, whom, though 12 years older than himself, he married three years after. Thus suddenly raised to affluence and consequence above his countrymen, he formed the secret plan of obtaining for himself the sovereign power, and judging there was no way so likely to gain his end as by effecting a change in the religion of his countrymen, he adopted that as his instrument.

He now spent much of his time alone in a cave near Mecca, employed as he gave out, in meditation and prayer, though it is said that in reality he called to his aid a Persian Jew, well versed in the history and laws of his sect, and two Christians, one of the Jacobite, and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men he framed his *Koran*, or the book which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of forty he publicly assumed the prophetic character, calling himself the Apostle of God. His disciples were at first very few, consisting only of his wife, nephew, and servant, but in the course of three years he had greatly increased the number of his followers. On these he imposed tales but too well adapted to deceive ignorant and superstitious minds. He pretended to have passed into the highest heavens in one night, on the back of a beautiful ass called Al Borak, and accompanied by the angel Gabriel: that he there had an interview with Adam, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus Christ, who acknowledged his superiority, which was confirmed to him by the Deity himself. This romance staggered even some of his best friends, and a powerful party being formed against him, he was forced to quit Mecca, and to seek refuge in Medina. This expulsion dates the foundation of his empire, and of his religion. The Mohammedans adopt it as their chronological era, calling it the *Hegira*, being the 16th day of July, A. D. 622.

Mahomet had still a number of disciples, upon whom he inculcated the principle, that they were not to dispute for their religion by words, but by the sword. No doctrine could possibly be better suited to a lawless and wandering people; it was soon carried into practice,

and the Jewish Arabs were the first to experience its effects. Upon them Mahomet committed the most shocking cruelties, numbers were put to death, others were sold for slaves, and their goods distributed among the soldiers.

A faith, thus propagated, could not but succeed in a country like Arabia. His adherents were not only rewarded by plunder here, but had held out to them a felicity of the most sensual kind hereafter. In 627 Mahomet made a treaty with the inhabitants of Mecca, which within two years he violated, and captured the place. Having made himself master of Arabia, he extended his conquests into Syria, where he took several cities, and laid some of the princes under tribute. His career was stopped only by his death, which was supposed to be occasioned by poison, administered to him by a Jewess, and sprinkled on a shoulder of mutton, of which the prophet partook with a high relish. When the woman was examined, she declared that she had perpetrated the deed, on purpose to try whether he was a true prophet; an answer somewhat remarkable, as the innoxiousness of poison was one of the privileges promised by our Lord to his disciples. The poison is said to have taken effect three years after it had been administered. When he found himself dying, Mahomet caused himself to be supported to the mosque, where he celebrated the praise of God, demanded pardon for his sins, and then, mounting his throne, said: "If any one complaineth that I have stricken him unjustly—lo! here is my back, let him return the blows. If I have injured the reputation of any one, let him treat me in the same manner. If I have taken money from any one, I am here ready to restore it." His last words were, "Lord, pardon me; and place me among those whom thou hast raised to grace and favor." He died the 8th of June, A. D. 632, having lived 63 years.

He was of small stature, and of a sanguine temperament: he had a large head, regular and decided features; his eyes were large, black, and full of fire; his forehead was large, his nose aquiline, his cheeks full, and his mouth large. His teeth were white, but set a little apart from each other, and between his eye-brows was a vein which swelled when he was in anger. Notwithstanding his corpulency, his gait was easy and graceful. After the death of Cadiga, he had several wives and concubines, by whom he had many children, but left only one daughter named Fatima, who married his successor Ali, having lived to see his doctrines and his power extended over Arabia, Syria, and Persia.

MAHOMET I, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Bajazet I, and succeeded his brother Moses, in 1413. He reestablished the glory of the Ottoman empire, which had been ravaged by Tamerlane, and fixed the seat of government at Constantinople.

MAHOMET IV was born in 1642, and became emperor in 1649, after the tragical death of his father, Ibrahim I. He marched in person against Poland, and having taken several places, made peace with that country on condition of receiving an annual tribute. Sobieski, however, defeated him near Choczim, and obtained so many other advantages, that a peace favorable to Poland, was concluded in 1676. The Janissaries, attributing this and other misfortunes, to the indolence of the sultan, deposed him in 1687, and sent him to prison where he died in 1691.

MAHRATTAS, a powerful nation of mountaineers in India, who have maintained a series of wars with the British and native powers. Their capital, Poona, was taken in 1817. The possessions of the Mahrattas formerly extended from the coast of Malabar to that of Orissa, in the Ghaut mountains, but have been much narrowed.

MAINE, one of the United States, bounded N. W. and N. by Lower Canada; E. by New Brunswick; S. E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by New Hampshire. The population, in 1830, was 399,462. The Penobscot is the principal river; and the Kennebec, a noble river, waters a large extent of fertile country. The commerce of Maine is greatly facilitated by uncommon natural advantages. The principal article of export, however, is timber, as a large portion of Maine is uncultivated, and covered with forests. Portland, now a city, is the largest place in Maine. The next in importance are Bangor, Thomaston, Bath, Hallowell, Brunswick, and Eastport. At Brunswick, there is a flourishing institution, called Bowdoin college, which has a medical school connected with it. There is a Baptist college at Waterville, and at Bangor there is a literary and theological seminary, supported by the Congregationalists. The first European settlers in Maine were the English, who established themselves at York in 1630. Until 1820, Maine formed a part of Massachusetts, under the title of the district of Maine, but at the above-mentioned period it was erected into an independent state.

MAINTENON, Frances d'Aubigné, Marchioness de, grand daughter of Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, was born in 1635, in the prison of

Niort, where her father was confined. On his death, Frances was sent to France, being patronised by her paternal aunt, Madame de Villette. From her, however, she was removed by an order of court, lest she should be brought up a Protestant. In 1651 she married the celebrated Scarron, from whom she learned the Latin, Spanish, and Italian languages. On his death, being in straitened circumstances, she accepted a pension from the queen, which was renewed to her after the death of that princess, through the favor of Madame de Montespan; and undertook the education of Louis's children by that lady.

In this situation she acquired the esteem of the king, who in 1674 purchased for her the estate of Maintenon, which name she assumed. In 1685, the king, over whom she had a complete ascendancy, made her his wife; but the marriage was never publicly avowed. She has been accused of moving him to revoke the edict of Nantes; but this is improbable, as it is certain she exerted all her influence in behalf of the suffering Protestants.

Her better actions deserve, beyond all doubt, much of the notice which has been given to the meaner part of her story. She exhibited all the characteristics of a woman striving to be great beyond the sphere of her sex, and the usual inconsistencies of famous women were very conspicuous in her: yet many of her acts were undoubtedly great. The royal institution of St. Louis, for the young and indigent female nobility, was founded by Madame de Maintenon, and liberally endowed by the king. This was afterwards called the Society of St. Cyr, and was distinguished by many excellent regulations. To her influence has been attributed the settlement of that peace so salutary to the French affairs, after the destructive effects of the seven years' war, carried against all the ambitious designs and mortified impatience of the French generals. For a considerable time she lived on terms of intimacy with Fenelon, and on his recommendation patronised Madame Guon; but afterwards she joined the persecutors of that excellent man. On the death of Louis she retired to St. Cyr, where she died in 1718.

MALACCA, a country of India beyond the Ganges, consisting of a peninsula, 170 miles long, and 120 broad. It abounds in forests, and contains many fruit trees, which render it very valuable.

MALESHERBES, Christian William Lamignon, an eminent French counsellor, was

born at Paris in 1721. In 1775 he was made minister of state for the interior. Under his administration numerous abuses were removed; but the year following he resigned, and travelled into different countries, in a plain attire, and under an assumed name. Of the revolution, he conceived a hope that it would be productive of good; yet he voluntarily pleaded the cause of Louis XVI, and defended him with all the ardor of conscious rectitude. He was condemned to death, with his daughter and granddaughter, by the revolutionary tribunal, April 22, 1793.

MALPLAQUET, Battle of. This memorable battle was fought on the 11th of September, 1709. Of the allied troops, altogether amounting to almost 120,000 men, two armies had been formed: one commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, and the other by Prince Eugene, of Savoy. They were found to consist of 165 battalions and 270 squadrons. The French troops were, for the most part, new-raised men, ill clothed, and ill mounted, but in great numbers. To reinforce their army in Flanders, they had drawn 15,000 men from Germany; these, and others from the Moselle, &c.; made their troops amount to 150 battalions and 300 squadrons. Marshal Villars was commander-in-chief; Marshal Boufflers had been sent to assist him at the battle, but without encroaching upon his authority.

The manner in which the French were posted may be thus described. Their right wing was covered by the wood of Taisniere on one side, and by that of Jansart on the other. The latter had behind it thick hedges, with three ditches and artificial entrenchments one behind another; the access also was difficult, because of a marshy ground which lay before them. Against this wing the Dutch infantry were to make their attack. Their centre took up all the open space between the wood of Jansart and that of Sart. A hamlet towards the middle covered the depth of this centre, which was also defended by a line extending from one wood to the other. Their left wing was posted, partly in the wood of Sart and partly behind, in the plain; the wood served as a natural covert, besides which they had felled trees, and raised banks of earth and fascines, fortified with cannon. In the lines of their centre were openings, to let their cavalry advance. Their artillery was posted on advantageous eminences, and they had nothing in their camp to encumber them.

The signal for the attack was given, by the

discharge of 50 pieces of cannon. Prince Eugene then advanced with his right, to penetrate into the wood of Sart. In the charges of this wing, General Shulemburg, the Duke of Argyle, and other generals, led on 86 battalions, and Count Loweem 22 other battalions, to attack the intrenchments in the woods of Sart and Taisniere. General Withers also, with 19 battalions, attacked the enemy in another intrenchment beyond the woods of Taisniere and in Great Blagniere. The design in both succeeded: the fight, however, was long and obstinate, the enemy defending themselves with equal vigor. The allies were repulsed more than once, but notwithstanding the barricadoes of felled trees and other impediments, the action wavering almost two hours, they saw themselves at last masters of the wood, and had penetrated so far that they could see the hind part of the intrenchments of the enemy's centre.

The attack of the left wing did not begin till half an hour after that of the right, but it lasted longer, and was much more bloody. Thirty battalions, sustained by 15 others, Prussians, Hanoverians, or Hessians, engaged with above 70. These thirty battalions were commanded by Prince Friso of Nassau, general of the foot, and by Baron Fagel. Following his example, the troops of his attack advanced as far as the third intrenchment. But these they could not force, as the enemy were well seconded by fresh battalions drawn from their centre. The assailants were even driven back to their own post. Nevertheless the prince led on his troops a second time, to attack those intrenchments which he had once gained and lost again. They recovered the two first, but the third still remained impregnable. When the enemy's left retired, the Duke directed the Earl of Orkney, with 15 battalions, to attack and post himself in the intrenchments in the plain between the woods of Sart and Jansart. This was executed, and gave the horse an opportunity to enter them, and advance into the plain. The first squadrons, led by the Prince of Hesse and the Prince D'Auvergne, were put into disorder by the household troops, but rallied, under the fire of those battalions. Advantages and disadvantages succeeded alternately six times, till the Prince of Hesse turning to the left, fell upon the rear of the infantry that had been engaged with the Prince of Nassau. This was the decisive stroke. On the sight of the diversion made by the Prince of Hesse, the Dutch battalions recovered new strength, broke through the third and last intrenchment, and drove all opposition before

them. In general, the French made their retreat in good order; but three regiments of Danish cavalry made a terrible slaughter among several battalions of their right that had been surrounded. The allies pursued as far as the village of Quievrain; the enemy lost 16 of their cannon, 20 colors, 26 standards, and left other indisputable marks of victory, including a number of prisoners. Many were taken next morning in Bavay and the neighboring places, weariness or their wounds not permitting them to follow their army.

MALTA, anciently Melita, and formerly dependent on Sicily, is 7 leagues long and 4 broad, with a population of 80,000 inhabitants. *Gozo* and *Comino* are two small islands in its vicinity. Its capital, La Valette, is one of the strongest places in the world, and has a valuable harbor of great importance in the commerce of the Archipelago and the Levant. The island formerly belonged to the order of Malta, or knights of St. John, whose head was a grand master, the sovereign of this little state. The French gained possession of it in 1798, but the English took it in 1800. The soil of this island, which is rock covered with a light bed of earth, produces all sorts of vegetables, excellent fruits, the oranges, in particular, being famous, silk, sugar, and cotton. The climate is mild and the air uncommonly salubrious. The Maltese are sober, fine seamen, and devoted to commerce.

MAMALUKES, MAMLOUKS, or MAMELUKES, from the Arabic *Memalik*, a slave, a body of cavalry, formed in Egypt 1214, from Georgian and Circassian slaves, chosen for their beauty and strength; from 1254 they governed that country for 263 years, and expelled the Christians from Palestine in 1291. They remained a military body in Egypt, till the year 1810, but their chiefs were treacherously destroyed by Mohammed Ali in 1811. They were mounted on superb Turkish horses, which although spirited and full of fire, were docile, and obedient to the word and bit. The prevailing color of this breed is gray, and the unfailing tenderness with which the horses of the Turks are treated, is repaid by astonishing fidelity on the part of these fine animals. The horses of the Mamelukes were splendidly caparisoned, and their studded trappings and rich bits rang in their gallop. The saddles had high pummels and cruppers, and the huge, shovel stirrups were occasionally gilded and curiously ornamented. The riders wore full turbans, light jackets, loose short sleeves, and flowing trowsers. Their arms were an *ataghan* or sabre of

Damascus steel, which is so finely tempered that a blade composed of it breaks in the hand of an unskilful swordsman. The Mamelukes were skilled in the use of these sabres and never gave slight wounds. Besides the ataghan, the Mameluke had a carbine slung at his back, and a brace of pistols at his saddle-bow.

At the famous battle of the pyramids, the Mamelukes were almost annihilated by the French infantry under Bonaparte. The impenetrable squares of the French regiments received them with a most galling fire. The horses reared and plunged, and the riders fell by hundreds. In the very agony of death, while expiring upon the ground, some of the dismounted Moslem dragged themselves to the feet of the French troops, and cut at their legs with their long crooked sabres. Some backed their chargers upon the infantry, and caused them to strike the soldiers with their heels. But their rout was complete. Many perished in the Nile, and but a remnant escaped to Upper Egypt. Although individually the finest cavalry in the world, they were incapable of acting in concert.

MANCO CAPAC, the fictitious founder of the Peruvian monarchy, a deity, who appeared to the Peruvians, and taught them the arts of civilized life.

MANLIUS, Marcus Capitolinus, a celebrated Roman consul and commander; who, when Rome was taken by the Gauls, retired into the capitol and preserved it from a sudden attack made upon it in the night. The dogs which were kept in the capitol made no noise; but the geese, by their cry, awoke Manlius, who had just time to repel the enemy. Geese from that period were always held sacred among the Romans, and Manlius was honored with the surname of Capitolinus. He afterwards endeavored to subvert the liberties of his country, and was thrown down the Tarpeian rock, 383 B. C.

MANLIUS, Titus Torquatus, a famous Roman, who displayed great courage in his youth as military tribune. In the war against the Gauls he accepted a challenge given by one of the enemy; and having slain him, took his collar from his neck, on which account he assumed the name of Torquatus. He was the first Roman advanced to the dictatorship without being previously a consul. But he tarnished his glory by putting his son to death, for defeating the enemy without having received orders to attack them. This gave great disgust to the Romans; and on account of his severity in his government, all edicts of extreme rigor were

called Manliana Edicta. He flourished B. C. 340.

MANTINEA, a village of Greece, where, in 363 B. C. a battle was fought between the Thebans and Lacedemonians, in which Epaminondas was killed.

MARAT, Jean Paul. The name of this monster revives the recollection of the worst atrocities of the French revolution. He wrote strongly in favor of the worst of parties, and was a member of the convention. Marat, who belonged to the Mountain party, and was deeply implicated in their sanguinary proceedings, was assassinated by Charlotte Corday, in 1793.

MARATHON, a village of Greece, 15 miles N. E. of Athens. It is famous for the battle fought in its plains in 490 B. C., in which Miltiades, with a small Grecian force, totally defeated the numerous army sent by Darius, king of Persia, to conquer Greece.

MARENGO, a village in the Sardinian duchy of Montferrat, celebrated for the victory of Bonaparte over the Austrians in 1800. Some details of this most severe conflict, which, perhaps beyond all others, established the military character of Bonaparte, then consul, are well entitled to a place in a compendium of history. The French head-quarters were removed to Voghera, which the army passed through on its way to Tortona, and took up a position round Tortona to blockade it by divisions; the advance-guard quietly went round the town, and passed without any thing remarkable having taken place. If the Austrian commander was doubtful as to what line of conduct he ought to pursue, this was his time to determine; the possession of Genoa gave him choice either to fight, or shut himself up in the garrison he held; and he should not have forgotten that so long as he held Genoa, his army had a retreat from the port, and to have kept the communication open with that city should have been his chief concern. The French fought for Genoa from a knowledge of its value, and Bonaparte hastened to derive advantage from the neglect of the Austrians; he ordered the banks of the Po opposite Valenza to be guarded, lest they should escape that way; and the passess between Piedmont and Genoa to be gained. Massena and Suchet were rapidly advancing to annoy the rear of the Austrians, and the consul in his letter to the inferior consuls, does not seem ignorant of the movements in his favor by the army of Italy.—The French army understood that Melas had evacuated Turin, and was advancing to meet them with 60,000 men.

General Gardanne retired to take post at Marengo, on the plain of which his great body of cavalry would be of much service.—The consul Bonaparte skirted Marengo, and was seen examining the ground with attention, by turns meditating and giving orders.

The army passed that night at St. Julian's, at the entrance of the plain of Marengo: on the morning of the 14th June, some discharges of cannon roused them from their repose; all was soon in readiness. Gardanne was attacked at seven o'clock; the enemy showed much vigor of preparation; a few weak points were touched on, but his intentions were unknown till late in the morning. Berthier was first in the field, and wounded soldiers arriving, owned that the Austrians were in force. General Victor's division was drawn up in order of battle. General Lannes' division formed the right wing. The French army was in two lines, and the cavalry supported its wings.—The consul Bonaparte, about 11 o'clock hastened to the field of battle. General Desaix was ordered to support Victor. The Austrians were careful of their position near the bridge, on the Bormida; but the principal point of action was at St. Stefano, from hence they could cut off the retreat of the French, and they gave their attention to this point. The division under Victor began to give way, and many corps of cavalry and infantry were drove back. The firing came nearer, and a sudden and dreadful discharge was heard on the Bormida; the French were soon after seen retreating, carrying the wounded on their shoulders, and the Austrians gained upon them. Bonaparte advanced, and urged all he met with; his presence encouraged them; his own guards no longer continued about his person, but near him shared in the battle. The grenadiers of the consular guard advanced against the enemy: although they were only about 500 men, they still advanced, and forced every thing in their passage; they were three times charged by the enemies' cavalry; they surrounded their colors and wounded, and having exhausted all their ammunition, they then slowly fell back, and joined the rear guard.

The army fought retreating in all directions; the Austrians turned the right wing, the garrison of Tortona made a sortie, and the French were thus surrounded. The consul, in the centre, encouraged the gallant corps that defended the defile which crossed the road, shut up on one side by a wood, and on the other by some thick vineyards of lofty growth; the village of Marengo was on the left. Of the French artil-

lery, the few that remained had but little ammunition left. Thirty pieces of cannon, well served by the enemy, cut up the French. In the midst of this slaughter, the consul appeared to brave death. The ground was ploughed up by the enemies' shot, even between the legs of his horse; but undaunted, and with the greatest coolness, he gave his orders as events required: he was urged to retire, but discovered no change. Marengo seemed the prize for which both parties contended. Gardanne flanked the corps going to attack it; the Austrians for a moment gave way, but being reinforced, marched on. General Kellerman, the younger, supported the left; a regiment of dragoons routed a column of Austrian cavalry, but was charged by superior numbers, and was giving way, when two more columns advanced to his assistance, and took 100 prisoners.

The consul being informed that the reserve of General Desaix was not yet arrived, hastened to the division of General Lannes to slacken its retreat: he tells them it was his practice to sleep on the field of battle. The enemy, however, advanced; the retreat was absolutely necessary, which took place in good order, though eighty pieces of cannon were playing on them: this did not annoy the firmness of the French, they manœuvred as though they were on a parade. At four o'clock in the afternoon, not more than 6000 infantry stood to their colors, and six pieces of cannon only could be made use of; one-third of the army was unable to combat, and more than another third was occupied in removing the sick and wounded, owing to the want of carriages.

Every circumstance was eminently discouraging to the French army, but their fortitude and courage changed their situation in the course of two hours afterwards. The divisions of Mounier and Desaix showed themselves; they arrived on a gallop, after a forced march of ten leagues, anxious to avenge their fallen comrades. The crowd of dead and wounded might well have damped their ardor, but one opinion only reigned among them, and they rushed on to glory. General Melas, being ignorant of what passed in the French line, and also ignorant of the reinforcements that had timely arrived to their succor, changed that disposition which had given him success, and which it was his interest as well as duty to have followed up. He extended his wings, thinking, by this manœuvre, to have cut the enemy off, but it only brought on his own disaster. Bonaparte, whom nothing escaped, seized on this favor-

able opportunity, and altered his plan accordingly.

When Desaix reached the heights, the consul, the generals, and the staff went through the ranks inspiring confidence. This took up near an hour, while the Austrian artillery was bearing upon their ranks, and many were thus killed without moving, except to cover their comrades' dead bodies. The signal for charging was at length heard. Desaix, at the head of a light battalion, threw himself upon the Austrians, and charged with the bayonet: all the French were in motion at once, in two lines, their fire carried every thing before it; the enemy were in every position overthrown. The French line now presented a formidable front; as quick as the cannon was brought up, they made dreadful havoc among the affrighted Austrians; they fell back, and their cavalry charged with fury; a powder wagon blew up, and their alarm increased; in fact, all gave way and fled. The French cavalry rushed into the plain, and advanced towards the enemy. Desaix trampled on all obstacles which opposed him. Victor carried Marengo, and flew towards the Bormida. The centre, under Murat advanced into the plain; he much annoyed the Austrian centre, and kept a great body of cavalry in check. Desaix cut off the left wing of the Austrians completely, and in the moment of his victory received a mortal wound. General Kellerman made 6000 prisoners, with two generals and officers of the staff. Night coming on, the Austrians were all in disorder; all crowded together near the centre, and many were thrown into the river, off the bridge; their artillery intercepted their retreat. The third line of Austrian cavalry, wishing to save the infantry, came up; a ditch separated the combatants; the French crossed it, and immediately surrounded the two first platoons. The Austrians were thrown into disorder; the pursuit continued, and they made a great many prisoners; the Austrian rear guard was cut to pieces. Night setting in, and the extreme fatigue of the horses, made Murat determine not to expose his troops more after so successful a day's work. The armies had been fourteen hours within musket-shot of each other, and wanted rest. Victory waved on each side four times during the day, and sixty pieces of cannon were alternately won and lost. When the battle ended, the French had taken 12 standards, 26 pieces of cannon, and 7000 prisoners. The Austrians lost seven generals, 400 officers, and 8000 men killed or wounded. The French

lost Generals Desaix and Watrin killed, four generals of brigade wounded, and 3000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners. The French army, when the battle commenced, was reckoned at about 45,000 strong, with about thirty pieces of artillery. The Austrian army was from 55 to 60,000 men, including near 18,000 cavalry, and an immense train of artillery well provided.

MARGARET OF ANJOU, daughter of René, king of Sicily, and wife of Henry VI, king of England. The duke of Gloucester having opposed her marriage, she effected his ruin, and he was strangled in prison. In the wars of the rival roses, she displayed the character of a heroine. Her husband having been taken prisoner in 1455 by the duke of York, she levied forces, defeated the duke, set Henry at liberty, and entered London in triumph. In 1460, her army was defeated at Northampton by the earl of Warwick, and Henry again became a prisoner. The queen, however, escaped, and gathered another army, with which she marched against the duke of York who fell in the battle of Wakefield. She next defeated Warwick at St. Albans; but was routed, after a bloody contest at Towton: on which she fled to France to implore succor from Louis XI, who refused her any assistance. This intrepid woman then returned to England, where she joined several of her party, but was defeated at Hexham. In 1471 she was taken prisoner, and in 1475 she purchased her liberty by a large ransom. She then returned to France, where she died in 1482, aged 59.

MARGARET, queen of Denmark and Norway, commonly called the Semiramis of the north, vanquished Albert at Falkoping in 1389, and died in 1412. Albert had contemptuously termed her "the king in petticoats."

MARIAMNE, the wife of Herod the Great, by whom she had two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, and two daughters. Herod was very fond of Mariamne; but she had little regard for him, especially after he put to death her brother Aristobulus. When Herod went to Rome to court the favor of Augustus, he left secret orders with Josephus, and Sohemus, to destroy Mariamne, and her mother, if any misfortune should happen to him. Mariamne having obtained the secret from Sohemus, upbraided Herod at his return, with his inhumanity, for which he put her to death, together with Sohemus, B. C. 22.

MARINO SAN, an Italian republic in the ancient duchy of Urbino. It is one of the small-

est states in Europe, and contains but 7000 inhabitants, dispersed through a number of small villages.

MARIUS, Caius, a celebrated Roman general. He conquered Jugurtha, king of Numidia, and afterwards, for several successive years, carried on war with the Cimbri and Teutones, barbarous nations, who attempted to subdue Italy. In his old age he engaged in a civil war with Sylla, and was compelled to flee to Africa, where he was found seated amidst the ruins of Carthage. His party becoming victorious, he returned to Rome, where he died, 86 B. C.

MARLBOROUGH, (Churchill, John) duke of, prince of the Roman empire, was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, in 1650, and received an indifferent education, for his father took him to court at the age of 12 years. About 1666, he was made an ensign in the guards, and served for sometime at Tangier. In 1672 he was with the duke of Monmouth, who served with the French against the Dutch, and was made captain of grenadiers. The conduct of Mr. Churchill at the battle of Nimeguen gained the particular notice of Marshal Turenne, who called him the handsome Englishman. At the siege of Maestricht, his bravery was so distinguished that the French king thanked him particularly at the head of the line. He was made, on his return to England, lieutenant-colonel, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York. He attended that prince to Holland, and into Scotland, and about this time married Miss Jennings, a lady in waiting of Anne, afterwards queen of Great Britain. In 1682 he was made a peer, by the title of Baron Eymouth in Scotland; and when James came to the crown, he was sent ambassador to France to announce the event. In 1685 he was created Lord Churchill of Sandridge in the county of Hertford. The same year he suppressed Monmouth's rebellion, and took him prisoner, and continued to serve king James with great fidelity, until the arrival of the prince of Orange, when he left him, but without taking any soldiers with him. The prince was proud of this acquisition, gave his lordship a gracious reception, and intrusted him with the sole regulation of the army. In 1689 he was sworn of the privy council, and made one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber of the king, and created earl of Marlborough. The same year he was sent to Holland as commander of the English forces. He next served in Ireland, and reduced Cork with other strong places. But notwithstanding these important services, he

was dismissed from his employments, and committed to the tower; from which, however, he was soon released. The cause of this injustice has never been explained.

At the commencement of queen Anne's reign, the earl came to England, whence he had been sent ambassador to Holland, and recommended a speedy war with France and Spain, which advice was followed. He then went to the continent, as captain-general of the English forces, and performed many brilliant actions throughout his various campaigns, too numerous indeed to be detailed here. At the battle of Ramillies, May 12, 1706, he narrowly escaped death, a cannon-shot taking off the head of Colonel Bingley, as he was helping the duke to his horse. In 1711 he returned to England, but was soon deprived of his employments by queen Anne, whose successor, however, restored him his military appointments. He died June 15, 1722.

A distinguished poet thus mentions this great warrior:—

“ ’Twas then great Marlborough’s mighty soul was proved,
That in the shock of charging hosts unmoved,
Amidst confusion, horror, and despair,
Examined all the dreadful scenes of war;
In peaceful thought the field of death surveyed,
To fainting squadrons sent the timely aid;
Inspired repulsed battalions to engage,
And taught the doubtful battle where to rage.
So when an angel, by divine command,
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,
(Such as of late o’er pale Britannia past,)
Calm and serene he drives the furious blast,
And pleased th’ Almighty’s wonders to perform,
Rides on the whirlwind, and directs the storm.”

MARMONTEL, John Francis, an eminent French writer, born at Bort, in Limousin, in 1719. He was the son of a tailor, but educated at the college of Toulouse, and afterwards made an abbe. He was imprisoned in the Bastille for writing a satire on an influential person, but escaped the revolutionary fury. He died in 1798 at Abbeville. His literary character depends chiefly on his *Moral Tales*.

MARS, in ancient mythology, the son of Juno, and the god of war. He is represented with a helmet on his head, a spear in his hand, often on a car, animated with the ardor of battle. The Romans honored him most, and erected many temples to him. His priests, the *Salii*, celebrated his festivals by dancing, and beating their bucklers in accord to music. He was the favorite of Venus, and completely supplanted Vulcan, who, however, revenged himself.

MARTINICO, or **MARTINIQUE**, the largest of the Caribbee islands, belonging to France,

contains 332,865 inhabitants. The productions are sugar, tobacco, coffee, cassava, &c. The climate is very warm.

MARY STUART, queen of Scots, daughter of James V, of Scotland, and Mary of Lorraine, was born in 1532, and eight days after her birth, inherited the throne by the death of her father.

The regency refused the politic offer of Henry VIII, to unite both kingdoms by the marriage of his son Edward with the heiress of Scotland. At six years of age, she was contracted to the dauphin of France, and resided at Paris till the marriage was solemnized in 1548. There she committed her first political error, in deference to the wishes of her father-in-law; assuming the title of queen of England, on the ground of Elizabeth's illegitimacy from the unlawfulness of Catharine's divorce. Such an act could not be forgotten by a woman of Elizabeth's feelings; and accordingly, on Mary's arrival in Scotland, on the death of Francis, Elizabeth never left unemployed a single opportunity of ruining her. Mary was also a formidable rival in point of female attraction, and Elizabeth could not forgive her competitor in being surpassed by her in beauty.

Through the intrigues of Elizabeth, Mary, who had many offers much more suited to her rank, gave her hand to Lord Darnley, a weak but impetuous man, who was noway calculated to retain her affections. Mary, in return for his slighting and capricious conduct, gave unbecoming countenance to an Italian musician, named Rizzio, who was invidiously supposed to share the privileges of her husband. Darnley joined some other nobles, who getting privately into the palace, burst into the queen's room, and murdered Rizzio before her face.

She now transferred her favors to James Hepburn, earl Bothwell, to whom, although at first disagreeable to her, she seems to have given herself away, principally to accomplish her revenge upon her husband. Darnley was soon after killed by an explosion of his house from gunpowder, and the general voice of history attributes the design to the Queen. Her subsequent conduct confirmed the belief: Bothwell was publicly impeached for the murder, and the Queen markedly implicated; yet after a scene of mock violence and plotted detention, she gave her hand to the alleged murderer of her husband. Neither party, however, was long allowed to reap the advantage of the connexion. Bothwell, being opposed by a powerful confederacy of the nobles, fled, and perished miserably in Norway.

The confederate lords then obliged Mary to sign a renunciation of her crown in favor of her son, and she herself was committed as a prisoner, and secluded from her friends. The place of her confinement in the castle of Lochleven was all but inaccessible; but Mary's beauty had procured her a friend in one of her attendants, and by his means she contrived to escape. She found herself very speedily at the head of a considerable body of troops, who proclaimed her pretensions, and prepared to maintain them against those of the regent. They were, however, worsted in an engagement which ensued; and Mary, panic-struck, fled towards England, and put herself under the protection of one of Elizabeth's governors.

This was exactly what that princess had hoped. She, however, disguised her designs under the mask of friendship; affected to pity the forlorn condition of the fugitive queen; and, under the idea of granting her an asylum, betrayed her into a prison. Elizabeth thus became the arbiter between Mary and her late subjects, and a sort of court was appointed to hear both parties, and decide between them; but the proceedings were stopped by Mary refusing to answer the accusations brought against her.

During Mary's continuance in confinement, she engaged the affection of the Duke of Norfolk, a favorite of Queen Elizabeth, but who seems very readily to have entered into those ambitious views which such an alliance would naturally open to him. The design, however, was discovered, and Norfolk was committed to the Tower. On the promise of renouncing his scheme he was released; but on violating it, was again committed, tried, and executed. Mary had, by the countenance she gave to this plan, rendered herself sufficiently odious to a people who almost adored the woman she was endeavoring to supplant; and, on the discovery of a traitorous correspondence with Spain, in which Mary had coolly acceded to the plot of assassinating the Queen, the anger and violence of the English people knew no bounds; and though it may well be doubted whether even this act could justify the subjecting of an independent princess to trial and punishment by a foreign people, the general exasperation prevailed, and Elizabeth, with well-feigned reluctance, signed the warrant for her cousin's execution.

Mary's character ever rose with her misfortunes, and now at their climax displayed a firmness and an energy of which her impetuous temper and fluctuating policy had excited little

suspicion. After a long confinement at Coventry, she was removed to Fotheringay Castle, to undergo the formality of a trial. When brought before the commissioners she disclaimed their authority, and asserted her innocence. The commissioners, after hearing her defence, declared her guilty of conspiring the death of Elizabeth, and condemned her to death. Mary received the tidings with complacency. Many foreign powers interested themselves in her behalf; and her son James endeavored to save her life, but in vain.

A warrant was sent down, and read to the royal captive, who only entreated that she might be permitted the consolations of her own religion; but even this favor was inhumanly refused. She was beheaded in the castle of Fotheringay, Feb. 8, 1587, after praying to God to forgive all who had thirsted for her blood. Her remains were interred in Peterborough cathedral, from whence, with filial piety, they were afterwards removed by her son, and deposited in Westminster Abbey.

The last letter the Queen of Scots ever addressed to Elizabeth, as well as the base manner in which she treated it, may prove interesting.

"Madam, I thank God from the bottom of my heart that, by the sentence which has been passed against me, he is about to put an end to my tedious pilgrimage. I would not wish it prolonged, though it were in my power, having had enough of time to experience its bitterness. I write at present only to make three last requests, which, as I can expect no favor from your implacable ministers, I should wish to owe to your majesty and to no other. *First*, as in England I cannot hope to be buried according to the solemnities of the Catholic church (the religion of the ancient kings, your ancestors and mine, being now changed), and as in Scotland they have already violated the ashes of my progenitors, I have to request, that as soon as my enemies have bathed their hands in my innocent blood, my domestics may be allowed to inter my body in some consecrated ground; and above all, that they may be permitted to carry it to France, where the bones of the Queen, my most honored mother, repose. Thus, that poor frame which has never enjoyed repose so long as it has been joined to my soul, may find it at last when they will be separated. *Second*, as I dread the tyranny of the harsh men to whose power you have abandoned me, I entreat your majesty that I may not be executed in secret, but in the presence of my servants

and other persons who may bear testimony of my faith and fidelity to the true church, and guard the last hours of my life and my last sighs from the false rumors which my adversaries may spread abroad. *Third*, I request that my domestics, who have served me through so much misery and with so much constancy, may be allowed to retire without molestation wherever they choose, to enjoy for the remainder of their lives the small legacies which my poverty has enabled me to bequeath to them. I conjure you, madam, by the blood of Jesus Christ, by our consanguinity, by the memory of Henry VII, our common father, and by the royal title which I carry with me to death, not to refuse me those reasonable demands, but to assure me, by a letter under your own hand, that you will comply with them; and I shall then die as I have lived, your affectionate sister and prisoner, MARY Queen of Scots."

Whether Elizabeth ever answered this letter does not appear; but it produced so little effect, that epistles from her to Sir Amias Paulet still exist, which prove that in her anxiety to avoid taking upon herself the responsibility of Mary's death, she wished to have her privately assassinated or poisoned. Paulet, however, though a harsh and violent man, positively refused to sanction so nefarious a scheme. Yet in the very act of instigating murder, Elizabeth could close her eyes against her own iniquity, and affect indignation at the alleged offences of another. But perceiving, at length, that no alternative remained, she ordered her secretary Davidson to bring her the warrant for Mary's execution, and after perusing it, she deliberately affixed her signature. She then desired him to carry it to Walsingham, saying, with an ironical smile, and in a "merry tone," that she feared he would die of grief when he saw it. Walsingham sent the warrant to the chancellor, who affixed the great seal to it, and despatched it by Beal, with a commission to the Earls of Shrewsbury, Kent, Derby, and others, to see it put in execution. Davidson was afterwards made the victim of Elizabeth's artifice,—who, to complete the solemn farce she had been playing, pretended he had obeyed her orders too quickly, and doomed him in consequence to perpetual imprisonment.

From tyrants like these who would have expected either mercy or justice? Mary was perfectly resigned to her fate, and met it like one who placed the most unwavering reliance in the efficacy of the religion she professed. After hearing the warrant for her execution, she said

that though "she was sorry it came from Elizabeth, she had long been expecting the mandate for her death, and was not unprepared to die." "For many years," she added, "I have lived in continual affliction, unable to do good to myself or to those who are dear to me; and as I shall depart innocent of the crime which has been laid to my charge, I cannot see why I should shrink from the prospect of immortality." She then laid her hand on the New Testament, and solemnly protested that she had never either devised, compassed, or consented to the death of the Queen of England. Before leaving the world, Mary felt a natural curiosity to be informed upon several subjects of public interest, which, though connected with herself, and generally known, had not penetrated the walls of her prison. She asked if no foreign princes had interfered in her behalf,—if her secretaries were still alive,—if it was intended to punish them as well as her,—if they brought no letters from Elizabeth or others,—and, above all, if her son, the King of Scotland, was well, and had evinced any interest in the fate of a mother who had always loved and never wronged him. Being satisfied upon these points, she proceeded to inquire when her execution was to take place? Shrewsbury replied that it was fixed for the next morning at eight. She appeared startled and agitated for a few minutes, saying that it was more sudden than she had anticipated, and that she had yet to make her will, which she had hitherto deferred, in the expectation that the papers and letters which had been forcibly taken from her would be restored. She soon, however, regained her self-possession; and informing the commissioners that she desired to be left alone to make her preparations, she dismissed them for the night.

Upon Bourgoine making the remark that 'more than a few hours was allowed to the meanest criminal,' she said "she must submit with resignation to her fate, and learn to regard it as the will of God." She then requested her attendants to kneel with her, and she prayed fervently for some time in the midst of them. Afterward, while supper was preparing, she employed herself in putting all the money she had by her into separate purses, and affixed to each, with her own hand, the name of the person for whom she intended it. At supper, though she sat down to table, she ate little. Her mind, however, was in perfect composure; and during the repast, though she spoke little, placid smiles were frequently observed to pass over her countenance.—The calm magnanimity of

their mistress only increased the distress of her servants. They saw her sitting among them in her usual health, and with almost more than her usual cheerfulness, partaking of the viands that were set before her; yet they knew that it was the last meal at which they should ever be present together; and that the interchange of affectionate service upon their part, and of condescending attention and endearing gentleness on hers, which had linked them to her for so many years, was now about to terminate for ever. Far from attempting to offer her consolation, they were unable to discover any for themselves. As soon as the melancholy meal was over, Mary desired that a cup of wine should be given to her; and putting it to her lips, drank to the health of each of her attendants by name. She requested that they would pledge her in like manner; and each, falling on his knee, and mingling tears with the wine, drank to her, asking pardon at the same time for all the faults he had ever committed. In the true spirit of Christian humility, she not only willingly forgave them, but asked their pardon also. The inventory of her wardrobe and furniture was then brought to her; and she wrote in the margin opposite each article the name of the person to whom she wished it should be given. She did the same with her rings, jewels, and all her most valuable trinkets; and there was not one of her friends or servants, either present or absent, to whom she forgot to leave a memorial.

These duties being discharged, Mary sat down to her desk to arrange her papers, to finish her will, and to write several letters. She then drew up her last will and testament; and without ever lifting her pen from the paper, or stopping at intervals to think, she covered two large sheets with close writing, forgetting nothing of any moment, and expressing herself with all that precision and clearness which distinguished her style in the very happiest moments of her life. She named as her four executors—the Duke of Guise, her cousin-german; the Archbishop of Glasgow, her ambassador in France; Lesley, Bishop of Ross; and Monsieur de Ruysseau, her chancellor. She next wrote a letter to her brother-in-law, the King of France, in which she apologized for not being able to enter into her affairs at greater length, as she had only an hour or two to live, and had not been informed till that day after dinner that she was to be executed next morning. "Thanks be unto God, however," she added, "I have no terror at the idea of death, and solemnly declare to you that I meet it innocent of every crime.

The bearer of this letter, and my other servants, will recount to you how I comported myself in my last moments." The letter concluded with earnest entreaties that her faithful followers should be protected and rewarded.—Her anxiety on their account at such a moment indicated all that amiable generosity of disposition which was one of the leading features of Mary's character. About two in the morning she sealed up all her papers, and said she would now think no more of the affairs of this world, but would spend the rest of her time in prayer and commune with her own conscience. She went to bed for some hours; but she did not sleep. Her lips were observed in continual motion, and her hands were frequently folded and lifted up towards heaven.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 8th of February, Mary rose with the break of day; and her domestics, who had watched and wept all night, immediately gathered round her. She told them that she had made her will, and requested that they would see it safely deposited in the hands of her executors. She likewise besought them not to separate until they had carried her body to France; and she placed a sum of money in the hands of her physician to defray the expenses of the journey. Her earnest desire was, to be buried either in the church of St. Denis, in Paris, beside her first husband Francis, or at Rheims, in the tomb which contained the remains of her mother. She expressed a wish, too, that, besides her friends and servants, a number of poor people and children from different hospitals should be present at her funeral, clothed in mourning at her expense, and each, according to the Catholic custom, carrying in his hand a lighted taper.

She now renewed her devotions, and was in the midst of them, with her servants praying and weeping round her, when a messenger from the commissioners knocked at the door, to announce that all was ready. She requested a little longer time to finish her prayers, which was granted. As soon as she desired the door to be opened, the sheriff, carrying in his hand the white wand of office, entered to conduct her to the place of execution. Her servants crowded round her, and insisted on being allowed to accompany her to the scaffold. But contrary orders having been given by Elizabeth, they were told that she must proceed alone.—Against a piece of such arbitrary cruelty they remonstrated loudly, but in vain; for as soon as Mary passed into the gallery, the door was closed, and believing that they were separated from

her for ever, the shrieks of the women and the scarcely less audible lamentations of the men were heard in distant parts of the castle.

At the foot of the staircase leading down to the hall below, Mary was met by the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury; and she was allowed to stop to take farewell of Sir Andrew Melvil, the master of her household, whom her keepers had not allowed to come into her presence for some time before. With tears in his eyes Melvil knelt before her, kissed her hand, and declared that it was the heaviest hour of his life. Mary assured him that it was not so to her. "I now feel, my good Melvil," said she, "that all this world is vanity. When you speak of me hereafter, mention that I died firm in my faith, willing to forgive my enemies, conscious that I had never disgraced Scotland my native country, and rejoicing in the thought that I had always been true to France, the land of my happiest years. Tell my son," she added, and when she named her only child, of whom she had been so proud in his infancy, but in whom all her hopes had been so fatally blasted, her feelings for the first time overpowered her, and a flood of tears flowed from her eyes—"tell my son that I thought of him in my last moments, and that I have never yielded, either by word or deed, to aught that might lead to his prejudice; desire him to preserve the memory of his unfortunate parent, and may he be a thousand times more happy and more prosperous than she has been."

Before taking leave of Melvil, Mary turned to the commissioners, and told them that her three last requests were, that her secretary Curl, whom she blamed less for his treachery than Naw, should not be punished; that her servants should have free permission to depart to France; and that some of them should be allowed to come down from the apartments above to see her die. The earls answered, that they believed the two former of these requests would be granted; but that they could not concede the last, alleging, as their excuse, that the affliction of her attendants would only add to the severity of her sufferings. But Mary was resolved that some of her own people should witness her last moments. "I will not submit to the indignity," she said, "of permitting my body to fall into the hands of strangers. You are the servants of a maiden queen, and she herself, were she here, would yield to the dictates of humanity, and permit some of those who have been so long faithful to me to assist me at my death. Remember, too, that I am cousin to your mistress,

and the descendant of Henry VII; I am the dowager of France, and the anointed queen of Scotland." Ashamed of any further opposition, the earls allowed her to name four male and two female attendants, whom they sent for, and permitted to remain beside her for the short time she had yet to live.

The same hall in which the trial had taken place was prepared for the execution. At the upper end was the scaffold, covered with black cloth, and elevated about two feet from the floor. A chair was placed on it for the Queen of Scots. On one side of the block stood two executioners, and on the other the Earls of Kent and Shrewsbury; Beal and the sheriff were immediately behind. The scaffold was railed off from the rest of the hall, in which Sir Amias Paulet with a body of guards, the other commissioners, and some gentlemen of the neighborhood, amounting altogether to about two hundred persons, were assembled. Mary entered, leaning on the arm of her physician, while Sir Andrew Melvil carried the train of her robe. She was in full dress, and looked as if she were about to hold a drawingroom, not to lay her head beneath the axe. She wore a gown of black silk, bordered with crimson velvet, over which was a satin mantle; a long veil of white crape, stiffened with wire, and edged with rich lace, hung down almost to the ground; round her neck was suspended an ivory crucifix, and the beads which the Catholics use in their prayers were fastened to her girdle. The symmetry of her fine figure had long been destroyed by her sedentary life; and years of care had left many a trace on her beautiful features. But the dignity of the queen was still apparent; and the calm grace of mental serenity imparted to her countenance at least some share of its former loveliness. With a composed and steady step she passed through the hall, and ascended the scaffold,—and as she listened unmoved while Beal read aloud the warrant for her death, even the myrmidons of Elizabeth looked upon her with admiration.

Mary Queen of Scots, died in the forty-fifth year of her age. Her remains now repose in Westminster Abbey, about ten yards from the tomb of Elizabeth.

MARYLAND, one of the southern states, divided into two parts by Chesapeake bay which extends from north to south, and thus forms the *Eastern shore* and the *Western shore*. Population 446,913. The eastern shore, which is low and level, is sandy, and, below the falls of the rivers, the western shore is similar. But above these the ground gradually rises until

the western part of the state is quite mountainous. Annapolis is the seat of government, but Baltimore is the largest place in the state, and the third city in the union. The university of Maryland, St. Mary's college, and Rutger's college, are all well endowed and respectable institutions. There are many other seminaries in different parts of the state. The most important articles of export are flour and tobacco. Charles I, in 1632, made a grant of this country to lord Baltimore, a Catholic, who commenced a settlement here with about 200 Catholics, in 1634.

MASHAM, Abigail, bed-chamber woman to queen Anne, in which situation she supplanted the duchess of Marlborough, and procured the dismissal of the whig ministry, which led to the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

MASINISSA, king of a small country in Africa, took part with the Carthaginians against Rome, but afterwards became the ally of the Romans, who were indebted to him for many victories. At his death he made Scipio Æmilianus guardian of his kingdom. He died B. C. 149.

MASK, IRON, or Man in the Iron Mask, the most singular prisoner ever confined within the walls of the Bastille; of whom, notwithstanding all the curiosity and conjecture that have been employed to ascertain his quality and pedigree, nothing authentic has transpired to the present time. In 1698 he was brought from the island of St. Marguerite by Mons. de St. Mars, the newly-appointed governor of the Bastille, was attended with the greatest respect, maintained a sumptuous table, and had every possible indulgence shown him until the time of his death in Nov. 19, 1703. This mysterious prisoner, on his removal to the Bastille, was carried in a litter, accompanied by several men on horseback, who had orders to put him to death, if he made the slightest attempt to show his face or otherwise discover himself. His face was concealed with a mask of black velvet with springs of steel, which were so constructed that he could eat without taking it off. A physician of the Bastille, who had often attended him, said he had never seen his face, though he had frequently examined his tongue and other parts of his body; but added, that he was admirably well made, that his skin was brown, his voice interesting; that he was very accomplished, read much, played on the guitar, and had an exquisite taste for lace and fine linen.

The pains taken in his concealment show that he was a person of considerable quality and importance, and from the following circum-

stances it appears singular that he was never discovered. Whilst at St. Marguerite, he one day wrote something with his knife on a silver plate, which he threw from the window towards a boat, lying near the tower. A fisherman took up the plate and brought it to the governor, who, with great astonishment, asked the man if he had read the writing or showed it to any one; and, although the fisherman answered in the negative, kept him in confinement until he was perfectly satisfied, after which he dismissed him, saying, "It is lucky for you that you cannot read." The abbé Papon says, in the year 1778, I had the curiosity to visit the apartment of this unfortunate prisoner: it looks towards the sea. I found in the citadel an officer in the independent company there, 79 years of age. He told me that his father had often related to him that a young lad, a barber, having seen one day something white floating on the water, took it up. It was a very fine shirt, written almost all over; he carried it to Mons. de St. Mars, who, having looked at some parts of the writing, asked the lad, with an appearance of anxiety, if he had not had the curiosity to read it? He assured him he had not, but two days afterwards the boy was found dead in his bed.

Immediately after the prisoner's death, his apparel, linen, clothes, mattresses, and everything that had been used by him, were burnt; the walls of his room were scraped, the floor was taken up, and every precaution used that no trace of him might be left behind; and yet there are traces. When he was on the road from St. Marguerite to his last residence, Mons. de St. Mars was overheard to reply to a question of the prisoner, relative to any design against his life. "No, prince, your life is in safety; you must only allow yourself to be conducted."

A prisoner told M. la Grange Chancel that he was lodged, with other prisoners, in the room immediately over this celebrated captive, and found means of speaking to him by the vents of the chimney; but he refused to inform them who he was, alleging, that it would cost him his own life, as well as the lives of those to whom the secret might be revealed. Various have been the individuals supposed to have been the masked prisoner; particularly the duke de Beaufort, the count de Vermandois, a foreign minister, and the duke of Monmouth, have been conjectured in turn. Collateral facts, nevertheless, demonstrate that neither of these could have been the person. Voltaire, who has expressly written on this mysterious affair, says,

that the secret was known to Monsieur de Chamillard, and that the son-in-law of that minister conjured him on his death bed to tell him the name of the man with the mask; but he replied it was a state secret, which he had sworn never to divulge.

From the account given in a work published in Paris, in 1790, it appears that this unfortunate person was the twin brother of Louis XIV, born eight hours after this monarch, and who was the unhappy victim of superstition and cruelty. His father Louis XIII, being weak enough to give credit to the prediction of some impostors, that if the queen should be delivered of twins, the kingdom would be involved in civil war, ordered the birth of this prince to be kept a profound secret; and had him privately educated in the country as the illegitimate son of a nobleman: but on the accession of Louis XIV the young man gave indications of having discovered his parentage, of which his brother being informed, ordered him to be imprisoned for life, and to wear a mask in order to prevent his being recognised.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the New England states, contains 610,014 inhabitants, according to the last census. Parts of the state are very hilly. The Green mountains cross the western part of the state from N. to S. Massachusetts is the most commercial state of the Union, and the third as regards manufactures which are rapidly increasing. Boston is the capital, and the literary and commercial metropolis of the state. Other large and important towns are Salem, Lowell, New-Bedford, Newburyport, Marblehead, Beverly, Charlestown, Cambridge, Plymouth, Lynn, Nantucket, Springfield, Worcester, &c. The literary institutions of Massachusetts rank deservedly high. Harvard university at Cambridge, is the oldest, and best endowed institution in the United States. With it are connected, a theological, a law, and a medical school. Its library is the largest in the United States, containing about 40,000 volumes. Williams college at Williamstown, the Collegiate Charity institution at Amherst, and the theological seminary at Andover, are all valuable institutions, and worthy of the patronage they receive.

This state comprises the two former colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, which were united under one government in 1692. The first English settlement was made at Plymouth, by 101 Puritans, who fled from religious persecution, and landed on the iron-bound coast

in the severity of mid-winter, December 22d, 1620. The men of Massachusetts were foremost in the expeditions undertaken by the British against the French in America. Their blood was shed before Quebec and at Louisburg, and their best and bravest were ever ready in the field to support the interests of their parent country. At length, when the oppressive measures of Britain could no longer be submitted to, Massachusetts was the seat of the earliest conflicts in favor of liberty. The plains of Lexington and Concord, and the heights of Charlestown, have become hallowed by the American blood that bedewed them, and the glorious example of Massachusetts was speedily followed by the sister colonies.

In 1786, an insurrection broke out under one Shays, but he was defeated at Springfield, in 1787. Since then nothing has occurred to disturb the tranquillity, or affect the prosperity of this flourishing and wealthy State.

MASSANIELLO, a contraction for Thomas Aniello, the name of a Neapolitan fisherman, who headed a revolt of his countrymen, and threw off the Spanish yoke. Like many men of low origin who have suddenly risen to sovereign power, he became bewildered by change of his fortunes, and his frenzy was probably heightened by his intemperate habits, which impelled him to commit many acts of sanguinary violence, and he was killed A. D. 1646.

MASSENA, André, duke of Rivoli, and prince of Esslingen, marshal of France, born at Nice in 1758, was a favorite general of Napoleon, and, in consequence of his success during his Italian campaign, was called by the emperor the *darling of victory*. In 1799, he defeated the Russians at Zurich, and in the following year defended Genoa during a protracted siege. In 1810 he was frustrated in his pursuit of lord Wellington before the lines of Torres Vedras. He died in 1817.

MATHIAS CORVINUS, called the great, king of Hungary and Bohemia, was the son of John Hunniades. The enemies of his father confined him in prison in Bohemia; but on regaining his liberty he was elected king of Hungary in 1458. His election, however, was opposed by many of the Hungarian lords, who offered the crown to Frederick III. The Turks profiting by these divisions invaded the country, but were expelled by Mathias, who compelled Frederick to yield to him the crown of St. Stephen, of which he had obtained possession. The war was afterwards renewed, and Mathias overrunning Austria, took Vienna and

Neustadt, on which the emperor was obliged to make a peace in 1487.

Mathias reformed many abuses, particularly with respect to duels and law-suits, and was preparing an expedition against the Turks when he died of an apoplexy in 1490.

MATILDA, or Maud, the daughter of Henry I, king of England, and wife of Henry IV, Emperor of Germany, was nominated in 1135 successor to the English throne by her father; but in her absence Stephen usurped the title. Arriving in England with a large army in 1139 she defeated Stephen, and was acknowledged queen in a parliament held in 1141.

Stephen afterwards defeated the empress, on which the national synod declared for him, and Matilda was obliged to leave the kingdom. On the death of the emperor she married Geoffrey Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry II, king of England. Matilda died in 1167, aged 67.

MAXENTIUS, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor, was the son of Maximianus Hercules, and declared himself Augustus in 306. He was opposed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and slew himself. Maxentius then marched into Africa, where he became odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber in 312.

Before the battle, Constantine adopted the cross as his standard, and after the victory, made Christianity the religion of the empire.

MAXIMINUS, Caius Julius Verus, Emperor of Rome, was the son of a peasant in Thrace, and having displayed great courage in the Roman armies, he rose to command. On the death of Alexander Severus, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor A. D. 235. He was a great persecutor; and put to death above 4000 persons, on suspicion of their being concerned in a conspiracy against him. His soldiers assassinated him near Aquileia, A. D. 256. His stature and strength were very extraordinary; and his disposition proportionably brutal. Forty pounds of meat, and eighteen bottles of wine, were his ordinary allowance for a day. His strength was such that he is said to have stopped a chariot in full speed with one of his fingers.

MAZARIN, Julius, a Roman cardinal and minister of state, was born in Piscina in Italy, in 1602. Being appointed Nuncio Extraordinary to France, he acquired the friendship of Richelieu and the confidence of Louis XIII. In 1641, Pope Urban VIII made him cardinal; and on the death of Richelieu, Louis appointed him

Minister of State. He was also nominated one of the executors of the king's will, and had the principal management of affairs during the minority of Louis XIV.; but at length the murmurs of the people rose so much against him, that he found it expedient to quit the kingdom, and a price was set on his head.

He afterwards recovered his power, and continued to render the state the most important services, the principal of which was the restoring peace between France and Spain in 1659. His application to business produced a disease, of which he died in 1661.

MAZEPPA, John, a Polish gentleman, born in the palatinate of Podolia, was educated as the page of Jean Casimir, and, at his court, became acquainted with letters. An intrigue in his youth with the wife of a Polish gentleman caused him to be bound, naked, to the back of a wild horse.

"Bring forth the horse!"—the horse was brought;

In truth, he was a noble steed,
A Tartar of the Ukraine breed;
Who look'd as though the speed of thought
Were in his limbs; but he was wild,
Wild as the wild deer, and untaught;
With spur and bridle undefiled—
'Twas but a day he had been caught;
And snorting, with erected mane,
And struggling fiercely, but in vain,
In the full foam of wrath and dread,
To him the desert-born was led."

Byron.

On being loosed, the horse, which was of the Ukraine, returned thither, bearing Mazeppa, who arrived, half dead with hunger and fatigue. Some peasants afforded him succor, and he remained a long time among them, signaling himself in many exertions against the Tartars. The superiority of his understanding acquired him the respects of the Cossacks, and, in consequence of his increasing reputation, the czar was constrained to make him Prince of the Ukraine. He, however, joined Charles XII, and fought for him at the fatal battle of Pultawa.

In some parts of Germany, during the feudal times, an infringement of the forest-laws, was punished by chaining the offender to the back of a wild stag, which bounded away with him, through thorny thickets, and wild passes, until death relieved him of his sufferings.

MECCA, a large city of Arabia, formerly containing 100,000 inhabitants; the present population is about 60,000. It derives its celebrity from being the birth-place of Mahomet, and the seat of his power, and accordingly every pious Mussulman makes a pilgrimage to it at least once in his life. Here a conspiracy was formed against the prophet, and flight was his

only resource. After an exile of seven years, however, the fugitive missionary was enthroned as the prince and prophet of his native country.

MEDIA, a celebrated country of Asia. It was originally called Aria, till the age of Medus, the son of Medea, who gave it the name of Media. The province of Media was first raised into a kingdom by its revolt from the Assyrian monarchy, B. C. 820; and, after it had for some time enjoyed a kind of republican government, Deioces, by artifice, procured himself to be called king, 700 B. C. After a reign of 53 years, he was succeeded by Phraotes, B. C. 647; who was succeeded by Cyaxares, B. C. 625. His successor was Astyages, B. C. 585, in whose reign Cyrus became master of Media, B. C. 551; and ever after the country was occupied by the Persians.

The Medes were warlike in the primitive ages of their power; they encouraged polygamy, and were remarkable for the homage which they paid to their sovereigns, who were styled kings of kings. This title was afterwards adopted by their conquerors, the Persians; and it was still in use in the age of the Roman emperors.

MEDICIS, Cosmo, called the elder, the founder of an illustrious family at Florence, was a merchant, and was born in 1389. He acquired great wealth, which he appropriated to the noble purposes of advancing learning, and supporting learned men. He collected a noble library, which he enriched with inestimable manuscripts. The envy excited against him by his riches, raised him many enemies, by whose intrigues he was obliged to quit his native country. He then retired to Venice, where he was received as a prince. His fellow-citizens afterwards recalled him, and he bore a principal share in the government of the republic thirty years. He died in 1464. On his tomb was engraved this inscription: The Father of his people, and the Deliverer of his Country.

MEDINA, or Medina el Nebi, a city of Arabia, celebrated from its containing the tomb of Mahomet; during his residence there it was attacked by an army of 10,000 enemies, but the prudence of Mahomet declined a general engagement, and the confederates at length retired.

MEDINA SIDONIA, Alfonso Perez Guzman, Duke de, commander of the celebrated Spanish armada in 1588.

MENZIKOFF, Alexander, a prince of the Russian empire, was the son of a peasant, and the servant of a pastry-cook, who employed him to cry pies about the streets. His appearance

pleasing Peter the Great, he took him into his service. Menzikoff soon insinuated himself into the confidence of his sovereign, who made him governor of Ingria, with the rank of major-general, and at length conferred on him the title of prince. In 1713 he was accused of peculation, and condemned to pay a heavy fine, which the czar remitted and restored him to favor. Under the czarina Catharine he had still more power, and his daughter was married to Peter II, who made Menzikoff duke of Cozel, and grand master of the imperial hotel. But by the intrigues of Dolgorucki, mistress of the czar, he fell into disgrace, and was banished to his estate; where he lived in such magnificence, that Peter was persuaded to send him, for his own safety, into Siberia, where he died in a poor hut, in 1729.

MESSALINA, Valeria, daughter of Messala Barbatus, and wife of the Emperor Claudian, an abandoned woman. Having espoused her favorite Silius, in the lifetime of her husband, she was put to death by order of the emperor, A. D. 46. There was another of this name, who was the third wife of Nero, after her first husband Atticus had been put to death by that tyrant. On the death of Nero she devoted the remainder of her days to study, and acquired a great reputation.

MESOPOTAMIA, or Diarbekr, part of the kingdom of Assyria, which was founded by Pul in 790 B. C. It underwent all the revolutions of this and the Persian empire, till it was conquered by Trajan in 106; after which it several times changed masters betwixt the Romans and the Persians, but generally belonged to the latter, till it was conquered by the Saracens, together with the rest of Persia, in 651. It was seized by the Seljuks in 1046, and by Genghis Khan in 1218. In 1360 Tur Ali Beg, the Turkman, founded the dynasty called Ak Koyunlu, or the white sheep, in this country.

It submitted to Timur Beg in 1400, but he did not retain the conquest. In 1514 it was conquered by Ismael Sofi, the Persian, was half conquered by the Turks in 1554, recovered by the Persians in 1613, but completely reduced by the Turks in 1637, when the emperor Morad took Bagdat.

MEXICO, or New Spain; a republic of North America, formerly belonging to Spain, and governed by a viceroy. The land attains an uncommon elevation in the interior, Mexico, the capital, being 7,000 feet above the ocean. The highest summit of the Cordilleras of Mexico, is the volcanic peak of Popocatepetl, 17,716 feet

high. The climate on the coast is hot, and, in general, unhealthy, but upon the high table-land, it is uncommonly salubrious. A large portion of the soil is fertile, producing maize, wheat, sugar, indigo, tobacco, agave, different kinds of fruits, bananas, manioc, vanilla, cocoa, cochineal, logwood and mahogany. The annual produce of the rich gold and silver mines, for which Mexico is celebrated, is about 20,000,000 dollars. One of these mines is eight miles in length, and, in one place, 1640 feet in depth. The religion is Roman Catholic. Education is generally neglected, although there is a university in the city of Mexico. The city is well built, its streets are wide and airy, and it contains many splendid public buildings. Population about 168,800. A large portion of the population is composed of subdued Indians.

When the Spaniards, under Cortez, commenced the conquest of Mexico, they found the native Indians far advanced in civilization, wealthy, hospitable, liberal, and, in general, inoffensive. They appeared to have an instinctive dread of the foreigners, and yet treated them with kindness. They were willing to share their wealth with the Spaniards, but nothing less than the whole would satisfy the cupidity of the Christians. After scenes of cruelty and treachery the Spanish leader completed the conquest in 1521. The country continued under the jurisdiction of a Spanish viceroy, until it declared itself independent in 1820. The following description of a Mexican dinner is given by a recent traveller. At dinner nothing seemed so strange to me as the manner in which the lady of the house leaves the table. It must be premised that the dining-tables are so high, that little men are much perplexed about getting their food. Our hostess, who was small and pretty fat, was seated so that her mouth was at the edge of her plate and her shoulders under the table. As soon as her appetite was satisfied, she left the table at which we remained seated. In the centre of the room was suspended a hammock into which she flung herself with great nonchalance, and giving herself a slight push by applying her foot to a pillar, she swung to and fro in this position. Soon after, one of her waiting maids brought her a cigar rolled up in paper, and after having lighted it, began to smoke it herself and then stuck it in her mistress' mouth. This operation was performed so skilfully that the motion of the hammock did not for a moment cease. Our pretty hostess gave a fresh impulse to her dormitory, and when the see-sawing motion had ceased, the

cigar was smoked up, the lady asleep, and our dinner ended.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY, belongs to the United States, and is a peninsula, surrounded by lakes and rivers, on all sides but the southern extremity. The face of the country is generally level, never rising into lofty elevations. Its fertility, except in that part bordering on lake Michigan, is very great. Detroit, the chief town, has considerable trade. Michilimackinack, a village, on an island in the straits of Michilimackinack, 300 miles N. N. W. of Detroit, is a thriving place.

MIDDLETON, Arthur, a distinguished American patriot, was born in S. Carolina, in 1743, but was educated in England. As a member of Congress, he signed the Declaration of Independence, and lost a great part of his property during the revolution. He died Jan. 1, 1787.

MILAN, a duchy in the north of Italy, contains 2,250,000 inhabitants. It was comprised, with several other districts under the general name of Lombardy, until the 14th century, when Visconti, a Milanese nobleman, purchased the ducal title from the reigning emperor; the marriage of his daughter to the duke of Orleans, gave rise to the pretensions of the kings of France to this duchy. After the death of the last duke of this line, Francis Sforza, a man of family and talents, so ingratiated himself with the people, that he was unanimously chosen duke in 1450.

On the extinction of the Sforza family a century after, the emperor Charles V gave the Milanese as a fief of the empire to his son Philip II, king of Spain, and it remained an appendage to that crown till 1706, when a brilliant campaign of Prince Eugene, put it in possession of the house of Austria, to which, with the exception of the Sardinian Milanese, it continued subject during 90 years, until the victories of Bonaparte in 1796. On the formation of the Cisalpine republic, the whole of Milan, divided into four departments, was comprised in it; but on the restoration of the old order of things, in 1814, the part belonging to the king of Sardinia, was restored, and the remainder incorporated with Austrian Italy.

MILAN, capital city of the duchy of the same name, contains many splendid public buildings, and 130,000 inhabitants. The French made themselves masters of it in 1796; but were driven out in 1799 by the victorious army of the Austrians and Russians. After the battle of Marengo, Milan again fell into the hands of the French, and continued the

seat of their viceroy until the fall of Bonaparte in 1814.

MILTIADES, an Athenian, married Hegesipyla, the daughter of Olorus, the king of the Thracians. In the third year of his government his dominions were threatened by an invasion of the Scythian Nomades, whom Darius had some time before irritated by entering their country. He fled before them; but, as their hostilities were but momentary, he was soon restored to his kingdom. Three years after he left Chersonesus, and set sail for Athens, where he was received with great applause.

He was present at the celebrated battle of Marathon, in which all the chief officers ceded their power to him, and left the event of the battle to depend upon his superior abilities. He obtained an important victory over the more numerous forces of his adversaries; and when he had demanded of his fellow-citizens an olive crown, as the reward of his valor in the field of battle, he was not only refused, but severely reprimanded for presumption. Some time after Miltiades was intrusted with a fleet of 70 ships, and ordered to punish those islands which had revolted to the Persians.

He was successful at first; but a sudden report that a Persian fleet was coming to attack him, changed his operations as he was besieging Paros.

He raised the siege and returned to Athens, where he was accused of treason, and particularly of holding a correspondence with the enemy. The falsity of these accusations might have appeared, if Miltiades had been able to come into the assembly. A wound which he had received before Paros detained him at home; and his enemies, taking advantage of his absence, became more eager in their accusations, and louder in their clamors. He was condemned to death: but the rigor of the sentence was retracted on the recollection of his great services to the Athenians, and he was put into prison till he had paid a fine of 50 talents to the state. His inability to discharge so great a sum detained him in confinement, and soon after his wounds became incurable, and he died about 489 years before the Christian era. The crimes of Miltiades were probably aggravated in the eyes of his countrymen, when they remembered how he made himself absolute in Chersonesus; and in condemning the barbarity of the Athenians towards a general who was the source of their military prosperity, we must remember the jealousy which ever reigns among a free and independent people, and how watchful they are

in defence of the natural rights which they see wrested from others by violence and oppression.

MINDEN, a town of Prussia, containing 8,960 inhabitants. Here Prince Ferdinand gained a victory over the French in the campaign of 1759. The merit of the victory is principally to be ascribed to the valor and steadiness of the British troops engaged. Minden surrendered on the next day; and the French retreated to the other side of the Weser.

MINORCA, the second of the Balearic islands in the Mediterranean, contains 30,000 inhabitants. It produces abundance of vegetables, some wines, and oil; and has mines of iron, lead, and admirable marble. The inhabitants are devoted to commerce, and of the Roman Catholic persuasion. The climate, although hot, is agreeable. In 1708 the English took possession of it, and retained it till 1758, when it was retaken by a French fleet and army, after the failure of an attempt to relieve it, which led to the sentence of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. At the peace of 1763 Minorca was restored to Britain; but in 1782 it was retaken by the Spaniards. It was once more taken by the British in 1798; but was restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

MINOS, a king of Crete, who gave laws to his subjects, B. C. 1406, which still remained in full force in the age of the philosopher Plato. His justice and moderation procured him the appellation of the favorite of the gods, the wise legislator, in every city of Greece: and, according to the poets, he was rewarded for his equity, after death, with the office of supreme and absolute judge in the infernal regions.

MIRABEAU, Honoré Gabriel, Count de, a French nobleman was born in 1749. He was born with a club foot, a defect which has given rise to a comparison with Byron more distinguished for ingenuity than accuracy. In addition to this defect, his tongue, fastened by the frænum, gave little promise of oratorical success. But the size and vigor of his limbs, and the circumstance of two molar teeth being already formed in his mouth, were sufficiently extraordinary. He was also early attacked with the small pox which left its usual impress on his face. In a letter from the marquis, his father, to the countess of Rochefort, the following passage occurs: "A fête is this day given in honor of my mother (the dowager-marchioness, widow of Jean-Antoine de Mirabeau, then 72 years of age). It is the production of my son's tutor (an indefatigable author and actor of such follies.) You will see a little monster perform therein,

whom they call my son; but who, were he the son of La Thorrillère, could not display a greater aptitude for *all sorts of devilment*." In another letter, dated 21st of September, 1758, he writes thus; "My son, whose size, prattle, and ugliness are wonderfully on the increase, grows more exquisitely and peculiarly ugly from day to day, and, withal, a most indefatigable speechifier."

At an early age he quarreled with his father, and fled from the paternal mansion, but the old count procured a *lettre de cachet*, and imprisoned him. He however escaped, and lived for a long time in habits of dissipation: in proof of which the following anecdote is related. Mirabeau, one day, called up his valet to discharge him. The fellow asked the reason. "It is this," said Mirabeau; "You were drunk yesterday, as I myself was. Now, sir, you remember you agreed to get drunk only on days when I was sober." "I remember it," replied the valet; "but you will excuse me when you reflect upon the impossibility of my obeying you—for you are drunk every day." Mirabeau reflected a moment, and retained the domestic.

He went to Berlin towards the close of the reign of Frederic, and was there when the French revolution commenced, on which he returned home, and was elected a member of the states-general. He rendered his name memorable by the display of the most polished and powerful eloquence. In 1791 he became president of the national assembly; but died of a fever on the 2d of April following.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the United States, containing, in 1830, 136,620 inhabitants. The northern part of the country is uneven, but not mountainous, while the southern part is a swampy level. Cotton is the staple production. After Natchez, the largest town, come Jackson, Washington, Woodville, Port Gibson, Monticello, &c.

There are two colleges in this state, one at Washington, and one at Shieldsborough. There are but few Indians in Mississippi—most of the Chickasaws and Choctaws having been removed beyond the Mississippi. The first settlement in this state was commenced at Natchez in 1716. In 1817 Mississippi was admitted into the Union as an independent state.

MISSOURI, one of the United States, contains 140,450 inhabitants. It is well watered, and the face of the country greatly diversified. The highest peaks of the Ozark mountains reach an elevation of 3,000 feet. The soil upon the rivers is, in general, highly productive, and the staple productions are Indian corn, grain,

hemp, flax, and tobacco. The lead mines of Missouri are very valuable, and yield annually about 4,000,000 pounds of lead. Jefferson is the seat of government. St. Louis is a large and flourishing town. Education has been provided for by liberal allowances.

MITHRIDATES I, was the third king of Pontus. He was tributary to the crown of Persia, and his attempts to make himself independent proved fruitless. He was conquered in a battle, and obtained peace with difficulty. Xenophon calls him merely a governor of Cappadocia. He was succeeded by Ariobarzanes, B. C. 363.

The second of that name, King of Pontus, was grandson to Mithridates I. He made himself master of Pontus, which had been conquered by Alexander, and had been ceded to Antigonus at the general division of the Macedonian empire among the conqueror's generals. He reigned about 26 years, and died at the advanced age of 84 years, B. C. 302.

He was succeeded by his son Mithridates III. This enterprising and powerful monarch enlarged his paternal possessions by the conquest of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia, and died after a reign of thirty-six years.

The fourth succeeded his father Ariobarzanes, who was the son of Mithridates III.

The fifth succeeded his father Mithridates IV, and strengthened himself on his throne by an alliance with Antiochus the Great, whose daughter, Laodice, he married. He was succeeded by his son Pharnaces.

The sixth succeeded his father Pharnaces. He was the first of the kings of Pontus who made alliance with the Romans. He furnished them with a fleet in the third Punic war, and assisted them against Aristonicus, who had laid claim to the kingdom of Pergamus. He was murdered B. C. 123.

The seventh, surnamed Eupator, and The Great, succeeded his father Mithridates VI, though only at the age of 11 years. The beginning of his reign was marked by ambition, cruelty and artifice. He murdered the two sons whom his sister Laodice had had by Ariarathes, King of Cappadocia, and placed one of his own children, only eight years old, on the vacant throne. These violent proceedings alarmed Nicomedes, King of Bithynia, who had married Laodice, the widow of Ariarathes.

He suborned a youth to act as King of Cappadocia, as the third son of Ariarathes, and Laodice was sent to Rome to impose upon the senate, and assure them that her third son was still

alive, and that his pretensions to the kingdom of Cappadocia were just and well grounded. Mithridates used the same arts of dissimulation. He also sent to Rome Gordius, the governor of his son, who solemnly declared before the Roman people, that the youth who sat on the throne of Cappadocia, was the third son and lawful heir of Ariarathes, and that he was supported as such by Mithridates.

This intricate affair displeased the Roman senate, and finally to settle the dispute between the two monarchs, the powerful arbiters took away the kingdom of Cappadocia from Mithridates, and Paphlagonia from Nicomedes. These two kingdoms being thus separated from their original possessors, were presented with their freedom and independence; but the Cappadocians refused it, and received Ariobarzanes for king. Such were the first seeds of enmity between Rome and the King of Pontus.

Mithridates, the more effectually to destroy the power of his enemies in Asia, ordered all the Romans that were in his dominions to be massacred. This was done in one night, and no less than 150,000 according to Plutarch, or 80,000 Romans, as Appian mentions, were made, at one blow, the victims of his cruelty. This universal massacre called aloud for revenge. Aquilius, and soon after Sylla, marched against Mithridates with a large army. The former was made prisoner; but Sylla obtained a victory over the king's generals, and another decisive engagement rendered him master of all Greece, Macedonia, Ionia, and Asia Minor, which had submitted to the victorious arms of the monarch of Pontus. This ill fortune was aggravated by the loss of about 200,000 men, who were killed in the several engagements that had been fought, and Mithridates, weakened by repeated ill success by sea and land, sued for peace from the conqueror, which he obtained on condition of defraying the expenses which the Romans had incurred by the war, and of remaining satisfied with the possessions which he had received from his ancestors.

While these negotiations of peace were carried on, Mithridates was not unmindful of his real interests. His distress, and not his inclinations, obliged him to wish for peace. He immediately took the field with an army of 140,000 in fantry and 16,000 horse, which consisted of his own forces and those of his son-in-law Tigranes, King of Armenia. With such a numerous army, he soon made himself master of the Roman provinces in Asia; none dared to oppose his conquests, as the Romans, relying on his

fidelity, had withdrawn the greatest part of their armies from the country.

The news of his warlike preparations was no sooner heard, than Lucullus, the consul, marched into Asia, and without delay blocked up the camp of Mithridates, who was then besieging Cyzicus. The Asiatic monarch escaped from him, and fled into the heart of his kingdom. Lucullus pursued him with the utmost celerity, and would have taken him prisoner after a battle, had not the avidity of his soldiers preferred the plundering of a mule loaded with gold, to the taking of a monarch who had exercised such cruelties against their countrymen, and shown himself so faithless to the most solemn engagements.

The appointment of Glabrio to the command of the Roman forces, instead of Lucullus, was favorable to Mithridates, and he recovered the greatest part of his dominions. The sudden arrival of Pompey, however, soon put an end to his victories. A battle, in the night, was fought near the Euphrates, in which the troops of Pontus labored under every disadvantage.

An universal overthrow ensued, and Mithridates, bold in his misfortunes, rushed through the thick ranks of the enemy, at the head of 800 horsemen, 500 of whom perished in the attempt to follow him. Mithridates found a safe retreat among the Scythians; and, though destitute of power, friends, and resources, yet he meditated the destruction of the Roman empire, by penetrating into the heart of Italy by land.

These wild projects were rejected by his followers, and he sued for peace. It was denied to his ambassadors, and the victorious Pompey declared, that to obtain it, Mithridates must ask it in person. He scorned to trust himself in the hands of his enemy, and resolved to conquer or to die. His subjects refused to follow him any longer, and they revolted from him, and made his son Pharnaces king. The son showed himself ungrateful to his father, and even, according to some writers, he ordered him to be put to death.

This unnatural treatment broke the heart of Mithridates; he obliged his wife to poison herself, and attempted to do the same himself. It was in vain; the frequent antidotes he had taken in the early part of his life strengthened his constitution against the poison, and when this was unavailing, he attempted to stab himself. The blow was not mortal; and a Gaul, who was then present, at his own request gave him the fatal stroke, about 63 years B. C., in

the 72d year of his age. This prince, who made war against the Romans forty years, and was never entirely vanquished but by Pompey, although he had lost many battles against Lucullus, has been much praised. Cicero calls him the greatest of kings since the time of Alexander the Great.

MODENA, a duchy in the north of Italy, containing 375,000 inhabitants. In 1796 the duke of Modena was expelled from his dominions by the French: and at the peace of Campo Formio, in 1797, the Modenese possessions were incorporated with the Cisalpine republic; but in 1814 they were restored by the Congress of Vienna to the duke.

MOLUCCAS, or SPICE ISLANDS, are between the Sunda isles, the Philippines and New Holland. These islands were discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, but now belong to the Dutch, who obtain from them sandal wood, musk, cloves, and spices. There are also mines of copper and silver, which are very productive, and delicious fruits.

MONGULS, or MONGOLS, The. An Asiatic tribe, who inhabited the central regions of the continent, and were little known till Genghis Khan, by his conquests, immortalized their name. He extended his dominions through a space of more than 800 leagues from east to west, and above 1,000 from north to south, over the most powerful and wealthy kingdoms of Asia. It is with justice, therefore, that he is acknowledged to have been the greatest prince who ever filled the eastern throne. He was the son of Pisuka, who first brought under his command the greater part of the chiefs of the Mongul nations, and who designated his son by the name of Temujin, from a vanquished khan so called.

After the death of his father, Temujin married the daughter of the great Khan, who, harboring suspicions to the prejudice of his son-in-law, was dethroned, and Temujin took possession of the empire. Temujin was at that time forty years of age, when, seeing himself master of very extensive dominions, he adopted the resolution of rendering his power in some degree lawful, by the public homage of all the princes within the precincts of his empire. Accordingly, he convoked them at Karakorom, his capital; and, with the diadem encircling his brow, he advanced into the midst of this august assembly, seated himself on his throne, and received the compliments of the khans and other nobility, who offered up prayers for his health and prosperity. They then confirmed to

him and his successors the sovereignty of the Mongul empire.

After some subsequent victories, a similar inauguration took place at the head of his army, when Kockja, one of his relatives, who, by strictly practising the rigid duties of religion, had obtained the reputation of being inspired, approached the prince, and informed him, that it was the pleasure of God that he should henceforth assume the name of Genghis Khan.

However, it is probable that the ambition of Genghis Khan might have been satisfied with his dominions, had not the sovereign of the Kin, or northern part of China, imprudently demanded of him the same tribute as was paid him by princes whom he had dethroned, and whose authority he had usurped. This claim irritated the haughty conqueror, whose troops poured like a torrent over China, routed its armies, desolated the country, and amassed immense treasures. The cities, and even the royal residence, fell into the hands of Genghis Khan, who, in the short space of five years, found himself master of all that extensive territory, and who appointed Muhuli, his experienced general, governor and lieutenant, with the title of king, which was to descend to his posterity.

Genghis Khan had determined to make the domains of Mohammed, Sultan of Karazm, the boundary of his empire; but a disagreement taking place with that sovereign, the great khan assembled all his forces, and, after defeating the sultan, besieged and took Bochara, the centre of his dominions, where all his wealth was lodged. Though Mohammed possessed a great part of Turkestan, was master of Great Bukharia, and Karazm, whence his monarchy derived its name, and held in possession all Persia, Persian Irak, and the frontiers of India, he could make no effectual opposition.

The celerity and military exploits of Genghis Khan resembled a torrent spreading devastation, or rather a thunderbolt bursting over several countries at once, and involving them in flames and ruin. Though the sultan made every effort in his power to succor his wretched dominions, his armies were constantly defeated in general engagements; and, after eluding his pursuers, he landed on a small island in the Caspian Sea, where an acute disease, added to his grief, speedily terminated his life.

His son Jalaloddin endeavored, but in vain, to avenge the cause of his father on the Monguls. While Genghis Khan, on one side of his empire, had fixed the Indus as its limits, his lieutenants on the other subjugated Persia, en-

closed the Caspian Sea within his dominions, and carried their victorious arms as far as Iconium, whose sultans, with some other Turkish sovereigns, they rendered tributary. The further enterprises of this aspiring monarch were always crowned with victory. He was constantly attended by prosperity, which never quitted him to his tomb.

He died A. D. 1227, at the age of seventy, after a reign of twenty-two years, preserving to the last an undiminished authority over all the surrounding nations. The qualities of Genghis Khan characterized a conqueror. He possessed a genius capable of conceiving great and arduous designs, and prudence equal to their execution; a natural and persuasive eloquence; a degree of patience, which enabled him to endure and overcome fatigue; an admirable temperance; a superior understanding, and a penetrating mind, that instantly conceived the measure proper to be adopted on every occasion. His military talents appeared in his successfully introducing a strict discipline and severe police among the Tartars, who till that time were unused to any restraint. His laws were simple, and suitable to a newly-formed people, who have few complex social connections.

Though some of his own children, and princes of the blood were Christians, and some Jews and Mohammedans, they incurred no marks of his disapprobation. He instituted a grand hunting-match, the model of which he left to his successors. Though Genghis Khan had declared his son Octa his successor, this prince refused to accept the crown till it was delegated to him by the states, which did not assemble till two years after the death of his father. He committed the general management of affairs to Yelu, a man of integrity and extensive knowledge; and he placed at the head of his armies his own brother Toley, whose talents were of singular utility in the war which his father had left him to prosecute against the inhabitants of Southern China. Quay-yew, or Kayuk had a great respect for his mother, who, therefore, still retained a considerable share of the government. His beneficence and courage are deservedly applauded; and he commanded the armies in person at the conquest of Corea, and of the nations in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea, A. D. 1247. He died at the age of 43, after a reign of eight years.

On the first day of the year 1368, Chu was solemnly proclaimed Emperor of China, amid the greatest demonstrations of joy. Touhantemur, naturally a coward, determined to retire

into Tartary, and, surrounded by his guards, his wives, and others of his court, took his course towards the north. Thus ended the empire of the Monguls in China, after they had continued in possession of that vast country during a term of 162 years. Touhantemur retained his sovereignty over the Monguls in Tartary, where he was succeeded A. D. 1370 by his son, Ayyewshilitata, against whom, and his successors, the Chinese, sustained many sanguinary wars, notwithstanding the great wall which separated them. At length, however, they ceased to disturb each other, and lived quietly within their own territories. In this interval the Manchoos became formidable, and in the end subdued both the Monguls and the Chinese.

MONK, George, Duke of Albemarle, was descended from the Plantagenets, and born in Devonshire in 1608. At the age of 17 he served under his relation, Sir Richard Grenville, in an expedition against Spain; and, in 1630, he went as an ensign to the Low Countries, where he obtained a captain's commission. In 1639, he attended Charles I to Scotland, and was made lieutenant-colonel; afterwards he went to Ireland, and for his services in the rebellion, was appointed governor of Dublin. On his return to England with his regiment, in 1643, he was made major-general in the Irish brigade, then employed in the siege of Nantwich, in Cheshire, where he was taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower. After remaining in confinement about three years, he was induced to accept a commission under the parliament against the Irish rebels; in which service he performed several great exploits, but at last fell under censure, for concluding a treaty with O'Neil. Upon this he gave up the command, and retired to his estate; but was soon called to serve with Cromwell in Scotland, where he bore a part in the battle of Dunbar; after which he was left in the command of the English forces in that kingdom.

In 1653, he was joined with Blake and Dean in the naval service against the Dutch fleet, commanded by Van Tromp, with whom two desperate battles were fought that year, in both of which the English were victorious. Peace being soon after concluded, Monk returned to Scotland, where he remained during the usurpation of Cromwell, who regarded him with jealousy, and even imparted to him, in a letter, the suspicions which he entertained of his design to restore the king. Monk took no notice of this, but watched his opportunity: and when the authority of Richard Cromwell declined, he began his movements, and conducted them with

so much judgment as to bring about that important event without bloodshed or confusion. After this he was created Duke of Albemarle, and knight of the garter. The remainder of his life was not spent inactively; for when hostilities broke out with the Dutch, he again commanded the fleet, and fought De Ruyter and Van Tromp in a tremendous battle, which lasted three days. The duke had scarcely returned into port before he was called to London, in consequence of the dreadful fire which laid the greatest part of the capital in ashes; and so dear was he to the people, that when he passed along, they cried out, "If his Grace had been there, the city would not have been burned." He died Jan. 3, 1670, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. By his duchess, who survived him but a few months, he had one son, Christopher, who died governor of Jamaica, without issue, in 1688.

MONMOUTH, Duke of, son of Charles II by Lucy Waters, to whom it was said that monarch was secretly married. He was early placed in the army, and served some campaigns in Flanders with great reputation. His supposed claims to the crown placed him in enmity with the Duke of York, and he lived in intimate connection with the party that promoted the famous succession bill, and with the patriots of that age.

On the death of his father he went abroad, and soon after landed in the west of England, publishing a proclamation, in which he took the regal title, and made noble professions in favor of liberty. Numbers flocked to his standard, but his forces were overcome by the genius of Marlborough at Bridgewater. A terrible proscription followed in the western counties, in which General Kirk and Judge Jefferies committed frightful cruelties; and Monmouth himself being taken to London, was tried and executed.

MONTAGUE, Edward, Earl of Sandwich, was the son of Sir Sidney Montague, and born in 1625. At the age of 18 he raised a regiment in the service of parliament, and was present in several battles; but in the Dutch war he left the army for the navy, and was associated with Blake in the Mediterranean. Afterwards he commanded the fleet in the North Sea; but at his return was deprived of it on suspicion of being in the royal interest. Monk, however, procured him to be replaced; and he conveyed the king to England; after which he was created Earl of Sandwich. In the war of 1664 he commanded under the Duke of York, and had

a principal share in the great battle of June 3, 1665. Soon after this he went to Spain, where he negotiated a peace between that country and Portugal. On the renewal of the Dutch war in 1672, he commanded a squadron under the duke of York; but his ship taking fire, he jumped overboard, and was drowned.

MONROE, James, a president of the United States, was born April 28, 1758, in Virginia, and educated in William and Mary College. He entered the revolutionary army as a cadet in 1776. Throughout the revolution he served with distinction, and at the age of 24, was elected a member of congress. In 1794, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France. On his return he filled the post of governor of Virginia, and afterwards was minister to France, to London, and to Spain, successively. On his return, he was chosen governor of Virginia, and in 1811 was appointed Secretary of State. In 1817 he succeeded James Madison in the presidency, from which office he retired at the end of his second term. He died on the 4th of July, 1831.

MONTEZUMA, the king of Mexico, at the time of the invasion of the Spaniards. At a short distance from the city of Mexico, they were met by Montezuma at the head of his nobles, and surrounded by his guards and courtiers. Cortez was received by the emperor with hospitality and confidence which he soon forfeited: for having learned that a traditionary prophecy was current that a powerful nation, children of the sun, would chastise the country, as a punishment for their sins, he readily turned the idea to his own advantage. Cortez came to the determination of seizing Montezuma in his palace, which he entered with 10 officers and soldiers. He requested Montezuma, to take up a temporary residence with the Spaniards, to which demand the monarch reluctantly consented. Here he suffered every indignity; and Cortez, on a frivolous pretext that the monarch was the instigator of some tumults, ordered him to be fettered and thrown into prison.

Montezuma remained a prisoner six months, during which period Cortez was actively employed in furthering his own views. The former now acknowledged himself in form a vassal of the Spanish king, and, a tumult arising, Cortez placed him in view of his enraged subjects, but in vain. The forlorn monarch was pierced by an arrow, and died broken-hearted and despairing.

MONTGOMERY, Richard, a major-general

in the army of the United States, born in Ireland, in 1737. He settled in this country, after serving under Wolfe; and having embraced the American cause, was killed in an attack upon Quebec, in 1776.

MONTGOMERY, Gabriel, Count, a French nobleman, who, in 1559, had the misfortune to kill Henry II, by accidentally striking him in the eye at a tournament. He then quitted France; but returned during the civil wars, and placed himself at the head of the Protestants. After many vicissitudes he was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Paris in 1574.

MONTREAL, a city of Lower Canada, situated on an island in the St. Lawrence, 180 miles above Quebec, and 200 below lake Ontario, at the head of ship navigation. The streets are regular, the houses are built of gray stone, and present a singular appearance from being covered with tin. Montreal College is a very flourishing institution. Pop. 35,000.

MONTROSE, Marquis of, one of the most chivalrous partisans of Charles I, who after the cause of the Stuarts appeared to be hopeless, persevered in exciting insurrections in Scotland, but being taken he was brought to Edinburgh, tried, and executed on a gibbet 40 feet high, on the 23d of September, 1650.

MOORE, Sir John, was born at Glasgow in 1761. At the age of 15 he obtained an ensigncy in the 51st regiment of foot; of which, in 1790, he became lieutenant-colonel, and served with his corps in Corsica, where he was wounded in storming the Mozello fort at the siege of Calvi. In 1796 he went out as a brigadier-general to the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, who appointed him to the government of St. Lucie, in the capture of which he had a principal share.

On his return home, in 1797, he was employed in Ireland during the rebellion, and was raised to the rank of major-general. In 1799 he went on the expedition to Holland, where he was again wounded severely; notwithstanding which, he soon afterwards went to the Mediterranean; and at the battle of Alexandria received a cut from a sabre on the breast, and a shot in the thigh. On his return to England he was made a knight of the Bath; and in 1808 was appointed to command an army in Spain, where, after a signal retreat before a superior force, he fell under the walls of Corunna, Jan. 16th, 1809.

The description of the battle of Corunna, and of the death of Sir John Moore, is thus briefly given by Bisset. The British army reached

Corunna on the 12th of Jan. 1809, having lost one fourth of its numbers. Their situation was so disadvantageous that some officers suggested the proposal of terms to Soult, on condition that he should permit the troops to embark unmolested. Sir John Moore rejected the advice, and declared his resolution to accept no terms which should be in the least dishonorable to the army or to his country. In the evening of the 14th the transports from Vigo hove in sight. After the embarkation of the troops on the 16th, orders were issued, that if the French did not move, the embarkation of the reserve should commence at four in the afternoon.

At mid-day, the general received information that the enemy were getting under arms. Two columns of the enemy directed their march on the right wing of the British, which was disadvantageously posted. Sir John Moore hastened to this part of the field, when the 4th regiment on the right flank was menaced by a body of the enemy who were hastening up the valley to turn it. He proceeded to direct the movements of the other regiments in this division, and was in the act of ordering up the guards to support the 42d Highlanders, when he was struck from his horse by a cannon-ball, which carried away his left shoulder and part of the collar-bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh. He was borne away by six soldiers of the 42d.

The troops continued to fight bravely under Sir John Hope, on whom the command devolved, and at night-fall remained masters of the field. This victory was obtained under great disadvantages; the French force exceeded 20,000 men, well appointed and provided with cannon. The British scarcely amounted to 15,000, exhausted by harassing marches, and discouraged by the loss of their military chest, their stores, their baggage, their horses, their sick, their wounded, their wives and children.

General Moore lived to hear that the battle was won; and in his last moments, after an affecting reminiscence of his mother, expressed a hope that his country would do him justice. His body was removed at midnight to the citadel of Corunna, wrapped in a military cloak and blankets, and buried in a grave dug in the ramparts.

MORAVIA. The present population of this province of the Austrian empire, is 1,990,464. Its history is briefly as follows. It was anciently named Quadia, and was part of the territory of the Quadi and Marcomanni, for several centuries the terror of the Roman frontier. Notwithstanding the many checks they received

from the Romans and their barbarian neighbors, these tribes maintained their independence till they were overpowered by Attila, in the fifth century. The Slavonians next founded a republic here, and maintained a precarious independence, till Swatopluk united the whole of the Slavonic republics, and founded the kingdom of Moravia; which comprehended Bohemia, Lusatia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, Dalmatia, &c.

On the death of this prince, in 894, his possessions were divided among his three sons, but dissensions arising among them, the Boii, or ancestors of the Bohemians, conquered part of them, and threatened the rest. In a short time, the Magyars, or invaders of Hungary, completely defeated the Moravians in 907, and thus crushed their independence. This fertile country, after being almost reduced to a desert, was seized on by the Dukes of Bohemia, who kept it till 1182, when it again became a separate government, and was erected into a marquisate. Moravia next fell into the hands of the Hungarians, but their internal troubles soon obliged them to relinquish their valuable acquisition.

Moravia for a time resumed its independence, but after various changes, became again subject to the kings of Bohemia; and in 1527, Moravia was added to the possessions of the house of Austria, and has since been subject to the same sovereign.

MORE, Sir Thomas, Chancellor of England, was the son of Sir John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench, and was born in London, in 1480. He was educated in the family of Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury; and at the age of 21, he obtained a seat in parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demanded by Henry VII with such spirit, as incurred the resentment of the king, who avenged himself on the judge his father, by causing him to be fined and imprisoned. When admitted to the bar, More delivered a lecture in the church of St. Lawrence, Jewry, on part of St. Augustin's works, and the reputation he thereby acquired procured him to be chosen law-reader in Furnival's Inns. In 1508, he was made judge of the sheriff's court, and justice of peace.

Henry VIII delighted in the conversation of More, and conferred upon him the honor of knighthood; besides which he made him treasurer of the exchequer. Sir Thomas assisted the monarch in his book against Luther, and he afterwards defended it in a very able treatise. In 1523, he was chosen speaker of the House of

Commons; and in 1530, he succeeded Wolsey as lord chancellor, which office he discharged three years with scrupulous integrity. Finding, however, that the affair of the king's divorce, to which he was adverse, would involve him in difficulties, he resigned the seals, and thereby provoked the anger of Henry, who was still more irritated by his refusal to attend the coronation of Ann Boleyn.

An attempt was made to implicate him in the practices of Elizabeth Barton; and, though this failed, he was committed to the Tower, for refusing the oath of supremacy. After an imprisonment of twelve months, he was brought to his trial in the court of King's Bench, where, notwithstanding his eloquent defence, he was found guilty of treason, and sentenced to be beheaded. His behavior, in the interval, corresponded with the uniform tenor of his life; and, on July 6, 1535, he ascended the scaffold, with his characteristic pleasantry, saying to the lieutenant of the Tower, "I pray you, see me safe up; and as for my coming down, you may let me shift for myself." In the same spirit, when he laid his head on the block, he told the executioner to wait till he had removed his beard, "For that," said he, "hath committed no treason." Thus fell this illustrious Englishman, whose learning and virtue entitled him to a better fate.

MOREAU, Victor, a French general, who gained great advantage over the Austrians under Kray at Mosskirk; and, notwithstanding their gallant exertions, compelled them to retreat with considerable loss. The subsequent actions of Bibberach and Memmingen proved equally unfortunate to the Austrians. Moreau, after signaling himself in many celebrated victories, and in many masterly and successful military operations on the frontiers of Italy and Germany in the campaigns of 1796 and 1799, invaded Germany in 1800. Here, in co-operation with Bonaparte, he resumed an offensive campaign. He took possession of Munich, and laid the Bavarian territories and the duchy of Wirtemberg under heavy contributions.

The emperor of Austria now judged it expedient to sue for an armistice; which Moreau granted on the 14th of July. The armistice expired in the November following; and Moreau, on the 3d of December, gained the decisive victory of Hohenlinden. By a turn of circumstances Moreau is found in 1813 in alliance with Bernadotte, his early companion in arms, who commanded the army of the north in Germany against Napoleon. On the 28th of

August, Napoleon came out of Dresden with 130,000 men to attack the allies, having detached a force, under Vandamme, to seize the passes in their rear. In the assault on the preceding day, Napoleon observed Moreau conversing with the emperor Alexander and some other officers. Turning to a cannoneer, and pointing out the object of his displeasure, he said: "Send a dozen balls upon that man!" The officers obeyed. A ball struck Moreau, shattering both his legs and tearing open the belly of his horse. He bore the amputation of both limbs with great firmness, and was carried in a litter, formed by the lances of the Cossacks to Toplitz, where he expired.

MORGAN, Daniel, a revolutionary officer, was born in New Jersey, but removed to Virginia in 1755. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general. His riflemen rendered themselves formidable to the British throughout the struggle. Morgan died in 1799.

MOROCCO, a large kingdom of Africa, and the chief of the Barbary states. Population, 6,000,000. It was formerly called *Mauritania*, and was then occupied by a hardy Nomadic race. It afterwards yielded to the Saracens; and, in the eleventh century, a chief of Lamina assumed the character of a reformer of the Mahometan religion, and assembled all the neighboring tribes under his standard. His followers, called Almoravides, conquered Morocco, and even Barbary and Spain, thus establishing a vast empire entitled that of Mohgreb, or the West. In the following century they were supplanted by the Almohades; and in 1557, an Arabian chief, one of the descendants of Mahomet, ascended the throne, which his posterity have since occupied.

MORTON, (Earl of), was a chief actor in the transactions of the reign of Mary, and in the minority of James VI of Scotland. He joined in the murder of Rizzio, and after the death of King Darnley assisted to expel Mary from the throne. In 1572 he was elected Regent, and in 1581 he was beheaded at Edinburgh.

MORTON, John, born in Pennsylvania; in the congress of 1776 he gave the casting vote in the Pennsylvania delegation in favor of the Declaration of Independence, and signed the document. He died in 1777.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, was born at Morrisania in New York, Jan. 31, 1752. He graduated at the college in the city of New York in his sixteenth year, and immediately commenced the study of law. At the age of seventeen he

assumed his pen and commenced his career as a political writer. Mr. Morris was chosen a member of the first provincial congress. He was twice elected a member of congress by the legislature of N. York. In 1780 he established himself in Philadelphia in the practice of the law. In this year, he was thrown from his carriage, and his leg was so severely injured that it was necessary to perform amputation, an operation which he bore with great fortitude. In 1781 he was appointed assistant financier, and performed the duties of his office with ability for three years. He was a member of the convention which met in 1787 for the purpose of framing a constitution for the United States. In 1790, Mr. Morris, being then in France, received credentials from General Washington as a private agent for transacting important business with the British ministry. He proceeded to London but soon returned to Paris without having effected anything. He returned to America in 1798. Here he served some years in the senate of the United States. In 1816, he married Miss Randolph of Virginia, and on the 6th of November, in the same year, he died.

Mr. Sparks, in his interesting life of Morris, thus delineates his moral qualities: His acute powers of mind, a thorough consciousness of his own strength, and his quick sense of the ridiculous, joined to a lofty independence of thought, often betrayed him into a forwardness of manner, a license of expression, and an indulgence of his humor, little suited to soothe the pride, or flatter the vanity, or foster the self-love of those about him. He might dazzle by his genius, surprise by his novel flights of fancy, amuse by his wit, and confound by his arguments, and thus extort the tribute of admiration, but fail in gaining the willing applause of love. No man was better acquainted with the forms and etiquette of society, none had moved more widely in the circles of fashion and rank, or examined with a keener scrutiny the deep fountains of the human passions, or knew better how to touch the springs of men's motives, yet this rare intuition, this more rare experience, and this great knowledge, did little towards modifying the tendencies of his nature, or diverting the first bent of his mind. He was sometimes overbearing in conversation. At any rate, when he spoke he expected to be heard. There is an anecdote illustrative of this point. At a breakfast-table, he was in close conversation with a gentleman, to whose harangue he had listened patiently, till it was his turn to reply.

He began accordingly, but the gentleman was inattentive, and a bad listener. "Sir," said Mr. Morris, "if you will not listen to my argument, I will address myself to the teapot," and went on with much animation of tone and gesture, till he had finished his replication.

But this defect, after all, was only a spot on the surface. *****Justice, truth, charity, honor, held an uncontrolled empire in his soul, and never lost their influence or authority.

MOSCOW, an extensive city of Russia in Europe, founded in the middle of the 12th century. Present population, 246,545. In 1382 it was besieged by Tamerlane, and it soon fell into the hands of the Tartars, who again attacked it in 1571. They burnt the city; but it was afterwards rebuilt, and was for a century and a half the capital of the empire, and the residence of the court till 1760.

In September, 1812, the memorable conflagration took place, by which three-fourths of the city was consumed. The general plan of the campaign in the war with the French was to abandon and destroy; in August and September, when the French continued to advance, and it was thought impossible to check their progress, Count Rostopchin forewarned the inhabitants of the sacrifices they would be called on to make. The churches and the treasury were stripped of their ornaments; the persons belonging to the public establishments were removed to Kasan, and barks, laden with corn, were sunk in the Moskva, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. The decisive battle of Borodino was fought on the 8th of September, about 70 miles from Moscow, and the hospitals were soon filled with wounded. On the news of the retreat of the Russian army, a general movement took place in Moscow.

On the 13th of September the enemy drew near, and the mass of the population of Moscow fled into the surrounding country. On the 14th the French entered the city, and that night a fire broke out, which was soon got under. On the 15th fires burst forth from the shops; and on the following night a general conflagration took place, explosions in different places, and fagots thrown from towers, showed that means were employed to spread destruction in every quarter. During the next day smoke rolled in thick clouds over the town, and at night a vast globe of flame illuminated the atmosphere several leagues round. The conflagration was rapidly spread by a violent wind, the buildings fell in with a tremendous crash, and the immense stones, calcined and blackened, only remained

to denote their site. The French sentinels were, however, unable to detect the incendiaries; several stragglers were arrested, tried, and shot,—but all the men taken in attempting to spread the flames, declared they had acted under the direction of Rostopchin and the director of police. The French officers, on finding it impracticable to extinguish the flames, authorized a systematic pillage. The plunder was immense; but the greater part was abandoned in the disastrous retreat. The fire raged till the 19th: Bonaparte now remained at Moscow a month, in the hope of prevailing on the Russians to conclude a peace. Baffled in this attempt, he quitted the city on the 18th of October. The young guard, which formed the garrison left by Bonaparte, intrenched itself in the Kremlin; and, having undermined part of the walls and interior buildings, blew them up on the 23d October, the day of the final evacuation. The rebuilding of the city proceeded but slowly till 1814, when the greatest exertions were made; and by the beginning of 1818 the new city seemed to have risen from the ruins,—and by the end of that year the whole was completed.—(See *Russia*.)

MOSES, a celebrated legislator and general among the Jews, well known in sacred history. He was born in Egypt 1571, B. C., he conducted the Israelites through the Red Sea, and gave them laws and ordinances, during their peregrination of 40 years in the wilderness of Arabia. He died at the age of 120.

MOULTRIE, William, major-general in our revolution, came to South Carolina from England at an early age. He served against the Indians prior to 1775, and, during the revolution distinguished himself at Charleston, Beaufort, Stono, and Sullivan's island, the fort of which was named after him. He died at Charleston, Sept. 27, 1805.

MUCIUS, Scævola, (the left-handed), Caius Mucius Cordus. When Porsenna, king of Etruria, had besieged Rome to reinstate Tarquin in all his rights and privileges, Mucius determined to deliver his country from so dangerous an enemy. He disguised himself in the habit of a Tuscan, and as he could speak the language fluently, he gained an easy introduction into the camp, and soon into the royal tent. Porsenna sat alone with his secretary when Mucius entered. The Roman rushed upon the secretary and stabbed him to the heart, mistaking him for his royal master. This occasioned a noise, and Mucius, unable to escape, was seized and brought before the king.

He gave no answer to the inquiries of the courtiers, and only told them that he was a Roman, and to give them a proof of his fortitude, he laid his right hand on an altar of burning coals, and sternly looking at the king, and without uttering a groan, he boldly told him, that 300 young Romans like himself, had conspired against his life, and entered the camp in disguise, determined either to destroy him or perish in the attempt. This extraordinary confession astonished Porsenna; he made peace with the Romans and retired from their city. Mucius obtained the surname of *Scævola*, because he had lost the use of his right hand by burning it in the presence of the Etrurian king.

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, contains 80,000 inhabitants. It surrendered to the Swedes and German Protestants, under Gustavus Adolphus, in 1632; in 1704, it fell into the hands of the Austrians. In 1741 it shared the vicissitudes of the war, and in 1796, the French army under Moreau, obliged the elector to make a separate treaty. In 1800 Moreau again occupied Bavaria, and secured his superiority by the victory of Hohenlinden; and from that time, to 1813, Bavaria remained in alliance with the French.

MURAT, an officer of Napoleon's army, created grand duke of Berg and Cleves in 1806, was the son of a pastry-cook, and was born at Achers in 1771. At a very early age he was a fine horseman, and fond of military exercises. It is not surprising, therefore, that he escaped from the convent where he was placed to study theology, and enlisted in a regiment of dragoons. His merit raised him from the ranks and he fought under Napoleon throughout his career. On the elevation of Joseph to the Spanish throne, in 1809, Bonaparte transferred the crown of Naples to Murat, his brother-in-law. In Dec. 1812, Murat was appointed to the chief command of the French army at Wilna, after their memorable but ill-fated retreat from Moscow. In 1814 Murat joined the alliance against France by opening his ports to the English, and engaging to assist Austria with an army of 30,000 men. In 1815 Murat, by an enterprise against the Austrians in Italy, had lost the crown of Naples. When the expedition from Elba reached France, he assembled his cabinet, and declared his resolution to support the allies; but on learning that Bonaparte had entered Lyons, he demanded leave of the pope to march a force through his territories. Pius the VII refused; on which two Neapolitan divisions penetrated to Rome, and his holiness, hastily retiring, placed himself under the protection of the Eng-

lish at Genoa. Murat himself advanced to Ancona, and his army marched in four columns on the routes of Bologna, Modena, Reggio, and Ferrara, while a fifth division drove the Austrian garrisons from Cesena and Rimini. Harassed on all sides by the British and Austrian forces, and having in vain solicited an armistice, he attacked Bianchi, near Tolentino, in which contest his army was totally ruined. After a disastrous retreat of ten days, he found, on approaching Naples, that the inhabitants had declared for the King of Sicily wherever the Austrians appeared; that Colonel Church was raising against him an army of his late subjects; and that every thing, in short, was going against him. Leaving his followers, who were now reduced to 4000 men, he hastened to Naples, and arrived at the palace, exhausted with fatigue. He escaped in disguise with a few adherents to the Isle of Ischia, and embarking thence for France, landed on the 25th of May at Cannes. Murat, after the battle of Waterloo, made his retreat in an open boat to Corsica. In September, proposals were made to Joachim, that he should assume the name of a private person, that he should choose his abode either in Bohemia, Moravia, or Upper Austria; and that he should engage not to quit those states without the consent of the emperor. He rejected this overture, and undertook, in imitation of Bonaparte, an expedition for the recovery of his kingdom. When he landed at Pizzo on the 8th of October, he could only muster about 30 officers. Thus disappointed he proceeded to Monteleone. He was overtaken half-way by a very strong party, and after fighting desperately, broke through his pursuers, and hastened to the beach, where he was seized and conveyed before General Nanziente the commandant of Calabria. On the 15th, pursuant to orders from Naples, he was tried by court-martial, and found guilty of having attempted to excite rebellion and civil war; sentence of death was pronounced upon him, and executed on the same day.

MURRAY, Alexander, was born at Chestertown, Maryland, in 1755. At the age of 18 he commanded a merchant-vessel. At 21 he was appointed a lieutenant in the navy, but fought on shore, until he could obtain a vessel. He commanded several letters of marque during the revolutionary struggle, and served some time under Barry. When in command of the *Constellation* he beat off some Tripolitan gunboats with great spirit and success. His last appointment was to the post of commandant of the navy-yard at Philadelphia. He died, Oct. 6, 1821.

MURRAY, (Earl of), was the natural son of James V, King of Scotland. He was a powerful supporter of the reformation. After the return of Mary from France, he administered her affairs until her marriage with Darnley, which he opposed by force of arms, and was obliged to flee into England. After the murder of Rizzio, he was again restored to favor. He went abroad to France on the murder of Darnley in 1566, and returned on being elected regent by his party. This election was confirmed by parliament, and he soon established his authority. Mary, escaping from Lochleven Castle, collected her friends, who were defeated at Langside, near Glasgow, and she was compelled to flee into England in 1568. He was supported by the alliance of queen Elizabeth. In 1569, he was murdered by Hamilton, a partisan of Mary, whose life he had spared. He dispensed justice with so much impartiality, repressed the licentious borderers with so much courage, maintained religion, and established such order and tranquillity in the country, that his administration was extremely popular, and he was long and affectionately remembered by the name of the "Good Regent."

N.

NADIR SHAH, (see *Persia*.)

NAMUR, a province of Belgium. The soil is remarkably fertile, and the earth yields many valuable minerals. The city of Namur, the capital, is situated at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse, 28 miles from Brussels, and contains 19,150 inhabitants. In 1692, the strength of the place being discovered to the French by the treacherous Baron de Bresse, who, under pretence of being taken, deserted the Spanish service, Louis XIV, with 80,000 men besieged it: the town was taken after a few days resistance. While the French continued to besiege the castle, King William III, of Great Britain, marched, with 100,000 men to its relief: but the French, being advantageously posted, declined battle. His majesty, however, drove them from their posts, and attempted to pass the river by means of bridges; but, in the mean time, a great rain swelled the river, carried down the bridges, prevented his attacking them, and gave them an opportunity to take the castle, which made but a feeble defence: the greatest loss of the French was at Coehorn Fort, which was valiantly defended by Colonel Coehorn, its founder and governor, who was dangerously wounded. The fort was surrendered, and the castle not long after, but were retaken 1695.

NAN-KING, or Nankin, or Kiang-ning, a Chinese city, capital of Kiang-nan, 500 miles S. E. of Peking. It was formerly the imperial city, and one of the largest in the world, being 12 leagues in circuit. In 1645 its magnificent palace was destroyed by the Mantchou Tartars. Its principal ornament, the celebrated porcelain tower, was built 1411, A. D.

NANTES, a city of France, capital of the department of the Lower Loire, pleasantly situated on the Loire, 26 miles from the Atlantic. Population 71,739. Its manufactures are extensive, and its public institutions important. In history it is celebrated for the act called the Edict of Nantes, which was passed by Henry IV, by which the Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598. It was revoked by Louis XIV in 1685; by which bad policy 50,000 French Protestants were induced to quit France, and seek refuge in England.

NAPLES, the capital and royal residence of the Two Sicilies, in Terra di Lavoro, containing 361,754 inhabitants, is charmingly situated on the brink of the most beautiful bay in the world, a scene on which is thus eloquently described by a recent traveller.

It is evening and scarcely a breeze ruffles the bosom of the beautiful bay, which resembles a mirror reflecting on its glassy surface the bright sky and the thousand glittering stars with which it is studded. Naples, with its white colonnades, seen amidst the dark foliage of its terraced gardens, rises like an amphitheatre; lights stream from the windows, and fall over the sea beneath like columns of gold. The castle of St. Elmo crowning the centre; Vesuvius, like a sleeping giant in grim repose, whose awaking all dread, is to the left; and to the right are the vine-crowned heights of beautiful Varmero, with their palaces and villas peeping forth from the groves that surround them; while rising above it, the convent of Camaldoli lifts its head to the skies.

Resina, Portici, Castel-a-Mare, and the lovely shores of Sorrento, reach out from Vesuvius, as if they tried to embrace the isle of Capri, which forms the central object; and Pausilippo and Misenum, which in the distance seemed joined to Procida and Ischia, advance to meet the beautiful island on the right. The air as it leaves the shore, is laden with fragrance from the orange-trees and jasmine, so abundant round Naples; and the soft music of the guitar, or lively sound of the tambourine, marking the brisk movements of the tarantella, steals on the ear. But hark! a rich stream of music, silenc-

ing all other, is heard, and a golden barge advances; the oars keep time to the music, and each stroke of them sends forth a silvery light; numerous lamps attached to the boat, gives it at a little distance, the appearance of a vast shell of topaz floating on a sea of sapphire. Nearer and nearer draws this splendid pageant, the music falls more distinctly on the charmed ear—and one sees that its dulcet sounds are produced by a band of glittering musicians clothed in royal liveries.

This illuminated barge is followed by another, with a silken canopy overhead, and the curtains drawn back to admit the balmy air. Cleopatra, when she sailed down the Cydnus, boasted not a more beautiful vessel; and, as it glides over the sea, it seems impelled by the music which precedes it, so perfectly does it keep time to its enchanting sounds, leaving a bright trace behind, like the memory of departed happiness. But who is he that guides this beauteous bark? His tall and slight figure is curved, and his snowy locks, falling over ruddy cheeks, show that age has bent, but not broken him: he looks like one born to command—a hoary Neptune steering over his native element—all eyes are fixed on him, but his follow the glittering barge that precedes him. And who is she that has the seat of honor at his side? Her fair, large, and unmeaning face wears a placid smile; and those light blue eyes and fair ringlets speak her of another land; her lips, too, want the fine chiseling which marks those of the sunny clime of Italy; and the expression of her countenance has more in it of earth than heaven. Innumerable boats, filled with lords and ladies, follow, but intrude not on the privacy of this regal bark, which passes before us like the visions in a dream. He who steered was Ferdinand, king of the two Sicilies; and she who sat beside him was Maria-Louisa, ex-empress of France.

The climate of Naples is delightful, and such of the lazzaroni as are unable to procure shelter experience no painful results from sleeping in the open air. The nobles are opulent and luxurious, and a love of pleasure pervades alike all classes. The necessities of life are easily obtained, and the poor lazzaroni, of whom there are 30,000, lay by enough money to enable them to witness the cheap amusements of their city. During the government of Pandolph II, as Prince of Benevento, A. D. 1003, the Normans first arrived in Italy, and established themselves in this country; Landolph V, the son of Pandolph, was expelled from the government by Richard I, the Norman Count of Aversa, who

caused himself to be proclaimed Prince of Benevento. Thus the dominion of the Lombards in this principality terminated in A. D. 1059.—Richard was succeeded in the government of Benevento by Jordanus, Richard II, Robert, Richard III, Jordanus II, Robert II, and Roger, who assumed the title of king, and obtained the investiture of the dukedom of Naples. Some years after, Roger having taken Pope Innocent prisoner, obliged his holiness to confirm to him the title of king.

To him succeeded William in 1154, William II in 1166, Tancred, Count of Lecce, in 1190, Frederick in 1208, who enlarged and embellished the city of Naples, which he made the chief place of his residence; and Conrad in 1250. Four years after Conrad died, and was succeeded by Conradin, whose army was attacked and dispersed by Manfred. In 1253 Manfred assumed the crown of Sicily; and in 1266 was defeated and slain by the army of Charles of Anjou, on whom Pope Urban had conferred the title of king. Soon after Conradin laid claim to Sicily, and marched with an army into Italy, but was entirely defeated and taken prisoner by Charles, who caused him and the Duke of Austria to be publicly beheaded upon a scaffold in the market-place of Naples, A. D. 1269.

Charles, by his arbitrary and oppressive government, so entirely lost the affections of the Sicilians, that they offered their allegiance to Peter, king of Arragon, who was soon after crowned at Palermo, and from this period the history of Naples is one unvaried and uninteresting detail of similar scenes of war and invasion, during nearly the space of two hundred years.

At length, after a long separation, Alphonso of Arragon united both Sicily and Naples under his dominion. Upon the death of Ferdinand, Charles V succeeded to Naples, as well as to the rest of the Spanish monarchy. During his reign, and that of his successors Philip II, Philip III, and Philip IV, this country was governed by the Viceroy of Spain, and suffered greatly from their oppression. On the death of Philip IV, A. D. 1664, Charles II succeeded to the crown of Spain, and adopted Philip of Anjou, afterwards Philip V, as the heir of all his dominions.

In 1700 Philip succeeded to the crown of Naples and Sicily; but his title was opposed by the house of Austria, and a conspiracy procured the government of Naples for Charles II, son of the emperor Leopold. However, by the conditions of the general peace, Naples again owned

the sway of Philip in 1719; but Sicily was given to the duke of Savoy. Some years after, the emperor, Charles VI, again seized upon Naples, and by cession obtained also Sicily. He continued to reign over them for several years, till Don Carlos, being vested with the rights of his father, who was yet alive, conquered these two kingdoms in 1734, and fixed the seat of his government among his subjects.

Don Carlos changed the face of his kingdoms, which, on his taking possession of the crown of Spain, he left in a flourishing condition to his son Ferdinand IV, in 1759.

In 1767 the Jesuits were expelled from Naples, and were all conveyed into the pope's dominions, the vicinity of whose territories rendered every scheme of opposition fruitless. During the invasion of Italy by the French, after some immaterial hostilities, a suspension of arms was agreed to between the king of Naples and the republican commander in 1796; and soon after a peace was concluded between the two powers, Naples being required to pay a sum of eight millions, either in money or in naval stores.

In 1798 the king of Naples commenced hostilities against the French, attacked the new Roman republic, and entered Rome in triumph; but, in the year following, he was obliged to conclude an armistice with the enemy on very hard conditions. Naples was reduced under the power of the French in 1799, who constituted it a republic, and established a provisional government. However, a few months afterwards, the great successes of the Austro-Russian army forced the French to evacuate Naples; and, by the aid of the English, the king of the Two Sicilies, who had hoisted his flag on board the *Foudroyant*, the English admiral's ship, was enabled to return once more to his capital. But the victory of Bonaparte at Marengo, and the conditions of the treaty of Luneville gave the French a great ascendancy in Italy.

In 1805 Bonaparte issued a proclamation, declaring that the Neapolitan dynasty had ceased to reign, and ordered his troops to subject the *whole* of Italy to his laws or those of his allies. In consequence of this, a French army, under the command of Joseph Bonaparte, entered Naples, and occupied all the principal fortresses in the kingdom. The king of Naples and the royal family were obliged to seek an asylum in Sicily. Under the prince of Hesse, Gaeta made a long and memorable defence against the French troops; and was taken only in consequence of that commander being badly wound-

ed, and some of his officers proving treacherous. On the translation of Joseph Bonaparte to the throne of Spain, in 1808, Joachim Murat, who had married a sister of Napoleon, was nominated to the kingdom of Naples.

After an extraordinary career, in which some of the martial talents and vigor of Murat were displayed, but were ill seconded by his troops, Naples was invested by land, whilst an English naval force entered its port, and compelled a surrender of the ships and arsenal. The Neapolitan commanders, and those of Austria and England, signed a convention, of which the prominent feature was the abdication of Joachim. Naples was occupied by the allies, who were joined by an armament of English and Sicilians; and Ferdinand IV, king of the Two Sicilies, after an absence of nine years, was restored in 1815.

Naples has suffered, at different periods, from earthquakes and eruptions of Vesuvius.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, one of the most extraordinary characters recorded in history, and distinguished alike for his extraordinary fortunes, his civil talents, and his military genius, was one of the numerous family of an advocate of Ajaccio, in Corsica, and was born there August 15, 1769. After receiving the rudiments of a classical education, he entered the military school at Brienne where he was distinguished by the gravity of his character, and his sedulous study of the mathematics. Even his sports partook of his graver pursuits, and we are told that he was successful in the little military operations which he undertook. On the occurrence of a day which was commonly considered a holiday, Bonaparte's instructors confined him and his companions to the school-grounds. The young engineer constructed a mine with great ingenuity, which, in exploding, blew down the walls and enabled the juvenile rebels to escape. When he could enlist no young recruits in his mimic army, Napoleon would use flints as substitutes for soldiers, and marshal them with great care. A boy who disturbed his array was severely punished by Napoleon. Many years after when the imperial diadem was on his head, Napoleon was informed that one of his old schoolmates desired an interview. This gentleman assured the chamberlain that the emperor would recollect him if he mentioned that there was a deep scar on his forehead. When the emperor was informed of this, he said, "I do not forget how he got that scar—I threw a general at his head at Brienne."

At sixteen he received the commission of second lieutenant in the regiment of Lafere, which he joined at Valence. At 20 he was promoted to a captaincy, and in December, 1793 obtained the command of the artillery in the attack on Toulon, then occupied by the English, and contributed by the originality of his plans to the success of their operations. In 1794 he was commandant of the artillery in the army of Italy, and so much distinguished himself, that in May 1795, he was made general of infantry. In 1795 when some of the sections of Paris rose in insurrection against the convention, the command of the conventional troops was entrusted to him and he gained a complete victory. He was at that time very thin, although distinguished for corpulency in the latter part of his life. On one occasion he gained a bloodless victory over the rabble whose exertions were stimulated by a very fat old woman. "There," cried she, "look at the soldiers! they're the wretches that fatten in idleness while we starve." "Look at her and look at me," said Napoleon, "and tell us which is the fattest." This raised a laugh, and the populace dispersed quietly. On this, as on many other occasions, his knowledge of human nature was apparent. In his twenty-sixth year, Napoleon was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, and commenced his brilliant operations in that capacity, in April, 1796. He successively defeated the Austrians and Piedmontese at Montenotte, Millesimo, Mondovi, and Lodi; forcing the king of Sardinia to make peace, and overrunning Lombardy, the Venetian States, the States of the Church, and Naples, in spite of every exertion of the Austrians and their allies, during which he gained a series of brilliant and decisive victories, and compelled Austria in 1797, to make peace at Campo Formio.

In 1798 he took the command of the army destined against Egypt, and on his passage from Toulon, captured Malta. He afterwards landed at Alexandria, and overran Egypt and Syria, every where victorious except at Acre; where, for want of besieging artillery, he was repulsed by Sir Sydney Smith. In Oct. 1799, the misgovernment of France, and the disasters which had befallen the French troops, induced him to return; and being received as a savior by the French nation, on the 9th of Nov. he effected a revolution in Paris, and was proclaimed first consul of the republic. After offers of peace to the confederates which were rejected, he crossed the Alps with an army of recruits, and in June 1800, gained the battle of Marengo and re-ac

quired possession of Italy. A general peace was the consequence. In 1802 he was elected consul for life, and in May, 1804, he assumed the title of Napoleon I, emperor of the French, and in Dec. 2, was crowned at Paris by the Pope. In March, 1805, he was declared king of Italy, and in May crowned at Milan. He had previously established his military order of the Legion of Honor and distributed the crosses which were the distinguishing badges. 'Of all to whom the cross of the legion of honor was tendered, Lafayette alone had the courage to decline it. Napoleon, either from want of true perception of moral greatness, or because the detestable servility of returning emigrants had taught him to think, there was no such thing as honor or independence in man, exclaimed, when they told him that Lafayette refused the decoration, "What, will nothing satisfy that man, but the chief command of the National Guard of the Empire?" Yes, much less abundantly satisfied him;—the quiet possession of the poor remnants of his estate, enjoyed without sacrificing his principles.'

In September, 1805, the confederacy of European powers being renewed, he invaded Germany, and at Ulm captured 30,000 Austrians. In November, he entered Vienna, and on Dec. 2, gained the battle of Austerlitz, over the emperors of Russia and Austria, after which he concluded peace with Austria, created the electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg kings, and made his elder brother, Joseph, king of Naples. In October, 1806, he invaded Prussia, and on the 3d of that month gained a decisive victory at Jena and Auerstadt, by which the whole Prussian monarchy, and Germany to the Baltic, came under his authority. The "Man of Destiny" had now filled Europe with the terror of his name, the bare mention of which shook the crowned heads of the oldest monarchies of the continent with palsied apprehension. In vain the dagger, the mine, and the bowl had been prepared for him. His star had not yet begun to decline from the zenith. Napoleon was almost miraculously preserved from poison. It is well known that he was an inveterate snuff-taker. When his mind was deeply engaged his snuff-box was in constant requisition. He once left his apartment for a few moments, and returned to take his box from the mantel-piece. He thought the snuff felt somewhat strangely, and calling to a dog, that was lying near him, administered a pinch. The poor animal soon rolled over in the agonies of death; and Napoleon thenceforth kept his snuff in his waistcoat pockets which he had sheathed with tin.

November 20th, he promulgated at Berlin the famous decree by which he proposed to exclude the trade of Britain from all the ports of the continent. In June, 1807, having overrun Poland, he totally defeated the emperor of Russia at Eglan and Friedland, after which an interview took place between them on a raft on the Niemen, followed by the treaty of Tilsit. In November of that year, he marched an army into Lisbon, driving the Portuguese court to the Brazils; and on December 1, created his younger brother Jerome, king of Westphalia. On May 5, 1808, was concluded the treaty by which Charles IV ceded to the emperor all his rights in the crown of Spain. Joseph, brother of the emperor, was proclaimed king of Spain, on the 6th of June. On the 27th of September, in the same year, Napoleon had an amicable interview with the emperor of Russia at Erfurt, and they jointly proposed peace with England, which was rejected. On the 29th of October, the emperor departed from Paris and placed himself at the head of the army in Spain, the right wing of which pursued Sir John Moore to Corunna, while he marched to Madrid and seated his brother on the Spanish throne; but in the meantime, the Austrians took the field; Napoleon hastened to oppose them, and gained successive victories at Abensburg, Eckmuhl, and Ratisbon. On the 16th of December, 1809, he divorced the empress Josephine, and on the 2d of April, 1810, married Maria Louisa, archduchess of Austria. The 20th of March, 1811, was signalized by the birth of his son who was crowned king of Rome.

In 1812, he assembled a great army in Poland, and invaded Russia, and having at the Borodino, and at Moskwa, gained two bloody victories, he entered Moscow on the 14th of September; that city, having been afterwards burned by the Russians, became untenable, and the French retreated for winter quarters towards Poland, but an early and unusual frost setting in during their march, they lost their horses, were compelled to abandon their artillery, and three fourths of the army perished or were made prisoners. On this Napoleon returned to Paris, and Poland and Prussia were occupied by the Russians.

In April 1813, Napoleon again took the field against the Prussians, and gained the victories of Lutzen, Bantzen, and Wartzen; but the Austrians and Bavarians joined the confederacy against him, and he was attacked at Leipsic by the combined armies of the European nations; being forced to abandon that city with immense loss, and retreat to Metz, thereby abandoning his German conquests. In 1814, the confede-

rates having passed the Rhine, penetrated, after various battles, to Paris, which, being surrendered by marshals Marmont and Mortier, Napoleon concluded a treaty with the allies at Fontainebleau, by which he agreed to retire to the island of Elba, with provision for himself and family.

In March, 1815, Napoleon embarked with 600 of his guards and made a sudden descent in Provence. On the 10th, he entered Lyons, on the 20th, Paris in triumph. His banners flew from steeple to steeple, until they finally waved in the wind from the pinnacles of *Notre Dame*. On the 1st of June, he held the meeting in the Champ de Mai, and soon joined the army on the Belgian frontier, where on the 16th, he defeated Blücher at Ligny with a loss of 22,000 men. On the 18th, was fought the bloody battle of Waterloo, in which the French army was completely defeated. The following account of the conduct of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo is from the journal of a French officer.

He has ruined us—he has destroyed France and himself;—yet I love him still. It is impossible to be near him and not to love him: he has so much greatness of soul—such majesty of manner. He bewitches all minds; approach him with a thousand prejudices, and you quit him filled with admiration: but then, his mad ambition! his ruinous infatuation! his obstinacy without bounds! Besides, he was wont to set every thing upon a cast: his game was all or nothing! Even the battle of Waterloo might have been retrieved, had he not charged with the guard. This was the reserve of the army, and should have been employed in covering his retreat instead of attacking, but, with him, whenever matters looked desperate, he resembled a mad dog. He harangues the guard—he puts himself at its head—it debouches rapidly—it rushes upon the enemy. We are mowed down by grape—we waver,—turn our backs—and the rout is complete. A general disorganization of the army ensues, and Napoleon, returned to himself, is cold as a stone. The last time I saw him was in returning from the charge, when all was lost. My thigh had been broken by a musket shot in advancing, and I remained in the rear, extended on the ground. Napoleon passed close to me; his nose was buried in his snuff-box, and his bridle fell loosely on the neck of his horse, which was pacing leisurely along. A Scotch regiment was advancing at the charge in the distance. The Emperor was almost alone. Lallemande only was with him. The latter still exclaimed,

“All is not lost, sire; all is not lost;—rally, soldiers! rally!” *The Emperor replied not a word.* Lallemande recognises me in passing. “What ails you, Raoul!” “My thigh is shattered by a musket ball.” “Poor devil, how I pity you! how I pity you! Adieu—adieu!” The emperor said not a word!

“When, after the disaster at Waterloo, Napoleon came back in desperation to Paris, and began to scatter dark hints of dissolving the representatives Chamber, repeating at Paris the catastrophe of Moscow, and thereby endeavoring to rouse the people of France to one universal and frantic crusade of resistance, *Lafayette* was the first to denounce the wild suggestion. He proposed a series of resolutions, announcing that the independence of the nation was threatened, declaring the Chambers a permanent body, and denouncing the instant penalties of high treason against all attempts to dissolve it. The same evening he proposed, in the secret assembly of the council of state, the abdication of Napoleon. The subject was again pressed the following day; but the voluntary act of the emperor anticipated the decision.”

On the 8th of July, the king returned to Paris, and on the 15th of July, Napoleon surrendered himself to the English at Rochefort. He only asked permission to pass the remainder of his days in England, under an assumed name, and in a private character, but he was conveyed to St. Helena, as a prisoner of state. A few officers of his suite accompanied him. In the island he was treated with great indignity and meanness until his death which was the result of an intestine disorder, and took place May 5, 1821. In his last moments, he was delirious, and his last words—*tête d'armée*—proved that he fancied himself, at the head of his troops, watching the fluctuating current of a battle. He was buried in a little valley where a simple slab marks the place of his repose. Two weeping willow trees wave over it, and an iron railing encircles that spot of ground which is so dear to millions.

Napoleon, in person, was below the middle size; and, in the latter part of his life, quite corpulent. His strait brown hair fell over a broad high forehead; his complexion was clear olive, and his features regular and classical. An air of subdued melancholy was the prevailing characteristic of his countenance in repose; but he had the power of dismissing all expression from his features, when he chose to baffle scrutiny. At such times the curious observer might gaze upon his still grey eye and quiet lip with-

out finding any indication of the thoughts which were passing within.

Napoleon was ambitious—and committed some of the crimes to which ambition leads. He drenched the sands of Egypt and the snows of Russia, and the plains of Germany, and Italy, and Spain, with the best blood of France and the best of Europe:—yet he was not destitute of the feelings of humanity, and, as he rode over a field heaped with the dead and dying victims of his ambition, his fine eye would fill with tears. But feeling without repentance is of no avail. Yet if Napoleon was lavish of the lives of others, he was no less prodigal of his own; and often proved that he possessed a soldier's soul, amidst the hottest fire of the enemy. If he laid his grasp upon nations—

“Their ransom did the general coffers fill.”

He often pardoned, but he never failed to reward. It was thus that he attached his soldiers to him with indissoluble bonds. A thousand proofs may be given of their attachment to their emperor. At Waterloo, one man was seen, whose left arm was shattered by a cannon ball, to wrench it off with the other, and throwing it up in the air, he exclaimed to his comrades, *Vive l'empereur, jusqu'à la mort!* When he took his final farewell of France, all wept, but particularly Savary, and a Polish officer who had been exalted from the ranks by Bonaparte. He clung to his master's knees: wrote a letter to Lord Keith, entreated permission to accompany him, even in the most menial capacity, which could not be admitted.

With men like these to follow him, Napoleon had the power of choosing his own course. Circumstances did not force him into the path he followed:—he was, in a degree, the controller of his fate—a free agent, with ample means to gratify his wishes. He might have been a Washington—he preferred to be a Cæsar.

“When the soldier citizen
Swayed not o'er his fellow men—
Save in deeds that led them on
Where Glory smiled on Freedom's son—
Who, of all the despots banded,
With that youthful chief competed?
Who could boast o'er France defeated,
Till lone tyranny commanded?
Till, goaded by ambition's sting,
The Hero sunk into the king?
Then he fell;—So perish all,
Who would men by man inthral!”

Byron.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, or Nauplia, a port and city on the eastern coast of the Morea, on the gulf of Nauplia, or Argolis, containing about 5000 inhabitants. It was taken by the Greeks during their last revolution, and in 1824 became

for a time the seat of government. In 1205, it was taken by the French and Venetians; and a little after king Giannoviza seized and plundered it. The Venetians bought it of Peter Cornaro's widow in 1383, and defended it gallantly against Mahomet II, in 1460, obliging him to raise the siege, as they did Solyman, 1537. In 1686, general Morosini, after he had taken Navarin and Modon, ordered general Koningsmark to possess himself of Mount Palamida, which is near the town, and commands it; and whilst he battered it from this place, general Morosini gave battle to the Serasker, who came to relieve it; defeated him, and took Argos their fleet, together with their king Ternis. The Seraskier advanced again with 1000 men, and fell upon the Venetians in their trenches, where the battle was dubious for three hours; but at last the Turks fled, general Koningsmark, the princes of Brunswick and Turenne, signalizing themselves in the action. After the battle, the siege was pushed on with vigor, and the Turks, having capitulated, were conducted to Tenedos. The Venetians found in the castle 17 brass cannons, seven iron cannons, and one mortar.

NARBONNE, anciently Narbo-Martius, a city of France, in the department of the Aude, containing 10,097 inhabitants. It is one of the most ancient cities of that kingdom. In 435, the Visigoths besieged this city in vain; but it was treacherously delivered to them in 462, by count Agripin. And in 732, the Saracens being admitted into the city as friends, took possession of it, and slew all except the king. In 736, Charles Martel took it from the Saracens; since which it has been subject to the crown of France. The cathedral church is very ancient and famous, and is by some supposed to have been a metropolitan see, since the year 309. It is dedicated to St. Justus and St. Martyr, and renowned for its organs, and the raising of Lazarus, painted by an eminent artist. The city is well fortified, and has only two gates. The dukes of Septimania, were also dukes of Narbonne; the counts of Toulouse, who succeeded them, had the same title; and the city and diocese was governed under them by viscounts. Gaston de Foix, king of Navarre, in 1468, bestowed the lordship of Narbonne upon John his second son, who married the sister of Louis XII, by whom he had Gaston de Foix, killed at the battle of Ravenna in 1513. This Gaston exchanged the city and lordship of Narbonne with his uncle, for other lands, in 1507, by which means it became united to the crown of France.

NASEBY, a village of Northamptonshire, England, famous for the battle fought there in 1645, between king Charles I and the parliamentary forces. This decisive and well disputed engagement was fought with nearly equal forces on both sides. The king commanded in person, and displayed all the conduct of a prudent general and stout soldier. Fairfax and Skippon were his opponents; and Cromwell behaved with his usual prudence and gallantry. The royal infantry was entirely discomfited; and, though the king cried aloud to the cavalry, "One charge more and we recover the day!" they could not be prevailed on to renew the combat, and the king was obliged to quit the field. The slain on the side of the parliament, however, exceeded those of the king. Among the spoils was found the king's cabinet, with copies of his letters to the queen.

NASSAU, a sovereign duchy of the German empire, with an area of 1959 square miles, and a population of 363,470. The soil is extremely fertile.

NATCHEZ, a city of Mississippi, on the east bank of the Mississippi, 280 miles above New Orleans. Population in 1830, 2790. This city possesses great commercial advantages, but unfortunately has been frequently visited by the yellow fever. The place is well-built, the streets are of considerable width.

NATOLIA, Annatolia, or Anadoli, a fertile and productive province of Asiatic Turkey, 650 miles in length, and 400 broad, containing 270,000 square miles, and 6,000,000 inhabitants. It is also called Asia Minor, and anciently comprised Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Pheygia, Mysia, Æolia, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Doris, Pysidia, Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, and Pontus.

NAVARINO (*Neocastro*;) a fortified town on the S. W. coast of the Morea, with a large harbor. In 1715 it was in the hands of the Venetians who fortified it against the Turks. Here (Oct. 20, 1827) the combined Russian, French, and English fleet, commanded by admiral Codrington, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet, of 214 sail, in three hours.

NAVARRE, a province of Spain, with the title of kingdom, divided formerly into Upper and Lower Navarre. The latter is now included in the French department of the Lower Pyrenees, and the former forms the Spanish kingdom of Navarre. Spanish Navarre contains 271,285 inhabitants.

NAXOS, now *Naxia*, in very ancient times *Dia* and *Stongyle*, the largest island of the Cy-

clades, contains 169 square miles, and 10,000 inhabitants. The Naxians were anciently governed by kings, but they afterwards exchanged this form of government for a republic, and enjoyed their liberty till the age of Pisistratus, who appointed a tyrant over them. They were reduced by the Persians; but in the expedition of Darius and Xerxes against Greece, they revolted and fought on the side of the Greeks. During the Peloponnesian war, they supported the interest of Athens. The capital was also called Naxos; and near it, B. C. 377, the Lacedæmonians were defeated by Chabrias.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR I, or *Nabuchodonosar*, king of Nineveh and Babylon. He is supposed to be the same with Nabopolassar, governor of Babylon, who founded the kingdom of Nineveh. He sent Holophernes against Judea, who was slain by Judith.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR II, king of Assyria and Babylon, is supposed to have been the son of the preceding. He invaded Judea, took Jerusalem, and carried the treasures of the temple, and a number of captives, to Babylon. After this, he set up a golden statue in the plain of Dura, which he commanded all his subjects to adore, on pain of being cast into a fiery furnace. Three young Jews, named Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, refused to submit to this idolatry, and the sentence was executed upon them; but they were preserved amidst the flames. Having lost his senses, he became an outcast from the society of men, and lived among wild beasts in the forest; but on recovering his reason, he again ascended the throne and died, B. C. 562, after reigning 43 years.

NECHO, king of Egypt, called in scripture, Pharaoh Necho, succeeded his father, Psammetichus, B. C. 616. He undertook to make a canal from the Nile to the Arabian gulf, which undertaking he was forced to abandon, after losing a great number of men. The ships of Necho sailed from the Red Sea, round the coast of Africa, into the Mediterranean; and returned to Egypt, after a voyage of three years. This monarch invaded Assyria, and on his march was attacked by Josiah, king of Judah, who was slain in the battle. The king of Egypt was defeated in his turn by Nebuchadnezzar, and obliged to return to his own country, where he died, B. C. 600.

NELSON, (Horatio, Viscount), an English admiral, was the fourth son of the rector of Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk, where Horatio was born Sept. 29, 1758. At the age of twelve years he was taken to sea by his maternal un-

cle, Captain Suckling, of the *Raisable* man-of-war. In 1773 in a voyage undertaken for the discovery of a north-west passage, the young seaman distinguished himself by his skill, courage, and promptitude. Soon after his return he was appointed to a station in the *Seahorse*, in which he sailed to the East Indies.

He passed for a lieutenant in 1777, and received his commission as second of the *Lowestoff* frigate; in which he cruised against the Americans. In 1779 he obtained the rank of post captain, and was appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbrooke*, with which he sailed to the West Indies, and while there essentially contributed to the taking of Fort Juan in the gulf of Mexico. We find him next commanding the *Boreas*, having under him the Duke of Clarence, who was captain of the *Pegasus*.

While thus engaged he married the daughter of William Woodward, judge of the Island of Nevis, by whom he never had any issue. On the breaking out of the war with France he was nominated to the *Agamemnon* of 64 guns, on board of which he sailed to the Mediterranean, and was present at the taking possession of Toulon. He was also present at the siege of Bastia, where he served at the batteries with a body of seamen; as he afterwards did at Calvi: and while employed before that place he lost an eye. He was so active on that station that his name was dreaded throughout the Mediterranean.

He was with Admiral Hotham in the action with the French fleet, March 15, 1795; and the same year he took the island of Elba. In 1796 he was appointed commodore on board *La Minerve*, in which frigate he captured *La Sabine*, a forty gun ship. Soon after this he descried the Spanish fleet, and steered with the intelligence to Sir John Jervis off St. Vincent. He had scarcely communicated the news, and shifted his flag on board the *Captain* of 74 guns, when the enemy hove in sight. A close action ensued, which terminated in a complete victory on the side of the British, who were inferior in numbers. On this occasion Commodore Nelson attacked the *Santissima Trinidad* of 136 guns; and afterwards he boarded and took the *San Nicolas* of 80 guns, from whence he proceeded in the same manner to the *San Josef* of 112 guns; both of which surrendered to him. For his share in this glorious victory, the commodore was honored with the order of the Bath; and having soon afterwards hoisted his flag as rear admiral of the blue, he was appointed to command the inner squadron at the blockade of

Cadiz. He there made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to bombard the city, heading his men himself.

The next exploit in which he was engaged was an attempt to take possession of Teneriffe, which design also failed, with the loss of Captain Bowen of the *Terpsichore*. In this expedition Admiral Nelson lost his right arm by a cannon shot, and was carried off to the boat by his son-in-law Captain Nesbit, on his back. He now returned to England for the recovery of his health, and received the grant of a pension of 1000*l.* a year. The brave admiral, however, did not long remain inactive: he rejoined Earl St. Vincent, who, on receiving intelligence of the sailing of Bonaparte from Toulon, detached Sir Horatio Nelson with a squadron in pursuit of him.

After exploring the coast of Italy, this indefatigable commander steered for Alexandria, where to his great mortification not a French ship was to be seen. He then sailed to Sicily, and having taken in a fresh supply of water, and obtained more correct information, returned to Alexandria, which he descried August 1, 1798, at noon. The enemy were discovered in Aboukir Bay, lying at anchor in line of battle; and supported by strong batteries on an Island, and strengthened by gun-boats. Notwithstanding this formidable appearance, the British admiral made the signal for battle; and, by a masterly and bold manœuvre, gave directions for part of his fleet to lead inside the enemy, who were thus exposed between two fires.

The contest was hot and bloody. Several of the French ships were soon dismasted; and, at last the admiral's ship *l'Orient* of 120 guns took fire, and blew up. The firing, however, continued, but by the dawn of day only two sail of the line were discovered with their colors flying, all the rest having struck. Soon after this he sailed for Sicily, and from thence to Naples, where he quelled a rebellion, and restored the king. Having performed these and other important services, Lord Nelson returned to England, and was received with enthusiastic joy. A confederacy of the northern powers having alarmed the government, he was employed to dissolve it. A fleet was fitted out, the command of which was given to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, assisted by Lord Nelson. On their arrival off the Cattegat, and being refused a passage, Lord Nelson offered his services for conducting the attack on the Danish force, which was stationed to oppose an entrance. This being accepted, he shifted his flag to the *Ele*

phant, and passed the Sound with little loss. On the 2d of April the action commenced at ten o'clock, and after a sharp conflict seventeen sail of the Danes were sunk, burnt, or taken. A negotiation was then entered into between his lordship and the Crown Prince; in consequence of which the admiral went ashore, and an armistice was settled.

Having accomplished these great objects, he returned to England, and was created a viscount. In August 1801, he bombarded the enemy's flotilla of gun-boats at Boulogne, but without any material effect. A treaty suddenly taking place, his lordship retired, but hostilities recommencing he sailed for the Mediterranean, and in March 1803, took the command of that station on board the Victory. Notwithstanding all his vigilance, the French fleet escaped from Toulon, and was joined by that of Cadiz; of which being apprized, he pursued them to the West Indies with a far inferior force. The combined squadrons, however, struck with terror, returned without effecting any thing; and, after a partial action with Sir Robert Calder off Farol, re-entered Cadiz. Admiral Nelson returned to England, but soon set sail to join his fleet off Cadiz.

The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and the Spaniards under Gravina, ventured out with a number of troops on board, October 19, 1805, and on the 21st, about noon, the action began off Cape Trafalgar. Lord Nelson ordered his ship the Victory to be carried alongside his old antagonist, the Santissima Trinidad, where he was exposed to a severe fire of musketry; and, not having the precaution to cover his coat, which was decorated with his star and other badges of distinction, he became an object for the riflemen placed purposely in the tops of the Bucentaur, which lay on his quarter. A shot from one of these entered just below his shoulder, of which he died in about two hours. In this action the enemy's force consisted of thirty-three ships of the line, and several of extraordinary magnitude; while the British were only twenty-seven. After the fall of Lord Nelson, the command devolved on Admiral Collingwood, by whose bravery and skill a complete victory was obtained. The remains of Lord Nelson were interred with great pomp in St. Paul's cathedral, January 9, following.

NELSON, Thomas, junior; a signer of the Declaration of American Independence, was born at York, in Virginia, Dec. 26, 1738. He received an excellent education in England, and returned to America about the close of the

year 1761. After having been a member of the house of burgesses in his native state, he was chosen a member of the first congress, and retained his seat until 1777. At this date, the feeble state of his health obliged him temporarily to relinquish his seat, and as soon as he recovered, he was chosen brigadier-general and commander-in-chief of the forces of the commonwealth. In 1779 he was re-elected to congress, but obliged by sickness to return home again. However, he took up arms against the British and distinguished himself in several military expeditions. In 1781 he succeeded Mr. Jefferson as governor of Virginia, and through the most troubled times of the commonwealth, acquitted himself fearlessly and well. He died Jan. 4, 1789, in his 51st year.

NEPTUNE, in ancient mythology, the god of the sea, the brother of Jupiter from whom he derived his sovereignty. He is generally represented as a bearded old man, with a trident in his hand, seated in a huge marine shell which is drawn over the waters by sea-horses.

NERO, Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, after his adoption called Claudius Drusus, the son of Caius Domitius Ahenobarbus, and Agrippina, the daughter of Germanicus, was born at Antium, A. D. 37.

He was adopted by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 50, and four years after he succeeded to him on the throne. The beginning of his reign was marked by acts of the greatest kindness and condescension, by affability, complaisance, and popularity. The object of his administration seemed to be the good of his people; and when he was desired to sign his name to a list of malefactors that were to be executed, he exclaimed, *I wish to heaven I could not write*. He was an enemy to flattery, and when the senate had liberally commended the wisdom of government, Nero desired them to keep their praises till he deserved them. These promising virtues were soon discovered to be artificial, and Nero displayed the propensities of his nature. He delivered himself from the sway of his mother, and at last ordered her to be assassinated.

This unnatural act of barbarity might astonish some of the Romans, but Nero had his devoted adherents; and when he declared that he had taken away his mother's life to save himself from ruin, the senate applauded his measures, and the people signified their approbation. Many of his courtiers shared the unhappy fate of Agrippina, and Nero sacrificed to his fury or caprice all such as obstructed his pleasure. He sacrificed to his wantonness his wife Octavia

Poppæa, and the celebrated writers, Seneca, Lucan, Petronius, &c. The Christians also did not escape his barbarity.

He had heard of the burning of Troy, and as he wished to renew that dismal scene, he caused Rome to be set on fire in different places. The conflagration became soon universal, and during nine successive days the fire was unextinguished. All was desolation, nothing was heard but the lamentations of mothers whose children had perished in the flames, the groans of the dying, and the continual fall of palaces and buildings. Nero was the only one who enjoyed the general consternation. He placed himself on the top of a high tower, and he sang on his lyre the destruction of Troy, a dreadful scene which his barbarity had realized before his eyes. He attempted to avert the public odium from his head, by a feigned commiseration of the miseries of his subjects. He began to repair the streets and the public buildings at his own expense. He built himself a celebrated palace, which was profusely adorned with gold, and precious stones, and with whatever was rare and exquisite. The entrance of this edifice could admit a large colossus of the emperor 120 feet high, the galleries were each a mile long, and the whole was covered with gold.

The roofs of the dining halls represented the firmament in motion as well as in figure, and continually turned round night and day, showering down all sorts of perfumes and sweet waters. When this grand edifice, which occupied a great part of the city, was finished, Nero said, that now he could lodge like a man. His profusion was not less remarkable in all his other actions. When he went a fishing, his nets were made with gold and silk. He never appeared twice in the same garment, and when he undertook a voyage, there were thousands of servants to take care of his wardrobe. This continuation of debauchery and extravagance, at last roused the resentment of the people. Many conspiracies were formed against the emperor, but they were generally discovered, and such as were accessory suffered the greatest punishments.

The most dangerous conspiracy against Nero's life, was that of Piso, from which he was delivered by the confession of a slave. The conspiracy of Galba proved more successful; and the conspirator, when he was informed that his plot was known to Nero, declared himself emperor. The unpopularity of Nero favored his cause, he was acknowledged by all the Roman empire, and the senate condemned the ty-

rant that sat on the throne to be dragged naked through the streets of Rome, and whipped to death, and afterwards to be thrown down from the Tarpeian rock like the meanest malefactor. This, however, was not done, Nero, by a voluntary death, having prevented the execution of the sentence. He killed himself, A. D. 68, in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 13 years and eight months.

Rome was filled with acclamations at the intelligence, and the citizens, more strongly to indicate their joy, wore caps such as were generally used by slaves who had received their freedom. Their vengeance was not only exercised against the statues of the deceased tyrant, but his friends were the objects of the public resentment, and many were crushed to pieces in such a violent manner, that one of the senators, amid the universal joy, said that he was afraid they should soon have cause to wish for Nero. Though his death seemed to be the source of universal gladness, yet many of his favorites lamented his fall, and were grieved to see that their pleasures and amusements were stopped by the death of the patron of debauchery and extravagance. Even the king of Parthia sent ambassadors to Rome to condole with the Romans, and to beg that they would honor and revere the memory of Nero. His statues were also crowned with garlands of flowers, and many believed that he was not dead, but that he would soon make his appearance, and take a due vengeance upon his enemies.

NERO, CLAUDIUS, a Roman general sent into Spain to succeed the two Scipios. He suffered himself to be imposed upon by Asdrubal, and was soon after succeeded by young Scipio. He was afterwards made consul, and intercepted Asdrubal, who was passing from Spain into Italy with a large reinforcement for his brother Annibal. An engagement was fought near the river Metaurus, in which 56,000 of the Carthaginians were left on the field of battle, and great numbers taken prisoners, 207 B. C.

NERVA COCCEIUS, a Roman emperor after the death of Domitian, A. D. 96. He rendered himself popular by his mildness, his generosity, and the active part he took in the management of affairs. He suffered no statues to be raised to his honor, and he applied to the use of the government all the gold and silver statues which flattery had erected to his predecessor. In his civil character he was the pattern of good manners, of sobriety, and temperance. He made a solemn declaration that no senator should suffer death during his reign.

and this he observed with such sanctity, that when two members of the senate had conspired against his life, he was satisfied to tell them that he was informed of their wicked machinations. He also conducted them to the public spectacles, and seated himself between them, and, when a sword was offered to him, according to the usual custom, he desired the conspirators to try it upon his body. Such goodness of heart, such confidence in the self conviction of the human mind, and such reliance upon the consequence of his lenity and indulgence, conciliated the affection of all his subjects. Yet, as envy and danger are the constant companions of greatness, the prætorian guards at last mutinied, and Nerva nearly yielded to their fury. He uncovered his aged neck in the presence of the incensed soldiery, and bade them wreak their vengeance upon him, provided they spared the life of those to whom he was indebted for the empire, and whom his honor commanded him to defend. His seeming submission was unavailing, and he was at last obliged to surrender to the fury of his soldiers, some of his friends and supporters. The infirmities of his age, and his natural timidity, at last obliged him to provide himself against any future mutiny or tumult, by choosing a worthy successor. He had many friends and relations, but he did not consider the aggrandizement of his family, and he chose for his son and successor, Trajan, a man of whose virtues and greatness of mind he was fully convinced. This voluntary choice was approved by the acclamations of the people; and the wisdom and prudence which marked the reign of Trajan showed how discerning was the judgment, and how affectionate were the intentions of Nerva for the good of Rome. He died A. D. 98, in his 72d year, and his successor showed his respect for his merit and his character by raising him altars and temples in Rome, and in the provinces, and by ranking him in the number of the gods. Nerva was the first Roman emperor who was of foreign extraction, his father being a native of Crete.

NETHERLANDS, a kingdom of Europe, separated from Belgium in the revolution of 1830, previously to which it contained 25,375 square miles, and 6,059,566 inhabitants. The earliest accounts of the Netherlands are from the Romans, by whom all the southern and central part (called Belgia) was kept in subjection till the decline of their empire in the fifth century. It was formerly, under the government of counts, but being incorporated with the extensive possessions of the duke of Burgundy,

the Netherlands passed to Maximilian of Austria, father of Charles V, who united the 17 provinces into one state; but the bigotry of his son Philip II, produced the separation of the Dutch provinces, and great dissension and distress in the others. They remained under the Spanish crown until the middle of the 17th century, when arduous exertions were made by Condé and Turenne to add them to the dominions of Louis XIV. The quadruple alliance, concluded at the Hague in 1668, however, put a stop to their progress, but the wars from 1672 to 1679, and 1689 to 1697, were prosecuted chiefly for the Netherlands. At length, in 1702, Louis obtained them, but the French being defeated by the duke of Marlborough at the battle of Ramillies, in 1706, the southern provinces were brought under the power of the allies, and assigned to Austria at the peace of Utrecht. A peace ensued, until the war of 1741 was transferred to the Netherlands, and the French under Marshal Saxe recovered them. Bergen-op-Zoom was captured by the French in September 1747, and Maestricht in the following year, when the successes of the British navy, and the persevering aspect of the coalition led to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, and the southern Netherlands thus became restored to Austria. By the treachery of Austria in 1756 they were once more nearly ceded to France, but the scheme was not carried into effect. In the campaign of 1792 Austria again lost the Netherlands, and though recovered in 1793, they again passed over to France in 1794. The hope of recovering them was the cause of the coalition of 1799 and 1805, both baffled in their object. The disasters of the French army in Russia in 1812, at length, opened the long-wished-for prospect. In 1813, Germany occupied all the exertions of the allies, but in 1814 the Netherlands were detached by a consequence of the revolution by which the Bourbons were restored; and the British cabinet accomplished the union of the seventeen provinces, and their erection into an independent state, under the prince of Orange, in 1815. The prince, therefore, assumed the title of king of the Netherlands, and grand duke of Luxembourg.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a British province of North America. Population 110,000. In the interior of the country the soil is admirable, and the uplands are well timbered. Grass and grain are the principal agricultural productions, and the main exports are timber and fish. The river St. John's is the principal stream.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island in the North

Atlantic ocean near the gulf of St. Lawrence, discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The population is estimated at about 80,000. It is 380 miles long, and from 40 to 280 broad, being of triangular shape. The face of the country is very rugged, but timber is abundant. The climate is cold and dreary. The fisheries off the banks employ more than one hundred thousand men. St. John's, the capital, contains about 12,000 inhabitants.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the United States, bounded north by Lower Canada; east by the Atlantic ocean and the state of Maine; south by Massachusetts, and west by Connecticut river. It has an area of 7,491 miles, and a population of 259,533. There are numerous rivers in the state, which is very mountainous, the White Mountains displaying some of the most sublime scenes to be found in this country. The chief towns are Concord, the seat of government, Portsmouth, Dover, Walpole, Claremont, Hanover, Hopkinton, Salisbury, Londonderry, and Durham. Dartmouth College, in Hanover, and Philip's Academy at Exeter, are both flourishing institutions. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. John Smith discovered New Hampshire in 1614, but its name was bestowed by John Mason, to whom, and Sir Ferdinand Gorges, grants of land were made by the crown in 1622. The country was thence popularly termed the Hampshire Grants. The first settlements were made in 1623, at Dover and Portsmouth. From 1641, to 1679, the settlements formed a portion of Suffolk county, Massachusetts. Charles II separated them. It was afterwards reunited to Massachusetts, but finally separated in 1741. The present constitution is that which was altered in 1792, from that of 1784.

NEW JERSEY, one of the United States; bounded north by New York; east by New York and the Atlantic Ocean; south by the Ocean, and west by Delaware and Pennsylvania. The northern part of the state is mountainous, but the southern level. The former is the most fertile and has soil well adapted to agricultural purposes. Iron is found among the mountains in great abundance. The chief towns are Trenton, the seat of government, Newark, New Brunswick, Elizabethtown, Burlington, Patterson, &c. The college of New Jersey at Princetown is a deserving institution. Population in 1830, 320,823. The first settlement in this state was made at Elizabethtown in 1664. In 1676, the country was divided into East and West Jersey, which were separate

proprietary governments, and not united until 1702, at which time the name of New Jersey was given to the colony. In the measures of our revolution this state was ever active and forward, and suffered severely from the war.

NEW ORLEANS, a great commercial city of Louisiana, in the parish of Orleans, situated on the Mississippi, 105 miles from its mouth, following the course of the stream. It contains 46,310 inhabitants. A large part of the population are French and Spaniards, and the dwellings and manners of the inhabitants are more European than American. It is built on ground lower than the surface of the river, and an embankment, called the levee, protects the city from inundation. This is 160 miles in length. The yellow fever periodically visits New Orleans and commits great ravages.

Early in December, 1815, a large British force entered Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, defeating, after an obstinate conflict, the small American naval force stationed there. The British forces were commanded by general Packenham, the American by Major General Andrew Jackson. Several skirmishes took place in which the British suffered severely. On Sunday morning early, January 8, a grand attack was made by the British on the American troops in their entrenchments. After an engagement of upwards of an hour, the enemy were cut to pieces to a degree almost beyond example, and fled in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of battle. The loss of the British was 700 killed, 1400 wounded, 500 taken prisoners, making a total of 2,600. The American loss in the engagement was 7 killed, and 6 wounded. Sir Edward Packenham and Major General Gibbs were among the slain. The attack was not renewed, and in a short time the British left the coast.

NEW SOUTH WALES, a British colony on the eastern coast of New Holland. This district was taken possession of by Captain Cook on his first voyage, in 1770, who gave it the name of Botany Bay. The colony, commenced in 1778, and composed partly of convicts, is flourishing and promises to be valuable to the mother country. Its staple commodity is wool. The revenue, in 1828, was £102,577.

NEWTON, Sir Isaac, justly called the creator of natural philosophy, was born at Woolsthorpe, in Lincolnshire, December 25, 1642, old style. He evinced, in early youth, a great fondness for mechanical pursuits, and a remarkable aptitude for drawing, and constructing machinery, being his own instructor in all his

pursuits. At the age of eighteen he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. Here his fondness for mathematical studies enabled him to make a great proficiency in them, and before completing his 23d year, he made some great discoveries in the science to which he was attached. The fall of an apple led him to a train of reflections which resulted in his elucidation of the principles of gravitation. It is impossible to follow him through his scientific career, tracing out the brilliant discoveries he made in optics, chemistry, &c. In 1688, Newton was elected by his university to the convention parliament. In 1699, he was made master of the mint. In 1703, he was chosen president of the royal society, and in 1705, was knighted by queen Anne. He died March 20, 1727, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, when a monument was erected to his memory by his family.

The following is Pope's epitaph on this great man ;

ISAACUS NEWTON HIC JACET,
QUEM IMMORTALEM CÆLI, NATURA,
TEMPUS OSTENDUNT,
MORTALEM HOC MARMOR FATETUR.

Nature and all her works lay hid in night,
God said, Let Newton be—and all was light.

This great man was mild and good natured in his private life. The following anecdote shows his character in a most amiable light. "He had constructed a small laboratory for prosecuting his chemical investigations, and seems, after his publication of his *principia*, to have devoted almost all his time to them. One morning (1692), he had accidentally shut up his little pet dog Diamond in his room, and, on returning, found that the animal, by upsetting a candle on his desk, had destroyed the labors of several years. On perceiving his loss, he only exclaimed, 'Oh, Diamond! Diamond! thou little knowest the mischief thou hast done!'"

His modesty was equal to his merits. "When his friends expressed their admiration of his discoveries, he said, 'To myself, I seem to have been as a child playing on the seashore, while the immense ocean of truth lay unexplored before me.'"

NEW YORK, one of the United States, is bounded north by Upper and Lower Canada; east by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; south by New Jersey and Pennsylvania; and west by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the Niagara river. It contains 45,658 square miles. The increase of the population is very rapid, as

may be perceived from the following statement.

Population in 1702.....	20,708
" in 1800.....	586,050
" in 1820.....	1,372,811
" in 1830.....	1,913,604

COUNTIES.

New York,	Montgomery,
Kings,	Hamilton,
Queen's,	Saratoga,
Richmond,	Washington,
Suffolk,	Warren,
Westchester,	Essex,
Dutchess,	Clinton,
Putnam,	Franklin,
Orange,	St. Lawrence,
Rockland,	Jefferson,
Ulster,	Lewis,
Sullivan,	Herkimer,
Delaware,	Oneida,
Greene,	Madison,
Columbia,	Oswego,
Albany,	Otsego,
Rensselaer,	Chenango,
Schenectady,	Broome,
Schoharie,	Cortland,
Tompkins,	Livingston,
Tioga,	Monroe,
Steuben,	Orleans,
Onondaga,	Genesee,
Cayuga,	Alleghany,
Seneca,	Niagara,
Ontario,	Erie,
Yates,	Cattaraugus,
Wayne,	Chautauqua.

CITIES.

New York,	Brooklyn,
Albany (the seat of government),	Utica,
Troy,	Rochester.
Hudson,	
Schenectady,	

There are also 780 towns and 180 incorporated villages.

New York contains numerous large rivers, among which may be mentioned the Hudson, Mohawk, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Susquehanna, Tioga, Alleghany, Genesee, Oswego, Niagara. *Lakes*—Erie, Ontario, Champlain, George, Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, &c.

The internal navigation of the state of New York surpasses that of any other state, and is continually being improved. The Erie and Northern Canals are both great works. The surface of this state is greatly diversified. In some parts the elevation is great, and the Kaatskill mountains presents some sublime scenery. In various places are found iron ore, gypsum, limestone, marble, slate, lead, &c.

Education is liberally provided for in New York, and the Columbia College in the city, Union College at Schenectady, and Hamilton College at Clinton, &c., are flourishing institutions. The Military Academy at West Point,

under the direction of the national government, is an admirable institution. These are but the most prominent. The annual expenditure made for the purpose of public education amounts to \$700,000. The state finances are in a very flourishing condition; the annual income is \$2,000,000. The staple productions are principally wheat and other grain, flour, provisions, salt, pot and pearlshes, and lumber.

New York was first discovered by Henry Hudson, an English navigator, in 1609. He sailed up the river which bears his name to the distance of 150 miles, and on his return to Europe, communicated the results of his enterprise to his employers, the Dutch East India Company. Dutch trading establishments were immediately formed at different places. The earliest establishment of the kind was Fort Orange, founded in 1613, on the site of the city of Albany. New Amsterdam (now the city of New York), was formed a few years later. The East India Company having obtained from the government of Holland a grant of the exclusive right to trade in America, called the country which they settled, New Netherlands.

In 1664, Charles II, of England, granted to his brother, the duke of York and Albany, an extensive territory which included the colony of New Netherlands. A small armament was fitted out in England to act against the Dutch in America, who, however, speedily submitted to the English. The latter changed the names of New Amsterdam to New York, and Fort Orange to Albany. In May, 1775, the inhabitants of New York asserted their independence, and through the revolutionary war, took a distinguished part in the struggle for liberty.

NEW-YORK CITY, lies in the state of New York, and is situated on an island at the junction of Hudson and East rivers, at the head of New-York bay, sixteen miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The Island is about fifteen miles long, and one and a half broad. The Indian name of this island is Manhattan. The island constitutes a county of itself. Population in 1830, 203,021. The schools of New York enjoy a high reputation. There are more than 100 churches in the city, many of them handsomely built and ornamented. The charitable and literary institutions are numerous. The citizens of New York came forward early in defence of their rights, and suffered severely during the revolutionary struggle. After the retreat of Washington from Long Island, the city was seized by the British who held it until the 25th of November, 1783.

NEY, Michael, duke of Elchingen, prince of Moscow, marshal and peer of France, grand-cross of the legion of honor, knight of St. Louis, &c., was born in Alsace, in 1769. He rose from the ranks to the chief command of armies, but was more distinguished for his bravery than his tactics. He opposed Wellington in Spain, and pursued the British army to the lines of Torres Vedras. He afterwards served under Napoleon in Russia, and at the great battle of the Moskwa acquired the name of "the bravest of the brave." At the return of Napoleon from Elba, the command of the royalist army was confided to him, but being threatened with the desertion of his troops, he went over to the emperor. For this he was tried on the second return of the Bourbons, condemned, and shot.

NICARAGUA, a state of the Guatimalcan confederacy, bounded north by Honduras; east by the Caribbean Sea; south by Costa Rica, and west by the Pacific. The country is fertile, rich in forests, and the precious metals. The population is 250,000.

NICHOLSON, James, an American naval officer, born at Charlestown, Maryland, in 1737. Throughout the revolutionary war, he served with distinction in our infant navy. June 2d, 1780, Nicholson, with the Trumbull, a frigate of 32 guns, manned with only 199 men, fought a severe action with the British frigate Wyatt. This engagement lasted three hours, at the expiration of which the disabled state of the Trumbull's masts, compelled Nicholson to withdraw with a loss of nine men killed, and twenty-one wounded. This gallant commander died in September, 1806.

NIGRITIA, Soudan, or Takrou, a name applied generally to the interior parts of Africa, which are imperfectly known. It includes many kingdoms and countries, as Bambarra, Timbuctoo, Kong, Houssa, Borgou, Yarriba, Nyffe, Funda, Bournou, Mandara, &c.

NINUS, a son of Belas, who built a city to which he gave his own name, and founded the Assyrian monarchy, of which he was the first sovereign, B. C. 2059. He was very warlike, and extended his conquests from Egypt to the extremities of India and Bactriana. Ninus reigned fifty-two years, and at his death he left his kingdom to the care of his wife Semiramis, by whom he had a son. The history of Ninus is very obscure, and even fabulous according to the opinion of some. Ninus after death received divine honors, and became the Jupiter of the Assyrians and the Hercules of the Chal-

deans. The celebrated city, the capital of Assyria, built on the banks of the Tigris by Ninus, is called Nineveh, in Scripture. It was taken by the united armies of Cyaxares and Nabopolassar king of Babylon. B. C. 606.

NORMANDY, an ancient province in the north of France, now divided into five departments, and containing 2,000,000 inhabitants. In the latter part of the ninth century the Normans settled here, and were governed by their own dukes; the most renowned of whom, was William, who achieved the conquest of England in 1066. In 1346, Normandy was overrun by Edward III; and in 1418, it was held by Henry V, who conquered the whole province, and obtained its formal cession to England by the peace of 1420. It was wrested from the English in 1449; and from that time Normandy was exempt from the evils of war, until the religious contests of the sixteenth century. It escaped in the revolution, though, in 1794, a Vendean army entered its western frontier; but were soon put to flight. Normandy had, until the revolution, its separate parliaments, which sat at Rouen; and its provincial laws and usages were preserved under the name of *Coutumier de Normandie*.

NORRIS, Sir John, second son of Henry, the first Lord Norris, famous for his valor, was first trained up in military exercises under Admiral Coligni in the civil wars of France, next in Ireland, under Walter, earl of Essex, then served in the Netherlands under Matthias, archduke of Austria, in 1579, afterwards under the Duke of Lorraine, 1582; next under William of Nassau; and, in the 27th of Queen Elizabeth was constituted colonel-general of all the horse and foot sent out of England to the relief of Antwerp, then besieged by the Spaniards, and empowered to treat with the states-general for the entertaining of the English foot appointed to serve in those parts. In the 30th of Queen Elizabeth, being then president of the council in the province of Munster, in Ireland, he had a commission giving him power to constitute such principal officers as well by sea and land, as he thought fit for the defence of the kingdom.

In the 33d of Queen Elizabeth he was constituted captain-general of those English auxiliaries that were sent to King Henry IV, of France, against his rebellious subjects in Bretagne; and having deported himself with great prudence and courage in all these eminent employments, to the great honor of the English nation as well as of his own name, expected

that upon the re-calling of Sir William Russell, knight, afterwards Lord Russell, he should have been deputy of Ireland; but, finding that Thomas, Lord Borough, was preferred to that command, and himself required to continue still in Munster, he became so highly discontented, as to occasion his premature death.

NORTH, Frederick, second Earl of Guilford, was the eldest son of Francis, the first earl, and was born in 1732. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity-college, Oxford; after which he went to Leipsic. On his return home he was elected into parliament: and in 1759, he became a commissioner of the Treasury. In 1763, he succeeded Lord Bute at the head of the board; but resigned his seat in 1765; and the year following he became joint-receiver and pay-master of the forces. In 1767, he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer; and in 1770, first lord of the Treasury; both which offices he held during the American war, till 1782. Not long after this, the same statesmen who had repeatedly threatened his lordship with an impeachment, formed a coalition with him; but this motley administration lasted a very few months. In 1790, Lord North succeeded his father in the earldom, and died in 1792, having been blind some years.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY, belonging to the United States, is bounded north by British America; east by Lake Michigan; south by Illinois, and west by the Mississippi. It is about 500 miles long, and 400 broad. Besides the Mississippi, there are the Ouisconsin, Fox, Menomonie, Chippeway, Coppermine, and Rocky rivers. The northern part of this vast territory is rough and barren, but it contains a large number of prairies, and much of the soil upon the rivers is excellent. The most important minerals are iron, lead, and copper. Game in great quantities is found within the territory. It is but thinly settled, and the inhabitants are under the jurisdiction of the government of Michigan. The Indians are the Menomonies, Winnebagoes and Foxes, and own a large part of the country, including some of the finest land.

NORWAY, an extensive kingdom of the north of Europe, united to Sweden in 1814. The face of the country is broken by mountain ridges, the summits of which are covered with snow and ice. The climate presents the extremes of heat and cold, and a great proportion of the soil is barren. In fact, the wealth of Norway consists in timber, cattle, fisheries, and minerals. The chief towns are Bergen,

Christiana, Drontheim, Konigsberg, Christiansand, and Fredericshall. Population, 1,150,132. Norway was divided into petty principalities until the ninth century, and was little known till 1397, when it was incorporated with Denmark. Their peaceful union continued till 1814, when it was interrupted by the treaty which the king of Denmark was compelled to make with Great Britain, resigning the sovereignty of Norway to the king of Sweden, to which Norway was forced to submit; but as an integral state, and with the preservation of its constitution and laws.

SUCCESSION OF PRINCES.

- 800 Getho.
- 991 Olaus I.
- 998 Sueno.
- 1011 Olaus II.

In 1029, Norway was conquered by Canute the Great king of Denmark, and was governed by Sueno, as regent. On the death of Canute, Norway recovered its independence.

- 1036 Magnus I,
- 1048 Harold I,
- 1066 Olaus III,
- 1077 Magnus II,
- 1110 Magnus III,
- 1138 Harold II,
- 1148 Magnus III, *restored*,
- 1158 Ingo Gibbus,
- 1176 *Interregnum*,
- 1180 Magnus IV,
- 1232 Hakon I, *the Tyrant*,
- 1263 Olaus IV,
- 1280 Erick,
- 1300 Hakon II,
- 1315 Magnus V,
- 1326 Hakon III,
- 1328 Magnus VI,
- 1359 Hakon IV,
- 1375 Olaus V,
- 1387 Margaret, *Queen of Denmark*.

In 1417, the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway were united, under Erick IX.

NOVA SCOTIA, a British province of North America, a peninsula jutting out into the Atlantic, containing about 15,617 square miles. It is about 250 miles in length, and partially separated from New Brunswick by the Bay of Fundy. The country is somewhat rough, but the soil in the interior is good. The exports consist principally of fish, timber, and plaster of Paris. Halifax is the chief town. Population, 160,000, of which 30,000 belong to Cape Breton, in which is a dependancy of this prov-

ince. Nova Scotia was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. The French, who gave it the name of Acadia, were the first settlers. Sir William Alexander settled in Nova Scotia in 1621, but it was surrendered to the French by Charles I, on the family alliance between him and that court in 1632. It was recovered by Major Sedgwick, under Cromwell, in 1654; delivered again to the French, by Charles II, in 1662; recovered by Sir William Phipps in 1690; ceded to France at the peace of Ryswick in 1697; but conquered again by the English in 1710, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1714. Afterward, in conjunction with the Indians, the French gave great disturbance to the English settlers in this country; but their possession was again confirmed by the treaty of Aix-a-Chapelle in 1748.

NOVGOROD, a city of European Russia, containing 10,000 inhabitants. It is the capital of a government of the same name, and formerly enjoyed many privileges under an independent prince. It was once so rich and powerful, that a common proverb was, "Who can oppose God, or the great city of Novgorod?" Vithold, Great Duke of Lithuania, was the first, who, in 1427, obliged this city to pay a tribute of 200,000 crowns. John Basilowitz Grotzdin, tyrant of Moscovy, made himself master of it in 1477, and placed a governor in it; and, some time after, came in person and plundered the city, carrying away with him to Moscow, 300 wagons loaded with gold, silver, and precious stones, and other rich goods and furniture; to which place he also transported the inhabitants of Novgorod, and sent Moscovites to inhabit their city. John Basilowitz, Great Duke of Moscovy, in 1569, upon a groundless suspicion of their designing to revolt, slew many of its inhabitants, besides a vast number that were trodden to death by a party of his horse, let in upon them. After having plundered the rich church of Sancta Sophia, and all the treasures of the other churches, he also pillaged the archbishopric, and then commanded the archbishop to ride upon a white horse, with a fiddle tied about his neck, and a flute in his hand; and in this posture conducted him to Moscow. This city was taken by the Swedes in 1611, and restored to the Russians in 1634. In 1664, it was populous, and a place of good trade, encompassed with a timber wall, well stored with ammunition and brass ordnance, and defended by a castle. This duchy, once the greatest in Russia, was assigned by lot to Ruruk Varegus, their first duke, whose posterity enlarged their do-

minions as far as the Greek empire on one side, and Norway on the other.

NUMA POMPILIUS, a Sabine, the second king of Rome, reigned from 714 to 672 B. C. At the death of Romulus, the Romans fixed upon him to be their new king; and two senators were sent to acquaint him with the decisions of the senate, and of the people. Numa refused their offers; and it was only at the repeated solicitations and prayers of his friends, that he was prevailed upon to accept the royalty. The beginning of his reign was popular, and he dismissed the 300 body guards which his predecessor had kept around his person; observing, that he did not distrust a people who had compelled him to reign over them. He was not like Romulus, fond of war and military expeditions; but he applied himself to tame the ferocity of his subjects, to inculcate in their minds a reverence for the Deity, and to quell their dissensions, by dividing all the citizens into different classes.

NUMANTIA, a town of Spain, near the sources of the river Durius, celebrated for the war of 14 years, which, though unprotected by walls and towers, it bravely maintained against the Romans. The inhabitants obtained some advantages over the Roman forces, till Scipio Africanus was empowered to finish the war, and to see the destruction of Numantia. He began the siege with an army of 60,000 men, and was bravely opposed by the besieged, who were no more than 4,000 men able to bear arms. Both armies behaved with uncommon valor, and the courage of the Numantines was soon changed into despair and fury. Their provisions began to fail, and they fed upon the flesh of their horses, and afterwards of that of their dead companions, and at last were necessitated to draw lots to kill and devour one another. The melancholy situation of their affairs obliged some to surrender to the Roman general. Scipio demanded them to deliver themselves upon the morrow; they refused, and when a longer time had been granted to their petitions, they retired and set fire to their houses, and all destroyed themselves, B. C. 133, so that not even one remained to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. Some historians, however, deny that, and maintain that a number of Numantines delivered themselves into Scipio's hands, and that fifty of them were drawn in triumph at Rome, and the rest sold as slaves. The fall of Numantia was more glorious than that of Carthage or Corinth.

O.

OATES, Titus, an infamous character, was born about 1619. He was the son of a Baptist preacher, and was educated at Merchant Tailors' school, from whence he removed to Cambridge, and afterwards took orders. In 1677, he turned Roman Catholic, and was admitted into the Society of Jesuits. On his return to England, however, he declared himself a Protestant, and in conjunction with one Dr. Ezrael Tongue, gave information of a pretended popish plot; which met with too ready a belief, and several persons were executed. Oates was rewarded with a pension of £1200 a year; but, when James II. came to the throne, he was found guilty of perjury, pilloried, whipped, and ordered to be imprisoned for life. In the reign of William III. he obtained his liberty, and a pension of £400 a year. He died in 1705.

OAXACA, one of the states of the Mexican confederacy, containing about 600,000 inhabitants. The capital, a handsome city of the same name, contains 40,000 inhabitants. The climate is temperate, and the soil extremely fruitful. Gold and silver are found in abundance.

OCTAVIA, a Roman lady, sister to the emperor Augustus, and celebrated for her beauty and virtues. Her marriage with Antony was a political step to reconcile her brother and her husband. Antony proved for sometime attentive to her, but he soon after despised her for Cleopatra. After the battle of Actium and the death of Antony, Octavia, forgetful of the injuries she had received, took into her house all the children of her husband, and treated them with maternal tenderness. The death of Marcellus her son continually preyed upon the mind of Octavia, who died of melancholy about ten years before the Christian era. Her brother paid great regard to her memory, by pronouncing himself her funeral oration. The Roman people also showed their respect for her virtues, by their wish to pay her divine honors.

ÆDIPUS, son of Laius, king of Thrace, and Jocasta. Laius was induced to believe that his son would be his murderer, and the infant was accordingly exposed on Mount Cithæron. He was educated at the court of Polybus, king of Corinth. Being reproached by a haughty nobleman with not being the son of Polybus, he solved to satisfy himself by making inquiries at the shrine of the Delphic oracle. The answer was as follows: "Avoid thy country if thou

wouldst escape the sin of murdering thy father and marrying thy mother." Œdipus, looking on Corinth as his country, fled thence to Thebes, where he killed his father, without knowing him, and received the hand of his mother Jocasta. Discovering the horrible calamity which had befallen him, Œdipus put out his eyes, and died far from the scene of his misfortunes. Jocasta hanged herself.

OHIO, one of the United States, bounded N. by Michigan territory and lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, S. by the Ohio river which separates it from Virginia and Kentucky, and W. by Indiana. The population of Ohio has increased and is increasing with unexampled rapidity. In 1790 it contained but 3,000 inhabitants. In 1830, 937,900. There are several colleges in Ohio, all of which are flourishing.

The rivers are the Ohio, Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto, Miami, Maumee, Sandusky, and Cuyahoga. The eastern and southeastern parts of the state are uneven, but not mountainous. The soil is very fertile, yielding in abundance wheat, maize, rye, and other kinds of grain. The minerals are iron, coal, limestone, and freestone. Chief towns, Columbus, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Steubenville, Circleville, Marietta, Dayton, Cleveland, New Lancaster, &c. The first permanent settlement in Ohio was made at Marietta, April, 1788, by a party of emigrants from New England. In 1799 the first territorial legislature was assembled at Cincinnati. In 1802 it was erected into an independent state.

OLDCASTLE, Sir John, Lord Cobham, was the head of the Lollards, and esteemed by Henry IV and Henry V. The latter monarch at the instance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, expostulated with him, and endeavored to reconcile him to the Catholic faith. But Cobham persevered in his opinion, and was at length condemned to the flames for his religious tenets. Cobham escaped from the tower and four years afterwards was retaken, hanged as a traitor, and his body burnt.

OLMUTZ, or HOLOMAUC; a city and formerly capital of Moravia, with 12,890 inhabitants. It was captured by the Swedes in 1642, and unsuccessfully besieged by the Prussians in 1758. Lafayette was a long time confined in the prisons of the citadel.

OLYMPIAS, a celebrated woman, who was daughter of a king of Epirus, and who married Philip, king of Macedonia, by whom she had Alexander the Great. Her haughtiness, and more probably her infidelity, obliged Philip to re-

pudiate her, and to marry Cleopatra, the niece of King Attalus. Olympias was sensible of this injury, and Alexander showed his disapprobation of his father's measures by retiring from the court to his mother. The murder of Philip, which soon followed this disgrace, and which some have attributed to the intrigues of Olympias, was productive of the greatest extravagances. The queen paid the highest honor to her husband's murderer. She gathered his mangled limbs, placed a crown of gold on his head, and laid his ashes near those of Philip.

When Alexander was dead, Olympias seized the government of Macedonia; and, to establish her usurpation, she cruelly put to death Aridæus, with his wife Eurydice, as also Nicanor, the brother of Cassander, with 100 leading men of Macedon, who were inimical to her interest. Such barbarities did not long remain unpunished; Cassander besieged her in Pydna, where she had retired with the remains of her family, and she was obliged to surrender after an obstinate siege. The conqueror ordered her to be accused, and to be put to death. A body of 200 soldiers were directed to put the bloody commands into execution, but the splendor and majesty of the queen disarmed their courage, and she was at last massacred by those whom she had cruelly deprived of their children, about 316 years before the Christian era.

OLYMPIC GAMES, were celebrated by the ancient Greeks in honor of Jupiter Olympius, on the plain opposite the modern town of Lala. They occurred once in every four years, and the Greeks computed time from them. They always commenced on the 11th of the month Hecatombæon (which nearly corresponds with our July.) No females, except the priestesses of Ceres, were permitted to witness them, death being denounced to the woman who should be present. The competitors prepared themselves by ten months' exercise in the gymnasium at Elis. The games consisted of races on horseback and on foot, leaping, throwing the discus, wrestling, boxing, musical and poetical contests. The reward was a wreath of olives.

Racing was considered in Greece a matter of the highest national importance; had it not been so, Sophocles would have been guilty of a great fault in his *Electra*, where he puts into the mouth of the messenger who comes to recount the death of Orestes, a long description of this sport. Of the training and management of the Olympic race-horse we are unfortunately left in ignorance—all that can be inferred being the fact, that the equestrian candidates

were required to enter their names and send their horses to Elis at least thirty days before the celebration of the games commenced, and that the charioteers and riders, whether owners or proxies, went through a prescribed course of exercises during the ensuing month. They had their course for full-aged horses, and their course for colts; and their prize for which mares only started, resembling in these respects our degenerate selves. It is true that the race with riding-horses was neither so magnificent, nor so expensive, and consequently not considered so *royal*, as the race with chariots, yet they had their gentlemen-jockeys in those days, and noted ones too, for among the number were Philip, king of Macedon, and Hiero, king of Syracuse (see *Hiero*.) The want of stirrups alone must have been a terrible deficiency. But horsemanship was an art in which the Greeks excelled. Homer, although he mentions only chariots in his account of the siege of Troy, speaks of riding so familiarly in some parts of his *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, that it must have been practised among the Greeks before the composition of either of these poems. In the fifteenth book of the *Iliad*, he represents the strength and activity of Ajax, when he fought in defence of the Grecian ships of war that were attacked by the Trojans, and leaped from one ship to another, by the readiness and address with which a skilful horseman would vault from the back of one horse to that of another; and his ability to defend many ships at once by that of an accomplished rider, who is capable of managing and controlling several horses at the same time.

High on the decks, with vast gigantic stride,
The god-like hero stalks from side to side.
So when a horseman from the watery mead
(Skilled in the manage of the bounding steed,)
Drives four fair coursers, practised to obey,
To some great city through the public way;
Safe in his art, as side by side they run,
He shifts his seat, and vaults from one to one,
And now to this, and now to that he flies;
Admiring numbers follow with their eyes.

[Pope's Homer.]

The Olympiad, from which the Greeks began to reckon, was, according to Petavius, 1777; according to Usher, 1772; and according to Calvisius, 774 B. C. Gatterer, and most of the moderns call it 776.

OMAR I, the second caliph, or successor of Mahomet. He was raised to this dignity after the death of Abubeker in 634. Soon after his entering upon the government, he carried on wars with Ali, who was the lawful successor of Mahomet, and who had retired into Arabia.

Omar having defeated Ali, taken the city Bosra, and many other places of Arabia, turned his arms against the Christians, and entered Syria, where he gained a victory over Theodorus Bogairus, brother to the Emperor Heraclius, and afterwards returned victorious into Arabia. The emperor, who was then at Jerusalem, desirous to provide for his own safety, took the relics and most precious ornaments of the temple; and leaving Theodorus with Bahamus, retired to Constantinople. In 635, Omar gathered his forces, and marched against Damascus, which he took the year following, and afterwards all Phœnicia, and committed a thousand violences to force people to embrace his religion. The year following, a part of his army subdued Alexandria, and not long after all Egypt. In the mean time, Omar went in person to attack Jerusalem, and after two years' siege entered it victoriously in 638. Omar thus reduced all Judea to his obedience, and Jerusalem was, from that time, possessed by infidels till the conquest of it by Godfrey of Bouillon in 1099. In 639 he subdued all Mesopotamia, and at the same time built the city of Cairo, near the ruins of Memphis, in Egypt. And lastly, in 643, he made himself master of Persia. From the time of his taking Jerusalem he made his ordinary residence in that city, and built a magnificent temple there in honor of Mahomet; and, after having reigned ten years, he was killed by a Persian, one of his domestics, and buried at Medina in 644.

OMAR II, the tenth caliph, or successor of Mahomet, was chosen after the death of his cousin, Solyman Hascoin, in the beginning of the year 721, at the time that Constantinople was besieged. He collected all his forces, and attacked that city; but the besieged made so stout a resistance, and so good use of their fireworks, that he was forced to raise it. And scarcely was Marvan, or Masalma, the general of the army, safe out of the channel of Constantinople, when a dreadful tempest destroyed most of his ships, and many others were consumed by fire, so that of 300 ships only fifteen escaped, five of which were taken by the Christians, and the other ten proceeded with the news of this defeat to the caliph, who imagining that God was angry with him for permitting Christians the exercise of their religion in his dominions, made all those whose fathers or mothers were Mahometans, embrace Mahometanism on pain of death, and upon great penalties forbade the eating of swine's flesh, and use of wine. He discharged all Christians that turned Mahometans from paying taxes and eus-

toms, and cruelly persecuted the others; and pushed on by a false zeal, he sent letters to Leo Isauricus, the emperor of Constantinople, to embrace Mahometanism, and sent a renegade to instruct him in the way of it; but he died soon after, having reigned two years.

OPORTO, or PORTO, the second city of Portugal, lies on both sides of the Duero, about 160 miles north of Lisbon. It contains 70,000 inhabitants. It was in the possession of the French in 1808—9, and its commerce has suffered much from the tyrannical regulations of Don Miguel.

ORACLES, Ancient, impostures of the priesthood, supported by the policy of governments, and apparently credited by habit and education; but constantly used to impose on the soldiery and ignorant multitudes.

No institutions were more famous than the ancient oracles of Egypt, Greece, and Rome. They were impudently said to be the will of the gods themselves; and were consulted, not only upon every important matter, but even in the affairs of private life. To make peace or war, to introduce a change of government, to plant a colony, to enact laws, to raise an edifice, or to marry, were all sufficient reasons to consult the pretended will of the gods.

The small province of Bœotia could once boast of 25 oracles, and Peloponnesus of the same number. Not only the chief of the gods gave oracles, but in process of time heroes were admitted to enjoy the same privileges; and the oracles of a Trophonius and an Antinoüs were soon able to rival the fame of those of Apollo and Jupiter. The temple of Delphi seemed to claim a superiority over the other temples; its fame was once so extended, and its riches were so great, that not only private persons, but even kings and numerous armies, made it an object of plunder and of rapine.

The manner of delivering oracles was different. A priestess at Delphi was permitted to pronounce the oracles of the god, and her delivery of the answers was always attended with acts of apparent madness and desperate fury. Not only women, but even doves, were the ministers of the temple of Dodona; and the suppliant votary was often startled to hear his questions readily answered by the decayed trunk, or the spreading branches of a neighboring oak. Ammon conveyed his answers in a plain and open manner; but Amphiaraus required many ablutions and preparatory ceremonies, and he generally communicated his oracles to his suppliants in dreams and visions. Sometimes the

first words that were heard, after issuing from the temple, were deemed the answers of the oracles, and sometimes the nodding or shaking of the head of the statue, the motions of fishes in a neighboring lake, or their reluctance in accepting the food which was offered to them, were as strong and valid as the most express and most minute explanations.

Some have strongly believed that all the oracles of the earth ceased at the birth of Christ, but the supposition is false. It was, indeed, the beginning of their decline; but they remained in repute, and were consulted, though perhaps not so frequently, till the fourth century, when Christianity began to triumph over paganism. The oracles often suffered themselves to be bribed. Alexander did it; but it is well known that Lysander failed in the attempt. Herodotus, who first mentioned the corruption which often prevailed in the oracular temples of Greece and Egypt, has been severely treated for his remarks by the historian Plutarch. Demosthenes is also a witness of the corruption; and he observed, that the oracles of Greece were servilely subservient to the will and pleasure of Philip, king of Macedon, as he beautifully expresses it by the word *Philippized*.

When in a state of inspiration, the eyes of the priestess suddenly sparkled, her hair stood on end, and a shivering ran over all her body. In this convulsive state she spoke the oracles of the god, often with loud howlings and cries, and her articulations were taken down by the priest, and set in order. Sometimes the spirit of inspiration was more gentle, and not always violent; yet Plutarch mentions one of the priestesses who was thrown into such an excessive fury, that not only those that consulted the oracle, but also the priests that conducted her to the sacred tripod, and attended her during the inspiration, were terrified, and forsook the temple; and so violent was the fit, that she continued for some days in the most agonizing situation, and at last died.

At Delphos, the Pythia, before she placed herself on the tripod, used to wash her whole body, and particularly her hair, in the waters of the fountain Castalia, at the foot of Mount Parnassus. She also shook a laurel-tree that grew near the place, and sometimes ate the leaves, with which she crowned herself.

The priestesses always appeared in the garments of virgins, to intimate their purity and modesty; and they were solemnly bound to observe the strictest laws of temperance and chastity, that neither fantastical dresses nor

lascivious behavior might bring the office, the religion, or the sanctity of the place, into contempt. There was originally but one Pythia, besides subordinate priests; but afterwards two were chosen, and sometimes more. The most celebrated of all these is Pheemonoe, who is supposed by some to have been the first who gave oracles at Delphi. The oracles were always delivered in hexameter verses, a custom which was some time after discontinued. The Pythia was consulted only one month in the year, about the spring. It was always required, that those who consulted the oracle should make large presents to Apollo, and from thence arose the opulence, splendor, and the magnificence, of the celebrated temple of Delphi. Sacrifices were also offered to the divinity; and, if the omens proved unfavorable, the priestess refused to give an answer. There were generally five priests who assisted at the offering of the sacrifices; and there was also another who attended the Pythia, and assisted her in receiving the oracle.

The most celebrated of the ancient oracles were Delphos, Delos, Ammon, Dodona, the Roman Augurs, and the Sibylline Books.

DELPHOS, now called *Castri*, the capital of Phocis, in Greece, was anciently much celebrated for its temple and oracle of Apollo. It was also called *Pytho* by the poets, from the serpent Python, which Apollo killed in this place. Pausanias, however, says that this name Pytho was given to the city of Delphos by Pythis, son of Delphus, and grandson of Lycorus. The Greek historians gave to this city the name of Delphos, which some suppose to have been so called from *Adelphoi*, brethren, because Apollo and his brother Bacchus were both worshipped there; and others, with greater probability, derive the name from *Delphos*, single or solitary, referring to the retired situation of the city among the mountains.

Justin questions which was the most worthy of admiration, the fortification of the place, or the majesty of the god who here delivered his oracles. The temple of Apollo occupied a large space, and many streets opened to it. The first discovery which laid the foundation of the extraordinary veneration in which the oracle of Delphos was held, and of the riches accumulated in the temple, is said to have been occasioned by some goats which were feeding on Mount Parnassus, near a deep and large cavern, with a narrow entrance. These goats having been observed by the goatherd, Coretas, to frisk and leap after a strange manner,

and to utter unusual sounds immediately upon their approach to the mouth of the cavern, he had the curiosity to view it, and found himself seized with the like fit of madness, skipping, dancing, and foretelling things to come.

At the news of this discovery multitudes flocked thither, many of whom were possessed with such frantic enthusiasm, that they threw themselves headlong into the opening of the cavern, insomuch that it was necessary to issue an edict, forbidding all persons to approach it. This surprising place was treated with singular veneration, and was soon covered with a kind of chapel, which was originally made of laurel boughs, and resembled a large hut. This, according to the Phocian tradition, was surrounded by one of wax, raised up by bees; after this a third was built of solid copper, said to have been the workmanship of Vulcan.

This last was destroyed by an earthquake, or (according to some authors) by fire, which melted the copper; and then a sumptuous temple, altogether of stone, was erected by two excellent architects, Trophimus and Agamedes. This edifice was destroyed by fire in the 58th Olympiad, or 548 years B. C. The Amphictyons proposed to be at the charge of building another; but the Alcmeonides, a rich family of Athens, came to Delphos, obtained the honor of executing the building, and made it more magnificent than they had at first proposed. The riches of this temple, amassed by the donations of those who frequented it, and consulted the oracle, exposed it to various depredations. At length the Gauls, under the conduct of Brennus, came hither for the same purpose, about 278 years B. C.; but they were repulsed with great slaughter. Last of all, Nero robbed it of five hundred of its most precious brazen and golden statues.

It has not been ascertained at what time this oracle was founded. It is certain, however, that Apollo was not the first who was consulted here. Æschylus, in his tragedy of Eumenides, says, Terra was the first who issued oracles at Delphi: after her, Themis, then Phœbe, another daughter of Terra, and, as it is said, mother of Latona, and grandmother to Apollo. Pausanias says, that before Themis, Terra and Neptune had delivered oracles in this place, and some say that Saturn had also been consulted here. At length the oracle of Apollo became established and permanent; and such was its reputation, and such were the multitudes from all parts that came to consult it, that the riches which were thus brought into the temple and

city, became so considerable as to be compared with those of the Persian kings.

About the time when this oracle was first discovered, the whole mystery requisite for obtaining the prophetic gift, is said to have been merely to approach the cavern and inhale the vapor that issued from it, and then the god inspired all persons indiscriminately; but at length, several enthusiasts, in the excess of their fury, having thrown themselves headlong into the cavern, it was thought expedient to contrive a prevention of this accident, which frequently occurred. Accordingly, the priests placed over the hole, whence the vapor issued, a machine which they called a tripod, because it had three feet, and commissioned a woman to seat herself in it, where she might inhale the vapor without danger, because the three feet of the machine stood firmly upon the rock. This priestess was named Pythia, from the serpent Python, slain by Apollo, or from the Greek *pythesthai*, signifying to inquire, because people came to Delphi to consult this deity. The females first employed, were virgins, selected with great precaution; but the only qualification necessary was to be able to speak and repeat what the god dictated.

This was done by placing her ear close to one of the horns of the altar, and listening to the voice of one of Apollo's priests, to whom the *question* had been communicated. This priest, who stood near the altar, in the interior of the temple, having been assisted by his brethren in the necessary devotions and sacrifices, opened the Book of Fate, which was deposited in the temple, and after many prayers worked the required problems. The answer, which from the nature of the case in hand, was often *conditional*, being communicated to the priestess on the tripod, was, after various ceremonies, delivered to the inquiring multitude, or to the individual who came privately to consult the oracle.

The custom of choosing young virgins continued for a long time, till one of them, who was extremely beautiful, was dishonored by a young Thessalian. An express law was then enacted, that none should be chosen but women above fifty years old. At first there was only one priestess, but afterwards there were two or three. The oracles were not delivered every day; but gifts and sacrifices were in some cases presented for a long time, and even for a whole year; and it was only once a year, in the month *bosion*, which answered to the beginning of spring, that Apollo inspired the

priestess. Except on this day, she was forbidden, under pain of death, to go into the sanctuary to consult Apollo.

Alexander, before his expedition into Asia, came to Delphi on one of those days when the sanctuary was shut, and entreated the priestess to mount the tripod; which she steadily refused, alleging the law which forbade her. The prince became impatient, and drew the priestess by force from her cell, and whilst he was conducting her to the sanctuary, she took occasion to exclaim, "*My son, thou art invincible!*" As soon as these words were pronounced, Alexander cried out that he was satisfied, and would have no other oracle.

It is here to be observed, however, that great, but unnecessary, preparations were often made, for giving mysteriousness to the oracle, and for commanding the respect that was paid to it. Among other circumstances relating to the sacrifices that were offered, the priestess herself fasted three days, and before she ascended the tripod, she bathed herself in the fountain Castalia. She drank water from that fountain, and chewed laurel-leaves gathered near it. She was then led into the sanctuary by the priests, who placed her upon the tripod.

As soon as she began to be agitated by the divine exhalation, said to arise from the cavern, but which was merely the vapor of incense burnt there, in order to give more mystery to the affair, her hair stood on end, her aspect became wild and ghastly, her mouth began to foam, and her whole body was suddenly seized with violent tremblings. In this condition she attempted to escape from the priests, who detained her by force, while her shrieks and howlings made the whole temple resound, and filled the bystanders with a sacred horror.

At length, unable to resist the impulse of the god, she surrendered herself up to him, and at certain intervals uttered from the bottom of her stomach, by the faculty or power of ventriloquism, some unconnected words, which the priests ranged in order, and put in form of verse, giving them a connection which they had not when they were delivered by the priestess. The oracle being pronounced, the priestess was taken off the tripod, and conducted back to her cell, where she continued several days, to recover herself. Lucan tells us, that speedy death was frequently the consequence of her enthusiasm. The oracles pronounced by the priestess being generally delivered to the poets, who attended on the occasion, and being put by them into wretched verse, gave occasion to the rail-

lery, that "Apollo the prince of the muses, was the worst of poets." The priests and priestesses, to whose conduct the responses of the oracle were committed, were, however, frequently guilty of fraud and imposture. And many instances might be mentioned, in which the Delphic priestess was not superior to corruption. Hence she persuaded the Lacedæmonians to assist the people of Athens in the expulsion of the thirty tyrants. Hence, also, she caused Demaratus to be divested of the royal dignity to make way for Cleomenes; and supported the impostor Lysander, when he endeavored to change the succession to the throne of Sparta. It is not improbable, that Themistocles, who well knew the importance of acting against the Persians by sea, inspired the god with the answer he gave, "to defend themselves with walls of wood."

These answers were likewise, on many occasions equivocal. Thus, when Cræsus was about to invade the Medes, he consulted this oracle upon the success of the war, and received for answer, that by passing the river Halys, he should ruin a great empire. But he was left to conjecture, or to determine by the event, whether this empire was his own or that of his enemies. Such was also the same oracle's answer to Pyrrhus,—*'Aio te, Æacide, Romanos vincere posse,'*—which meant, "I say O son of Æacus, that thou canst overcome the Romans," or, "I say O son of Æacus, that the Romans can overcome thee." The oracle of Apollo, in Delos, was one of the most famous oracles in the world, not only for its antiquity, but for the richness of the sacred presents dedicated to the god, and the numbers of persons that resorted hither from all parts for advice; in which respect it surpassed not only all the oracles of other gods, but even those of Apollo himself,—that of Delphos alone excepted. Some writers say, that the island had the name of Delos, from the clear and simple terms in which the answers were here given by the oracle, contrary to the ambiguity observed in other places; but it was consulted only while Apollo made Delos his summer residence, for his winter abode was at Patara, a city of Lycia. The presents offered by the votaries to Apollo, were laid on the altar, which, as some say, was erected by Apollo himself, when he was only four years old, and formed of the horns of goats, killed by Diana, on Mount Cynthus. It was preserved pure from blood and every kind of pollution, as offensive to Apollo. The whole island was an asylum, which extended to all living creatures, dogs excepted,

which were not suffered to be brought on shore.

The native deities, Apollo and Diana, had three very magnificent temples erected for them in this island. That of Apollo, was, according to Strabo, (lib. x.) begun by Erysiapthus, the son of Cecrops, who is said to have possessed this island 1558 years B. C.; but it was afterwards much enlarged and embellished at the general charge of all the Grecian states. But Plutarch says, that it was one of the most stately buildings in the universe, and describes its altar, as deserving a place among the seven wonders of the world. The inscription in this temple, as Aristotle informs us, (Ethic. l. i. c. 9.) was as follows: "Of all things the most beautiful is justice; the most useful is health; and the most agreeable is the possession of the beloved object." Round the temple were magnificent porticoes, built at the charge of various princes, as appears from the still legible inscriptions. To this temple the neighboring islands sent yearly a company of virgins to celebrate with dancing the festival of Apollo, and his sister Diana, and to make offerings in the name of their respective cities.

Delos was held in such reverence by most nations, that even the Persians, after having laid waste the other islands, and every where destroyed the temples of the gods, spared Delos; and Datis, the Persian admiral, forbore to anchor in the harbor.

The temple of Jupiter Ammon was in the deserts of Libya, nine days journey from Alexandria. It had a famous oracle, which, according to ancient tradition, was established about 18 centuries before the time of Augustus, by two doves which flew away from Thebais in Egypt, and came, one to Dodona, and the other to Libya, where the people were soon informed of their divine mission. The oracle of Ammon was consulted by Hercules, Perseus, and others; but when it pronounced Alexander to be the son of Jupiter, such flattery destroyed its long established reputation, and in the age of Plutarch it was scarcely known. The situation of the temple was pleasant; and there was near it a fountain whose waters were cold at noon and midnight, and warm in the morning and evening. There were above 100 priests in the temple, but the elders only delivered oracles. There was also an oracle of Jupiter Ammon in Æthiopia.

Dodona was a town of Thesprotia in Epirus. There was in its neighborhood, upon a small hill called Tmarus, a celebrated oracle of Jupi

ter. The town and temple of the god were first built by Deucalion, after the universal deluge. It was supposed to be the most ancient oracle of all Greece, and according to the traditions of the Egyptians mentioned by Herodotus, it was founded by a dove. Two black doves, as he relates, took their flight from the city of Thebes in Egypt, one of which flew to the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and the other to Dodona, where with a human voice they acquainted the inhabitants of the country that Jupiter had consecrated the ground, which in future would give oracles. The extensive grove which surrounded Jupiter's temple was endowed with the gift of prophecy, and oracles were frequently delivered by the sacred oaks, and the doves which inhabited the place. This fabulous tradition of the oracular power of the doves, is explained by Herodotus, who observes that some Phœnicians carried away two priestesses from Egypt, one of whom went to fix her residence at Dodona, where the oracle was established. It may further be observed, that the fable might have been founded upon the double meaning of the word *peleiai*, which signifies *doves* in most parts of Greece, while in the dialect of the Epirots, it implies *old women*. In ancient times the oracles were delivered by the murmuring of a neighboring fountain, but the custom was afterwards changed. Large kettles were suspended in the air near a brazen statue, which held a lash in its hand. When the wind blew strong, the statue was agitated and struck against one of the kettles, which communicated the motion to all the rest, and raised that clattering and discordant din which continued for a while, and from which the priests drew their predictions. Some suppose that the noise was occasioned by the shaking of the leaves and boughs of an old oak, which the people frequently consulted, and from which they pretended to receive the oracles. It may be observed with more probability that the oracles were delivered by the priests, who, by concealing themselves behind the oaks, gave occasion to the multitude to believe that the trees were endowed with the power of prophecy. As the ship Argo was built with some of the oaks of the forest of Dodona there were some beams in the vessel which gave oracles to the Argonauts, and warned them against the approach of calamity. Within the forest of Dodona there was a stream with a fountain of cool water, which had the power of lighting a torch as soon as it touched it. This fountain was totally dry at noon-day, and was restored to its full course at midnight, from

which time till the following noon it began to decrease, and at the usual hour was again deprived of its waters. The oracles of Dodona were originally delivered by men, but afterwards by women.

THE ROMAN AUGURS, were certain priests at Rome who foretold future events, and took their name, *ab avium garritu*. They were first created by Romulus to the number of three. Servius Tullius added a fourth, and the tribunes of the people, A. U. C. 454, increased the number to nine; and Sylla added six more during his dictatorship. They had a particular college, and the chief amongst them was called *Magister Collegii*. Their office was honorable; and if any one of them was convicted of any crime, he could not be deprived of his privilege; an indulgence granted to no other sacerdotal body at Rome. The augur generally sat on a high tower, to make his observations. His face was turned towards the east, and he had the north to his left, and the south at his right. With a crooked staff he divided the face of the heavens into four different parts, and afterwards sacrificed to the gods, covering his head with his vestment. There were generally five things from which the augurs drew omens: the first consisted in observing the phenomena of the heavens, such as thunder, lightning, comets, &c. The second kind of omen was drawn from the chirping or flying of birds. The third was from the sacred chickens, whose eagerness or indifference in eating the bread which was thrown to them, was looked upon as lucky or unlucky. The fourth was from quadrupeds, from their crossing or appearing in some unaccustomed place. The fifth was from different casualties, which were called *Dira*, such as spilling salt upon a table, or wine upon one's clothes, hearing strange noises, stumbling or sneezing, meeting a wolf, hare, fox, or pregnant bitch. Thus did the Romans draw their prophecies; the sight of birds on the left hand was always deemed a lucky object, and the words *sinister et lævus*, though generally supposed to be terms of ill luck, were always used by the augurs in an auspicious sense.

A strange old woman came once to Tarquinius Superbus, king of Rome, with nine books, which she said were the *Oracles of Sibyls*, and proffered to sell them. But the king making some scruple about the price, she went away and burnt three of them; and returning with the six, asked the same sum as before. Tarquin only laughed at the humor; upon which the old woman left him once more; and after she had

burnt three others, came again with those that were left, but still kept to her old terms. The king began now to wonder at her obstinacy, and thinking there might be something more than ordinary in the business, sent for the augurs to consult what was to be done. They, when their divinations were performed, soon acquainted him what a piece of impiety he had been guilty of, by refusing a treasure sent to him from heaven, and commanded him to give whatever she demanded for the books that remained. The woman received her money, and delivered the writings, and only charging them by all means to keep them sacred, immediately vanished. Two of the nobility were presently after chosen to be the keepers of these oracles, which were laid up with all imaginable care in the capitol, in a chest under ground. They could not be consulted without a special order of the senate, which was never granted, unless upon the receiving some notable defeat, upon the rising of any considerable mutiny or sedition in the state, or upon some other extraordinary occasion. The number of priests in this, as in most other orders, was several times altered. The *Duumviri* continued till about the year of the city 388, when the tribunes of the people preferred a law, that there should be ten men elected for this service, part out of the nobility, and part out of the commons. We meet with the *Decemviri* all along from hence, till about the time of *Sylla* the dictator, when the *Quindcemviri* occur. It were needless to give any further account of the *Sibyls*, than that they are generally agreed to have been ten in number; for which we have the authority of *Varro*, though some make them nine, some four, some three, and some only one. They all lived in different ages and countries, were all prophetesses, and, according to common opinion, foretold the coming of our Saviour. As to the writing, *Dempster* tells us it was on linen.

Solinus acquaints us, that the books which *Tarquin* bought were burnt in the conflagration of the capitol, the year before *Sylla's* dictatorship. Yet there were others of their inspired writings, or at least copies or extracts of them, gathered up in Greece and other parts, upon a special search made by order of the senate; which were kept with the same care as the former, till about the time of *Theodosius the Great*, when the greatest part of the senate having embraced the Christian faith, they began to grow out of fashion; till at last *Stilicho* burnt them all under *Honorius*, for which he is severely censured by the poet *Rutilius*.

ORDEAL. In the dark ages, when judicial proceedings were exceedingly imperfect, it was believed that on extraordinary occasions, the guilt or innocence of a suspected person would be manifested by a direct interposition of the deity, and various methods were resorted to to procure conviction or acquittal. These were termed ordeals or judgments of God. As late as the 16th century it was generally believed that if a murderer was forced to touch the corpse of the person he had murdered, blood would flow from the lips and wounds.

The ordeal was of various kinds; that of fire, that of red hot iron, that of cold water, that of judicial pottage, that of hallowed cheese, that of boiling water, that of the cross, and that of dice laid on relics covered with a woollen cloth. There were particular masses for each species of ordeal.

Fire ordeal was performed either by taking up in the hand, unhurt, a piece of red-hot iron, of one, two, or three pounds' weight; or else by walking barefoot and blindfold, over nine red-hot ploughshares, laid lengthwise, at unequal distances; and if the party escaped without injury, he was adjudged innocent, but if otherwise, as without collusion it generally happened, he was then condemned as guilty. One of these proceedings was as follows: a ball of iron was prepared, of one, two, or three pounds' weight, according to the nature of the accusation. When all the prayers and religious ceremonies were finished, the ball was heated red-hot. The prisoner, having crossed himself, and sprinkled his hand with holy water, took the ball of hot iron in his hand, and carried it to the distance of nine feet; after which his hand was placed in a bag, that was sealed and remained so for nine days; at the expiration of which it was examined, in the presence of twelve persons of each party. If any marks of burning appeared upon it, the accused was found guilty; if otherwise, he was declared innocent.

The ordeal of water was performed either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, or by casting the suspected person into a river or pond of cold water, and if he floated therein, without any action of swimming, it was deemed an evidence of his guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted. The latter ordeal was adopted with regard to witches and sorcerers and was thought infallible. The Chinese, Africans, Tartars, and Hindoos have their ordeals.

OREGON DISTRICT, that portion of the United States territory which lies west of the

Rocky Mountains, discovered by Gray, an American navigator, in 1790. The soil is generally fertile.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, or **ORCADES**, a cluster of small islands on the northern coast of Scotland, about 67 in number, only 29 of which are inhabited. Pop. 27,179. The population of Kirkwall, (or Pomona or Mainland, the principal island) is 2212. These islands are scattered over a space 50 miles long, and 30 broad. Little of the soil is adapted for agriculture, although it affords good pasturage. Game is abundant—red grouse, plovers, and snipe, eagles, wild ducks, geese, solan geese or gannets, swan, &c. thronging to the Orkneys. They are mentioned by several Roman writers, and were visited by the fleets of Agricola, sent to explore the island. The first inhabitants were the Picts, but they were subdued by the Norwegians or Normans, at the time that that enterprising people effected conquests through almost every part of Europe. Orkney, after this, was governed by a succession of warlike earls, who constantly kept up a powerful fleet, with which they ravaged the coasts of England, Ireland, and Scotland; in the latter of which, they conquered several northern counties. The black raven which was the flag of Orkney continued to be an object of terror till the time of James III of Scotland, in 1474, when the Orkneys were ceded to that monarch as part of the marriage portion of Margaret of Denmark; and this treaty was afterwards confirmed on the marriage of James VI with Ann of Denmark. The piratical expeditions of the earls of Orkney were then suppressed, and it has long been a well regulated and peaceable portion of the British empire.

ORLEANS, Louis Joseph Philip, was born in 1747, and bore the title of duke of Chartres until 1787. He was rich and handsome, and, although not deficient in intelligence, ignorant, credulous, selfish, and sensual. In the revolution he took part against the royal family, rendering himself infamous by his libels on Marie Antoinette. After the death of the king, the Jacobins, who had no further use for him, procured his condemnation by the revolutionary tribunal. He met his fate with firmness, Nov. 6, 1793. He is well known by his assumed name of *Égalité*.

ORLOFF, Count, the favorite of Catharine II of Russia, murdered the czar Peter III, 1762. Catharine loaded him and his brothers with honors, and dignified them with the title of counts. Orloff having, however, aimed at the

honor of publicly receiving the hand of Catharine, he was ordered to travel, together with a grant of 100,000 rubles in ready money, a pension of 50,000, a magnificent service of plate, and an estate containing 6,000 peasants.

OSTEND, a fortified and well-built seaport in the Belgic province of West Flanders. Pop. 10,500. It is noted for the sieges which it has withstood; particularly for a terrible siege of three years, from July 5, 1601, to Sept. 22, 1604, against the armies of Spain, when the tower was valiantly defended by the troops of the prince of Orange, assisted by the forces of queen Elizabeth, under the command of Sir Francis Vere, who was chief general for five months. The loss of the Spaniards was immense, being little short of 100,000 men; and although they afterwards succeeded in taking the place, it was yet at such an expense of men and treasure, that this siege is justly considered as the chief cause of the ruin of their affairs in the Netherlands, and of the establishment of the independence of the United Provinces. On the death of Charles II of Spain the French seized Ostend: but in 1706, after the battle of Ramillies, it was retaken by the allies. The emperor Charles VI established an East India Company here, but it met with such a powerful opposition from the maritime powers, that after many negotiations, it was abolished in 1731. Ostend was taken by the French in 1745, but given up at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In the war of 1750 the French garrisoned the town for the empress Maria Theresa. The emperor Joseph again attempted to establish an East India trade, but was not very successful. In 1792 it was taken by the French, and retaken by the English in 1793, who garrisoned it for the emperor Francis II. When the French conquered Belgium, Ostend fell into their hands. In the course of the war, a detachment of British troops landed, and destroyed the sluices of the canals through which the French were collecting a naval force. The detachment after effecting their object were made prisoners of war.

OTH, Marcus Salvius, a Roman emperor, descended from the ancient kings of Etruria. He was acknowledged by the senate and the Roman people, but the sudden revolt of Vitellius, in Germany, rendered his situation precarious, and it was mutually resolved that their respective right to the empire should be decided by arms. Otho obtained three victories over his enemies, but in a general engagement near Brixellum, his forces were defeated, and he stabbed himself when all hopes of success were

vanished, after a reign of about three months, on the 20th of April, A. D. 69.

OTHO I, emperor of Germany, elected at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 936. At the earnest solicitation of the Italians, Otho repaired in person to Rome, where he was solemnly crowned emperor of the Romans in 960, dignified with the appellation of Augustus, and honored with the homage of the senate and people. He died in 972.

OTHO II, surnamed the Sanguinary, succeeded his father on the imperial throne: but his authority was warmly disputed by Henry, duke of Bavaria, and the commencement of his reign was disturbed by some hostile incursions of the Danes and Bohemians. In 979 he led a numerous body of forces into Italy, in order to punish a revolt of the Romans. He died in 983, and was succeeded by his son Otho III, at the age of 12 years.

OTIS, James, was born in Massachusetts, Feb. 5, 1725, and was graduated at Harvard college, after which he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Plymouth. He removed to Boston in 1750, and rose rapidly in his profession. His speech against the "writs of assistance," (*see Adams*) was the first public proof which Mr. Otis gave of his attachment to the cause of liberty. In May 1761 he was chosen to the legislature. Six years afterwards, on the repeal of the Stamp Act, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, but was negatived by the governor. In 1769 he received a wound on the head in a scuffle with one of the commissioners of customs in the British coffee-house, to which injury his subsequent derangement has been attributed. He was killed by a stroke of lightning May 23, 1783.

"He was," says Mr. Tudor, his biographer, "a man of powerful genius and ardent temper, with wit and humor that never failed; as an orator, he was bold, argumentative, impetuous, and commanding, with an eloquence that made his own excitement irresistibly contagious; as a lawyer, his knowledge and ability placed him at the head of his profession; as a scholar, he was rich in acquisition, and governed by a classic taste; as a statesman and civilian he was sound and just in his views; as a patriot, he resisted all allurements that might weaken the cause of that country to which he devoted his life, and for which he sacrificed it."

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, Turkish Empire, Ottoman, or Sublime Porte. The Ottomans are displeased with the name of Turks, which they reject as indicating uncivilized barbarians.

The remembrance of Turk, a descendant of Japhet, and the father of all the nations or tribes that inhabit Tartary, might confer on that branch of the Ottomans the honor of being the most ancient and illustrious in the world.

Othman I, descended from the celebrated Genghis Khan, with seven other Turkish captains, seized all the countries which had been in the possession of the Seleucidæ in Asia Minor, A. D. 1300.

He assumed the title of sultan, and, pursuing his conquests, took Prusa in Bithynia, which he made the seat of the Ottoman empire or kingdom. He died after a reign of twenty-seven years, in 1328, which had been entirely spent in military expeditions, and was succeeded by his son Orchan, who continued the conquests of his father in the Greek empire, and took Nicea or Nicomedia.

Murad, or Amurath I, the son and successor of Orchan, succeeded also to his father's usurpation of the country, in 1356; and passing the straits of Gallipoli, he took Adrianople, which he made the seat of his empire.

Amurath is extolled for his justice, temperance, modesty, and piety.

He was succeeded by his son, Bajazet I, in 1389, whose brother, attempting to supplant him, was strangled; and this is said to have been the first instance of that sanguinary custom, afterwards so common, of putting to death princes of the royal blood. This prince is celebrated by his victories, and by the most distressing misfortunes. He flew from Asia to Europe, and returned to Asia with such inconceivable rapidity, that the Turks have given him the surname of Thunderbolt. He provoked the attacks of Timur Bec, or Tamerlane, who wished to accommodate their differences, but who accepted the challenge of Bajazet, and in the plains of Prusa proved completely victorious, in one of the bloodiest battles that had ever been fought. It continued a whole day, and thousands on both sides fell by the sword; but, while displaying the utmost efforts of valor, Bajazet was defeated and made prisoner.

An interregnum of 12 years succeeded, during which the three sons of Bajazet governed each a separate part of the empire; but, at length, it was united under Mohammed, in 1413, who had an opportunity of displaying a noble character, the brightest features in which were gratitude and clemency. He was succeeded by his son Murad, or Amurath II, in 1422, who was a cruel tyrant, and who took Thessalonica, or Salonica, and put the inhabit-

ants to the sword; and invaded and subdued Servia, destroying all before him; entered Transylvania, ravaging the country, and murdering the natives; and acted the same brutal part in Walachia. He gained the famous battle at Varna, in which Stephen, king of Hungary, was slain. Amurath died of age and grief at his ill success against Scanderbeg king of Epirus, and was succeeded by his son, Mohammed II, in 1451, the greatest warrior of all the Turkish sultans. His reign lasted 30 years, and was a continued series of battles and victories, almost without a single reverse. However, he had to contend with generals capable of suspending his progress, and of checking his ambition, had their forces been equal to their courage. Among these were the celebrated Huniades, king of Hungary; Matthias Corvinus, his son; and above all, Scanderbeg, after whose death the Turks made relics of his bones, which they wore as a preservative against dangers. On the 29th of May, 1453, Mohammed took the city of Constantinople. Thus ended the Greek empire, and the seat of the Turkish was founded. Unprovoked, the Turks attacked it, and never ceased till they had usurped the throne, as they had done those of so many other states and kingdoms, murdering millions in cold blood, and by tortures of inconceivable barbarity. After Mohammed had taken the capital, he turned his arms against what still remained of the Greek empire, in the isles and on the continent.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Bajazet II, in 1480, who subdued the Moldavians; made a conquest of Caramania; rendered several of the Asiatic princes tributary; had considerable success in Syria; reduced Croatia; occasioned great devastation in the Morea; landed a body of troops in the island of Rhodes: and paved the way for the conquest of Egypt, by depriving the Mamelukes, who commanded in that country, of the necessary succors which they derived from Circassia. Exhausted with fatigue and debauchery, Bajazet was desirous of placing the crown on the head of his eldest son, Ahmed. In this situation of affairs, Selim, the youngest, arrived in the neighborhood of Constantinople, under the pretence of paying a visit to his father. This young prince was soon surrounded by the whole court, who ranged themselves under his banners; and the aged monarch, foreseeing what would be the event of such a visit, willingly resigned his crown into the hands of Selim.

Selim ascended the throne in the 45th year of his age, in 1512, and caused his brothers,

Ahmed and Corcul, with five of his nephews, and a great many of the nobility, to be put to death. As he had received the crown from the suffrages of the soldiers, who wished only for war, he endeavored to gratify their desires, and leading his army into Egypt, completely defeated the Mamelukes. However, as he imagined he could not ensure the quiet possession of Egypt, but by the total extinction of that people, he offered rewards to those who should discover any of them, and denounced the severest punishment against such as concealed them. When he thought he had them all assembled, he ordered a superb throne to be erected for him upon the banks of the Nile, without the gates of Cairo; and these unhappy wretches being brought into his presence, he caused them all to be murdered before his eyes, and their bodies to be thrown into the river.

Solyman, the son of Selim, had scarcely mounted the throne, in 1520, when he formed the design of extending his empire as much in Europe, as his father had done in Asia. He directed his attempts against the Christians, and soon took Rhodes from the knights of St. John, who had possessed the island for upwards of 200 years. He then attacked Hungary, took Buda, and entered Austria with fire and sword. He laid siege to Vienna; where finding a desperate resistance, he withdrew his troops, but previously massacred all his prisoners, men, women, and children. He made John, king of Hungary, tributary to him, and took Bagdad, the whole of Assyria, and Mesopotamia. In short, he extended his reputation as a warrior to both extremities of the world.

Selim, the son of Solyman, made peace with Germany and Persia, and took the island of Cyprus from the Venetians, in 1566.

Amurath III, the eldest son of Selim, in 1575, was obliged to give large sums to appease the janisaries, who, having been accustomed, during the vacancy of the throne, to plunder, and even massacre their fellow-citizens, were disappointed on this occasion. To give employment to his untractable soldiery, he made war upon Russia, Poland, Germany, and Venice, and subdued Georgia. He is said to have been of a quiet disposition, a lover of justice, and very zealous in his religion. He left behind him 20 sons, of whom 19 were strangled by the eldest, his successor.

Mohammed III, having thus secured to himself the throne by the slaughter of his brothers, in 1596, thought it necessary also to take away the life of all the late sovereign's wives and

concubines, by whom it was possible that there should be any posthumous progeny. The insolence of the janisaries now greatly increased, and they were perpetually revolting and fighting with the other soldiers. The pachas also rebelled in many provinces; and the sultan, through fear, made peace with them, and confirmed them in their office. Immersed in the pleasures of the seraglio, Mohammed bestowed no other attention on public affairs than was absolutely necessary. He caused his eldest son, a prince of inestimable qualities, to be put to death.

Ahmed ascended the throne when he was scarcely 15 years old, in 1605, and soon demonstrated that the sceptre was not unworthily intrusted to him. Under his reign, those fires which are so common began at Constantinople, and which seldom or never break out but when the people are discontented. Ahmed was succeeded by his brother Mustapha, in 1617. His cruelties rendered him so odious, that he was deposed and sent to prison in the castle of the Seven Towers, and his nephew, Othman, placed on the throne, in 1618. Othman, discontented with his janisaries, meditated revenge against them; and as he could not drive them from Constantinople, he formed the design of transferring the seat of government into Asia. But the janisaries discovering his intention, massacred the grand vizier, who they supposed to be the author of the measure, imprisoned the emperor, who was soon after put to death, and reinstated Mustapha on the throne. The uncle, however, derived very little benefit from this event. He was treated as an idiot, led about upon an ass exposed to the derision and insults of the populace, and then carried back to prison, where he was strangled by the orders of his successor.

Amurath IV, brother to the unfortunate Othman, by intrepidity and courage repressed the turbulence of the janisaries, and freed himself from every kind of rebellion, in 1621. During his reign, which lasted 17 years, he caused 14,000 men to be destroyed. His chief amusement was to run about the streets in the night, with a sabre in his hand, and to cut down all whom he met. He was succeeded by his brother Ibrahim, in 1639, who had languished four years in prison, and who, on being restored thus unexpectedly to liberty and empire, was so intoxicated by the new pleasures which they presented, that resigning the administration of government to the former ministers, he devoted himself entirely to the luxuries of the haram.

The mufti having excited a revolt among the janisaries, and Ibrahim, finding himself unable to resist, resigned the crown, and in a few days was put to death.

Mohammed IV the eldest son of Ibrahim, succeeded his father, in 1649. His reign was long and glorious; but after so many years passed in prosperity, which ought to have established his power, he was forced to abdicate the throne, though he survived his deposition, and was not molested in his apartment, which served as a prison. The exploits of this emperor, which, if detailed at length, would fill a volume, are not so far distant from the present period as to be obscured by the veil of time. The famous siege of Candia, which subjected the ancient Crete to the dominion of the crescent, makes a conspicuous figure in the page of history. At the beginning of the 18th century, fathers at Vienna were accustomed to relate to their children the battles which they had witnessed under the walls of that city, when Sobieski disappointed the hopes of the Mohammedans. Mohammed IV distinguished himself by his inclination to mercy, and seldom commanded his troops in person; which probably caused the revolt of the soldiers, who placed the crown on the head of one of his brothers. Solyman II did not seat himself on the throne without apprehension, in 1685; and, while receiving the usual congratulations, seemed every moment to expect his formidable brother with the executioners and instruments of death. Solyman had to support a disastrous war against Germany and Venice, the misfortunes of which were attended with the most ruinous consequences. But Kiopruli Mustapha Pacha being appointed grand-vizier, regenerated the empire, and putting himself at the head of the main army, besieged and took the fortress of Belgrade. He died of the dropsy, and was succeeded by his brother, Ahmed II, in 1691, who had as little judgment, and as little influence in the government. Kiopruli being killed on the banks of the Danube, when on the point of obtaining a victory, the sovereign soon followed his general to the grave.

Mustapha II, son of Mohammed IV, gave new vigor to the empire, in 1695, which had languished under his predecessors. He resolved to command his troops in person, but met with a more disgraceful and more complete defeat than the Turks had ever experienced. His troops, not receiving their pay in due time, took up arms, deposed Mustapha, and invited Ahmed his brother to repair to the army.

Ahmed III in the course of five months put

to death more than 14,000 soldiers, who had taken the greatest share in the rebellion, and who were carried away in the night-time, and drowned in the Bosphorus. A war broke out between the Porte and Russia; that with Germany and Venice was rekindled; and another was carried on in Persia. These military expeditions, though not always unsuccessful, reduced the empire to a state of general weakness, which was felt particularly in the capital: all tended to irritate the minds of men, and produced a revolt that dethroned Ahmed, after a reign of 27 years. On the deposition of Ahmed, in 1730, and the elevation of his nephew Mohammed V, a considerable alteration took place in the mode of carrying on the government. From the time of Mohammed II, the whole administration had been usually delegated to the vizier; but as this and the preceding rebellion had originated in the overgrown power and ambition of these officers, Mohammed V took the authority into his own hands, and determined to change his viziers frequently. This prince was unfortunate in his battles both with the Russians and Kouli Khan, whom he was obliged to acknowledge as sopher of Persia.

On the death of Mohammed, his brother Osman came from confinement to the throne; in 1754; and the kishlar-aga and his secretary gained the confidence of his new sovereign, and assumed all their former power. Osman was succeeded by Mustapha III, the son of Ahmed, in 1757, who deprived the kishlar-aga of his place and influence, and attached to the vizierat great part of the emoluments formerly given to the kishlar-aga. Mustapha having attacked the Russians, in 1769, a bloody war commenced with the exploits of Prince Gallitzin, who gained four separate and complete victories over the Turks, whom he obliged to abandon Choczin. The Russians speedily overran Moldavia and Walachia, and gained a great naval victory off Tchesme, where the whole of the Turkish fleet was destroyed. These and other important successes of the Russians compelled the Turks to conclude a dishonorable peace, soon after the death of Mustapha, and the accession of his brother Abdulhamid. The peace of 1774, was the first great step towards the limitation of an empire, originally founded, and gradually extended, by rapine and injustice. On the death of Abdulhamid, in 1789, Selim III, son of Mustapha, ascended the throne, at a time when the empire was engaged in another unsuccessful war with Russia, which terminated greatly in favor of the latter power. From this period,

the most interesting and important concerns relating to the Ottoman empire, were for some time connected with the internal and civil broils, in which the celebrated Passwan Oglu, or Pezman Ohlu, took a very active and decided part against the regular government. Civil war, which was probably fomented by the French, when they invaded Egypt, appeared likely to become general throughout Turkey; a revolution was effected by the janisaries, who deposed Selim III, and raised to the throne Mustapha IV, in 1801, and had it not been for the assistance of the English, and the regard which they paid to its interests, in the treaty of pacification, in 1802, it is probable that the Ottoman Porte would have ceased to exist as an independent nation. Russia declared war against Turkey, on the pretext of a peace concluded with England by the latter power, in 1809, and the Turks and Russians commenced hostilities against each other with no other apparent object than mutual destruction. At length, mutual exhaustion rendered the operations on both sides languid; and Russia finding herself invaded by the formidable power of France, a treaty of peace was concluded with Turkey, in 1812, which ceded the cities and districts on the left of the Pruth as the price of pacification.

The present sultan, Mahmoud, has met with many losses. He is attached to the European dress and discipline, and has introduced many improvements, which are, however, regarded merely in the light of innovations by his subjects.

OXENSTIERN (Axel), a Swedish statesman, was born in 1583. He was the favorite of Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he conducted the affairs of the kingdom with equal ability and integrity. He died in 1654.

P.

PACA, William, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born in Maryland Oct. 31, 1740. After graduating at the college of Philadelphia, he studied law, and commenced practice in Annapolis. From 1774 to 1778 he was a member of congress, and vacated his seat when he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of his state, of which he was chosen governor in 1782. In 1789 he was appointed by Washington judge of the district court of the United States for Maryland, and held that important post until his death, which took place 10 years after, in the sixtieth year of his age.

PAINE, Robert Treat, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, was

born at Boston, in 1731. For some time after graduating from Harvard college, he kept a public school. Having studied theology, he became a chaplain in the provincial forces in 1755, but soon studied law in which he made great proficiency, and settled at Taunton. After having served at the general representative assembly, he was chosen member of the continental congress which met at Philadelphia in 1774. He was several years in congress, and was an active member of the committee that framed the constitution of Massachusetts. He held the office of attorney-general from the time the government was organized until 1790, when he was made judge of the supreme court, an office which he held until 1804. He died in the 85th year of his age, May 11, 1814.

PAINE, Thomas, a political and deistical writer, was born in 1737 at Thetford in Norfolk, where he was brought up to the business of a stay maker. He afterwards became an excise-man at Lewes; but being dismissed for some mal-practices, he went to America in 1774, became editor of the Pennsylvania Magazine, and aided the revolution by a pamphlet called Common Sense, for which he was rewarded with £500 by the legislature of Pennsylvania. He was also appointed clerk to the committee for foreign affairs. In 1780 he was appointed clerk to the assembly of Pennsylvania, and in 1785 received \$3,000 from congress, and 500 acres of land from the state of New York.

In 1790 he went to London and excited considerable notice by his Rights of Man, written in answer to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution. A prosecution, however, being commenced against him, he fled to France, where he was chosen a member of the national convention, but incurred the displeasure of the Jacobins for recommending a lenient course towards Louis XVI, and was thrown into prison. Here he narrowly escaped death. The jailor, when he received orders for a batch of prisoners to be carried to execution, was in the habit of marking the doors of their cells with chalk. One day, Paine had left his cell to visit a fellow-prisoner, and the door stood wide open. The drunken jailor, having occasion to single out some victims, chalked the inside of Paine's door, which was afterwards closed, and thus he escaped notice, when, on the ensuing day, the devoted prisoners were delivered up to the proper authorities. By the publication of his Age of Reason, a work levelled at Revelation, he forfeited the esteem of many Americans who had been his warm friends. He fell into disre-

pute, when, on his return to America, he gave himself up to intemperate habits. He died June 8, 1809, the victim of his excesses, and was buried on his own farm, interment on their ground having been refused by the society of Friends to whom application was made. Cobbett, who professes an unbounded admiration for Tom Paine, dug up his bones, and carried them to England.

PALESTINE, (See *Hebrews*). Palestine extends from Cælo-Syria to Arabia Petrea; on the west it has the Mediterranean, and on the east Arabia Deserta. The country is mountainous, and there is only one principal river, the Jordanes, or Jordan, which rising on Mount Hermon, falls into the lake of Gennesareth, or sea of Tiberias; after which it loses itself in a more spacious one, Lacus Asphaltites, the Bituminous Lake, or Dead Sea. On the western side of Jordan were Judæa on the south, Samaria in the middle, and Galilee in the north; on the eastern side was Peræa. The Philistines were mostly on the coast towards Egypt. In the kingdom of Judah stood Hierosolyma, or Jerusalem, built on several hills, the largest of which was Mount Sion; it formed the southern part of the city. On the east of the second, or lower city, was Mount Moriah. Jerusalem, when enlarged and beautified by David, Solomon, &c., became a most renowned city, and as such is mentioned by Herodotus under the name of Cadytis. Its temple on Mount Moriah, was a noble and costly structure. Both the city and temple were destroyed by the Chaldeans, about 600 years B. C. The second temple, which had begun to decay, was rebuilt by Herod the Great. The destruction of Jerusalem by Titus was A. D. 70. Under Adrian, a new city, altogether Roman, and called Ælia, was built, but there was an alteration in its site. Sion, the principal quarter of the ancient city, was not comprised within the new city. It subsists at present, but in a deplorable condition, inhabited by a motley group of Turks, Jews, and Christians. A mosque has supplanted the temple. Northeast of Mount Moriah was the Mount of Olives, beyond the brook and valley of Kedron; on the south was the valley of Hinnom, and on the north Mount Calvary. Six miles to the southeast was Bethlehem. A rugged mountainous country lay between Jerusalem and Jericho, famous for its balm. For this, and for their palm-trees, both Judæa and Idumæa were celebrated. Hebron, a place of high antiquity, was the sepulchre of Abraham and his family. In the time of the crusades it

bore the name of St. Abraham; and the Arabs, who always respect their primitive names, call it Cabr Ibrahim, or the tomb of Abraham. Gaza and Ascalon, on the coast, preserve their names, as also Ekron. Gath is more inland. Azotus was the ancient Ashdod. Lydda, in the interior, has the name of Lod. South of it is Arimathea. Towards the south lay Idumea, or Edom: the natives were subdued by the Maccabees, and incorporated with the Jewish nation. In Jerome's time the country was deserted, the few inhabitants having their dwellings in caverns.

PALMYRA, the ruins of a great city of Asia, in the desert of Syria, said to have been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. The only brilliant part of its history was under Odenathus and his queen Zenobia. It afterwards fell under the power of the Mahometans, but at what period it sank into its present state of desolation is uncertain.

PAMPAS; vast plains in the southern part of Buenos Ayres, extending from the de la Plata nearly to the Andes, 750 miles long, and 450 broad. Part of these plains are covered with grass, and part with open forests. They contain herds of wild horses and cattle and some beasts of prey, and are inhabited by the Guachos, a race of men of Spanish origin who live on horseback and subsist by hunting, and the fierce Indians who lead the life of the Guachos, but are constantly at war with them. Captain Head's Rough Notes of some Rapid Journeys across the Pampas, and among the Andes, contains the best and most amusing account we have of them.

The Guachos make use of the *lasso* in hunting. The lasso, so called from the Spanish lazo, or noose, consists of a rope made of twisted strips of untanned hide, varying in length from fifteen to twenty yards, and is about as thick as the little finger. It has a noose or running-knot at one end, the other extremity being fastened by an eye and button to a ring in a strong hide belt or surcingle, bound tightly round the horse. The coil is grasped by the horseman's left hand, while the noose, which is held in the right, trails along the ground except when in use, and then it is whirled round the head with considerable velocity, during which, by a peculiar turn of the wrist, it is made to assume a circular form; so that, when delivered from the hand, the noose preserves itself open until it falls over the object at which it has been aimed.

The unerring precision with which the lasso is thrown, is perfectly astonishing, and to one

who sees it for the first time, has a very magical appearance. Even when standing still it is by no means an easy thing to throw the lasso; but the difficulty is vastly increased when it comes to be thrown from horseback and at a gallop, and when, in addition, the rider is obliged to pass over uneven ground, and to leap hedges and ditches in his course. Yet such is the dexterity of the guachos or countrymen, that they are not only sure of catching the animal they are in chase of, but can fix, or as they term it, place the lasso on any particular part they please.

Suppose that a wild bull is to be caught, and that two mounted horsemen, *guassos*, as they are called in Chili, or *guachos* on the Pampas, undertake to kill him. As soon as they discover their prey, they remove the coil of the lasso from behind them, and, grasping it in the left hand, prepare the noose in the right, and dash off, at full gallop, each swinging his lasso round his head. The first who comes within reach aims at the bull's horns, and when he sees, which he does in an instant, that the lasso which he has thrown will take effect, he stops his horse, and turns it half round, the bull continuing his course, till the whole cord has run out. The horse, meanwhile, knowing, by experience, what is going to happen, leans over as much as he can in the opposite direction from the bull, and stands trembling in expectation of the violent tug which is to be given him by the bull, when brought up by the lasso. So great, indeed, is the jerk which takes place at this moment, that were the horse not to lean over in the manner described, he would certainly be overturned; but standing, as he does, across the road, with his feet planted firmly on the ground, he offers sufficient resistance to stop the bull as instantaneously as if he had been shot, though, the instant before, he was running at full speed.

If the intention be to kill the animal for the sake of the tallow and hide alone, as is often the case, one of the guachos dismounts, and running in, cuts the bull's hamstrings with a long knife which he always wears in his girdle; and, instantly afterwards, dispatches him by a dexterous cut across the back of the neck. The most surprising thing is, the manner in which the horse, after being left by his rider, manages to preserve the lasso always tight; this would be less difficult if the bull were to remain always steady, but it sometimes happens that he makes violent struggles to disentangle himself from the lasso, rushing backwards and forwards in a fu-

rious manner. The horse, however, with wonderful sagacity, alters his pace, and prances about, as if conscious of what he is doing, so as to resist every movement of the bull, and never to allow the lasso to be relaxed for a moment.

When a wild horse is to be taken, the lasso is always placed round the two hind legs, and, as the guacho rides a little on one side, the jerk pulls the entangled feet laterally, so as to throw him on his side, without endangering his knees or his face. Before the horse can recover the shock, the rider dismounts, and snatching the poncho or cloak from his shoulders, wraps it round the prostrate animal's head: he then forces into his mouth one of the powerful bits of the country, straps a saddle on his back, and, bestriding him, removes the poncho; upon which, the astonished horse springs on his legs, and endeavors, by a thousand vain efforts, to disencumber himself of his new master, who sits quite composedly on his back; and, by a discipline which never fails, reduces the horse to such complete obedience that he is soon trained to lend his speed and strength in the capture of his wild companions.

The equestrian education of the dwellers on the Pampas, commences early. At the age of four the Guacho is mounted on horseback, and assists in driving the cattle to the enclosure. Even then he is adventurous, and can bring back by force those horses that attempt to escape. As his years increase, he becomes more daring and manly, and spends his time in galloping after the ostrich, the gâma, the hare, and the tiger.

The Pampas Indians, a daring and hardy race of men, who have never been conquered, and to whom the great changes of the seasons appear to come with singularly little inconvenience, are always on horseback, whether beneath the burning skies of summer, or the piercing cold of winter; and they are at all seasons wholly without clothing. They are formed into tribes, under the command of caciques, and are a warlike people. Mounted on their fleet and sure-footed horses, with their spears eighteen feet long, which they can manage with great power, and dexterity, they are most formidable. On foot they are almost powerless; as their habitual riding deprives them of the faculty of walking. When mounted, however, their fleetness is almost incredible. When they march for an attack, they collect a great troop of horses, and, raising their war-cry, set off at a gallop. If the march be long, they change horses several times, and always reserve their best ones to be

mounted fresh when they are in sight of the enemy. The horses only are used for riding, but they drive mares along with them to serve as food. Their onset is destructive, and, until their horses are worn out with fatigue, to resist them is no easy matter.

Riding in the Pampas is rendered dangerous by the numerous holes which the bisacho burrows in the ground like a rabbit. Their holes frequently cause great injury to the feet of the horses, but custom renders the horse cautious amidst these dangers; and, as for the Guacho, it is impossible to eject him from the saddle, unless the horse shall actually fall. Captain Head tried the rapid mode of travelling practised by the Guachos, and survived to describe it. At first he found his head a little confused with the constant galloping, and when he dismounted, he was so giddy that he could not stand; but he in time got accustomed to it, and found it more pleasant. He found the young men the worst drivers in point of speed. The children had no fear, and therefore always dashed on at the most rapid rate, and the old men made up in skill, while the young men wanted alike the daring forwardness of the children, and the experience of the old men. Captain Head must have travelled at a prodigious rate. From Mendoza he determined to gallop to Buenos Ayres, and, attended by a single Guacho, mounted horse to recross the Pampas. It was now that the captain tried the velocity and felt the pleasure of really independent travelling across the Pampas; and his speed can be compared to nothing upon record—even that of the Guacho who accompanied him, or of Mazeppa as he was bound to the wild horse. Starting from Mendoza before day-break, he found himself at half past seven in the evening, at the distance of one hundred and fifty-three miles; which, as he had been just fourteen hours and a half on horseback, was nearly at the rate of ten miles an hour. He was fatigued, and could get nothing to eat, and so, taking his saddle into a shed, he laid down his head on it, and was asleep in an instant. The voice of the Guacho roused him an hour before daylight, and he again galloped off at the rate of the preceding day. It is needless to follow the course of this adventurous traveller—enough has been said to show the mode of life and travelling in the Pampas.

PARAGUAY, a state of South America, bounded N. by Brazil, E. and S. by the Parana, and W. by the Paraguay. It contains a population of 150,000 according to the lowest esti-

mate; some give twice that number. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1526, and in 1776 formed a province of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. The independence of Paraguay was acknowledged in 1827, by Don Pedro, then emperor of Brazil. The government is in the hands of Doctor Francia, who has been named dictator for life. Although tyrannical, he appears to aim at the improvement and welfare of his subjects.

PARGA, a sea-port on the coast of Albania, was built on the decline of the Roman empire. It is hardly mentioned in history till 1401, when it entered into an alliance with Venice, which continued until the subversion of the latter in 1797. In 1814 Ali Pacha marched against it with a military force; the Pargiots withstood the attack, but applied to the British in Corfu, and received a garrison from them, in the hope of being incorporated with the republic of the Ionian Islands. To this compact, however, the British did not give effect; the dread of continued dissensions with the Albanians led to a negotiation for its surrender; Ali paying an indemnity to those who should refuse to remain after a change of government. The evacuation took place in 1819, most of the inhabitants removing to the Ionian Islands.

PARIS, the capital of France, lies upon both banks and two islands of the Seine, 112 miles S. E. of Havre. The population, in 1827, was 890,451. It is an archiepiscopal see, the residence of the monarch, the legislative body, the ministers and ambassadors, one of the largest, most populous, and richest cities in the world, containing some most superb monuments. Including its suburbs, it is 18 miles in circumference, and is much superior to London in palaces and public edifices. Not only does it enjoy a literary and scientific preeminence, but is one of the gayest capitals in Europe. The houses are lofty and built of the stone taken from the quarries that extend beneath the city, thus forming the celebrated catacombs. The royal palaces are the Louvre, and Tuileries. It was very strong, when, under the name of Lutetia, it resisted a Roman detachment sent against it by Cæsar. The Romans strengthened the fortifications; in the fifth century it was taken by the Franks; and in 508 was constituted the capital of the kingdom. It was improved by Charlemagne, and surrounded with walls at the end of the twelfth century. Under Louis XIV some improvements were made: but Versailles being then the chief care of the Bourbons, Paris received only slow and partial embellishments,

until the revolution, when it became essential for the new rulers (particularly Bonaparte) to conciliate the favor of so important a city.

PARK, Mungo, a native of Scotland, born near Selkirk, Sept. 10, 1771, fell a victim to the cause of science, being murdered in Africa, while engaged in his third expedition, 1805. His published travels are highly interesting.

PARMA, a fine city in the north of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, containing 35,000 inhabitants. It was founded by the ancient Etrurians. In the 16th century, Paul III gave it to his son Luigi Farnese whose descendants continued to reign as dukes of Parma till the extinction of the male branch. In 1714, Elizabeth Farnese married Philip V of Spain, and brought him the duchy as a dowry. Her son Don Carlos took possession of it in 1731; but it being settled in 1735, that Don Carlos should be made king of the two Sicilies, the duchy of Parma and Piacenza was ceded to the emperor, and governed by the house of Austria till 1748, when they were given up to Don Philip, son of Philip V. By the peace of Luneville, the duke of Parma was raised to the throne as king of Etruria, in 1801. In 1805, Parma and Piacenza were united to France, and on the fall of Bonaparte they were taken by the Austrians, and in 1814 were given by the treaty of Paris to Maria Louisa, the ex-empress, devolving on her death to Austria and Sardinia—a provision which has since been modified by certain equivalents.

PARSONS, Theophilus, was the son of a minister of Byfield, Mass., and was born Feb., 1750. After completing his legal studies, he opened an office in Newburyport, and assumed a high standing in his profession; in 1806 he succeeded chief-justice Dana in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He died at Boston, Oct. 30, 1813.

PARTHIA, this celebrated kingdom of antiquity was situated in the northern part of the modern Khorassan, and was bounded on the N. by Hyrcania, on the S. by Aria, on the E. by Carmania the Desert, and on the W. by Media. The ancient Parthians were originally a tribe of Scythians, who, being expelled from the land of their nativity, took up their abode in this part of Asia. Arsaces, the founder of the Parthian monarchy, assumed the regal dignity B. C. 250. His son Arsaces II subdued Media, but was soon dispossessed of this acquisition.

On the death of Arsaces, the government devolved on his son Priapatus, who bequeathed the crown to his eldest son Phraates. This last

prince subdued the Mardi, a warlike people of the east. He left the kingdom to his brother Mithridates, who soon reduced Bactria, Persia, Media, Elymais, and several other countries, and carried his victorious arms into India, even beyond the boundaries of Alexander's conquests. He afterwards made himself master of Babylonia and Mesopotamia; and his reign is regarded as the epoch of the Parthian grandeur.

We pass over a few unimportant reigns till we come to that of Orodes, who engaged in war with M. Licinius Crassus, which was attended with a vast effusion of blood, and proved extremely disastrous both to the Parthians and the Romans. At length, Crassus was overthrown with a great slaughter, and his head sent to Orodes; whilst his vanquished troops tamely surrendered or were put to the sword. Orodes sent an army to besiege the city of Antioch, which, however, the Parthians could not take. To revenge the death of Crassus, the Romans entered Syria, B. C. 50, and, after some partial engagements, succeeded in defeating Pacorus, the son of Orodes, who was killed in the battle. Orodes appointed Phraates his successor, B. C. 36.

Phraates no sooner attained to this height of power than he caused all his brothers by the daughter of Antiochus Eusebes to be put to death, and attempted to despatch Orodes also, by poison, which proving ineffectual, he ordered him to be stifled in his bed, and exercised the same cruelty upon the prime nobility, his eldest son, and the other branches of the royal family. To elude the vengeance of this barbarian, many of the Parthian nobles emigrated into Syria, and prevailed on Marc Antony to invade their unhappy kingdom. The Romans, however, were so harassed by the enemy, that they were reduced to the most pitiable extremities, and narrowly escaped destruction.

The Parthian monarch continuing to exercise the most wanton cruelties upon his own subjects, the nobles entered into a conspiracy, and chasing him from the country, conferred the sovereignty on Tiribates, one of their own body. Phraates, however, returned, and defeating his rival in a pitched battle, recovered his paternal inheritance.

At length, this tyrant was poisoned by his wife, that her son Phraatices might ascend the throne. Phraatices had scarcely assumed the diadem, when his subjects, resolving to revenge the crime to which he had been accessory, rose in arms, and placed one Orodes, who was of the Arsacidan family, on the throne. This prince was assassinated.

On the death of Orodes II, the emperor Augustus was requested by the Parthians to send one of the sons of Phraates, who had been educated at Rome, to assume the government. Accordingly, he sent them Vonones, but the Parthians growing weary of him, persuaded Artabanus, king of Media, to chase him from the throne. Artabanus, at length, firmly established himself in the government of Parthia, and died in the 31st year of his reign. He was succeeded by his son Bardanes, who made war upon Izates, king of Adiabene, A. D. 47, who had greatly assisted in restoring Artabanus to the throne of Parthia. This ingratitude was so warmly resented by the Parthian nobles, that they caused Bardanes to be assassinated, and bestowed the crown on his brother.

Gotarzes was succeeded by one Venones, governor of Media, A. D. 49. On the demise of this last prince, the government devolved on Vologeses, the son of Gotarzes, who maintained a bloody war against the Romans, on account of the crowns of Armenia and Syria, which he had bestowed on Tiridates and Pacorus, two of his brothers. Artabanus III next ascended the throne. He was succeeded by his son Pacorus.

Cosdroes, the son of Pacorus, invaded Armenia in the beginning of his reign, and expelled Exadares, who had been placed on the throne of that country by the emperor Trajan. To revenge this insult, Trajan marched into the East, recovered Armenia, made himself master of Mesopotamia, pursued his route to Babylon and Ctesiphon, and bestowed their crown on Parthaspates, a prince of the Arsacidan family.

On the death of Trajan, however, the Parthians recalled Cosdroes, and chased Parthaspates from the throne. After a very long reign, Cosdroes was succeeded by his eldest son, Vologeses II, who, after carrying on hostilities against Rome for about four years, with various success, consented to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Roman people.

On the demise of the Parthian king, his nephew Vologeses III ascended the vacant throne, and having incensed the emperor Severus, was stripped of his treasures, his wives, and his children. Artabanus, the son and successor of Vologeses, had scarcely established himself in the kingdom, when the emperor Caracalla, desirous of signaling himself against the Parthians, sent ambassadors to demand his daughter in marriage. This was readily granted; and the king, being informed that the emperor was coming to solemnize the nuptials, went out to meet him, with the chief of the

Parthian nobility, all unarmed and habited in splendid dresses. This peaceable train no sooner approached the Roman troops, than they were attacked with the utmost fury, and Artabanus himself was compelled to elude destruction by a precipitate flight.

On account of this exploit, the base Caracalla assumed the surname of Parthicus. Artabanus swore irreconcilable hatred to the perfidious emperor, and inspired the whole nation with the same spirit of vengeance. An engagement was fought between the Parthians and the Romans, which was terminated only by darkness. Caracalla dying, an alliance between the two empires was proposed, and peace was concluded. At this juncture, an enterprising Persian, named Artaxares, after a dreadful engagement, defeated Artabanus at the head of all the Parthian forces. Artaxares caused Artabanus to be put to death, and restored the empire to the Persians, after they had been subject to the princes of Parthia for the space of 475 years. The royal family of Arsaces, however, continued to reign in Armenia till the time of the emperor Justinian.

PATAGONIA, a vast country occupying the southern extremity of South America, discovered by Magellan in 1519. The climate is cold and the natives are wandering savages. Some of the tribes are large-bodied, though not the giants which they have been described.

PATNA, a celebrated city of Hindostan, and capital of the province of Bahar. On the 25th June, 1763, the British detachment stationed there for the protection of the factory, scaled the walls, and began pillaging the houses. They were, however, attacked by the garrison, and taken prisoners. In revenge for this affair, the Rajah gave orders that all the Europeans should be shot, which sentence was carried into execution upon 40 persons, by a serjeant, who fired into the doors and windows on the prisoners, while they were at dinner in the hall of the factory. On the 6th November, in the same year, the city was stormed by major Adams, since which it has been under the British sway.

PAUSANIAS, a Spartan general, who greatly signalized himself at the battle of Plataea, against the Persians. He was afterwards set at the head of the Spartan armies, and extended his conquests in Asia; but the haughtiness of his behavior created him many enemies, and the Athenians soon obtained a superiority in the affairs of Greece. Pausanias was dissatisfied with his countrymen, and he offered to betray Greece to the Persians, if he received in mar-

riage, as the reward of his perfidy, the daughter of their monarch. His intrigues were discovered by means of a youth, who was intrusted with his letters to Persia, and who refused to go, on the recollection that such as had been employed in that office before had never returned. The letters were given to the Ephori of Sparta, and the perfidy of Pausanias laid open. He fled for safety to a temple of Minerva, and as the sanctity of the place screened him from the violence of his pursuers, the sacred building was surrounded with heaps of stones, the first of which was carried there by the indignant mother of the unhappy man. He was starved to death in the temple, and died about 471 years before the Christian era.

PELOPIDAS, a celebrated general of Thebes, son of Hippocles. No sooner had the interest of Sparta prevailed at Thebes, and the friends of liberty and national independence been banished from the city, than Pelopidas, who was in the number of the exiles, resolved to free his country from foreign slavery. His plan was bold and animated, and his deliberations were slow. Meanwhile, Epaminondas, who had been left by the tyrants at Thebes, as being in appearance a worthless and insignificant philosopher, animated the youths of the city; and at last Pelopidas, with eleven of his associates, entered Thebes, and easily massacred the friends of the tyranny, and freed the country from foreign masters. After this successful enterprise, Pelopidas was unanimously placed at the head of the government; and so confident were the Thebans of his abilities as a general and a magistrate, that they successively reelected him thirteen times to fill the honorable office of governor of Bœotia. Epaminondas shared with him the sovereign power, and it was to their valor and prudence that the Thebans were indebted for a celebrated victory at the battle of Leuctra. In a war which Thebes carried on against Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, Pelopidas was appointed commander; but his imprudence, in trusting himself unarmed into the enemy's camp, proved fatal to him. He was taken prisoner, but Epaminondas restored him to liberty. The perfidy of Alexander irritated him, and he was killed bravely fighting in a celebrated battle in which his troops obtained the victory, B. C. 364 years. Pelopidas is admired for his valor, as he never engaged an enemy without obtaining the advantage. The impoverished state of Thebes before his birth, and after his fall, plainly demonstrates the superiority of his genius and of his abilities; and it has been justly ob-

served that with Pelopidas and Epaminondas, the glory and the independence of the Thebans rose and set.

PELOPONNESUS, a celebrated peninsula which comprehends the most southern parts of Greece. It received its name from Pelops, who settled there as the name indicates, (the island of Pelops). It had been called before, Apia, Pelasgia, and Argos, and in its form, it has been observed by the moderns, highly to resemble the leaf of the plane tree. Its present name is Morea, which seems to be derived from the Greek word signifying a mulberry-tree, which is found there in great abundance. The Peloponnesus was conquered, some time after the Trojan war, by the Heraclidæ or descendants of Hercules, who had been forcibly expelled from it. The inhabitants of this peninsula rendered themselves illustrious like the rest of the Greeks, by their genius, their fondness for the fine arts, the cultivation of learning, and the profession of arms; but in nothing more than by a celebrated war which they carried on against Athens and her allies for twenty-seven years, and which from them received the name of the Peloponnesian war.

PENN, William, was born in London, in 1644. At an early age he joined the society of friends or quakers, and was expelled from the university at Oxford as a nonconformist. His unshaken adherence to the principles he had adopted drew down upon him the indignation of his father, which was a source of grief to Penn, although it did not induce him to relinquish the society which he had chosen. In 1668, he appeared as a preacher, and also assumed his pen to make known and defend his principles, for which he was fined and imprisoned. In 1681, finding no rest from persecution, he petitioned Charles II for the patent of a province and drew up the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He wrote to the Indians to propitiate them and assure them of his good intentions, and having displayed the plausibility of his scheme, induced a large number of respectable families to embark for the New World. In 1682 Penn visited his province in person, and remained two years, regulating the affairs of Philadelphia, and establishing amicable relations with his neighbors. The treaty which Penn concluded with the Indians was never violated. In 1699 he made a second visit to Pennsylvania, but the machinations of his enemies at home induced him to return in 1701. He died in 1718.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the United States,

is bounded N. by New York, E. by the river Delaware, separating it from New Jersey; S. E. by the state of Delaware, S. by Maryland and part of Virginia, and W. by Virginia and Ohio. It has an area of 47,000 square miles, and in 1830, it contained 1,348,233 inhabitants.

COUNTIES.

Adams	Erie	Northampton
Alleghany	Fayette	Northumberland
Armstrong	Franklin	Perry
Beaver	Greene	Philadelphia
Bedford	Huntington	Potter
Berks	Indiana	Pike
Bradford	Jefferson	Schuylkill
Bucks	Juniatta	Somerset
Butler	Lebanon	Susquehanna
Cambria	Lehigh	Tioga
Centre	Luzerne	Union
Chester	Lycoming	Venango
Clearfield	Lancaster	Warren
Columbia	M'Kean	Washington
Crawford	Mercer	Wayne
Cumberland	Mifflin	Westmoreland
Dauphin	Montgomery	York
Delaware		

The large rivers are the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Lehigh, Juniatta, Alleghany, Monongahela, Ohio, &c. The Alleghany and Blue Mountains intersect this state. As a large portion of the state is hilly and mountainous, some of the soil is poor; but a great part is admirably adapted to tillage. Among the minerals found in Pennsylvania, coal is obtained in the largest quantities. As a manufacturing state Pennsylvania takes the precedence of others. The principal places are Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Reading, York, Harrisburg (the seat of government), Carlisle, Easton, Chambersburg, Columbia. There are various seminaries of learning in this state, among which may be mentioned the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Dickinson College at Carlisle, Washington College at Washington, Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, and Alleghany college at Meadville. The late Stephen Girard left a fund of two million dollars which has been appropriated to a college for the education of orphans. It is situated in the city of Philadelphia, long the residence of its beneficent founder.

The inhabitants of Pennsylvania are of English, German, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Swedish, and Dutch origin. The grant to Penn has been noticed in the preceding article. The city of Philadelphia was laid out in 1682; but Swedish settlements had been made in the state as early as 1638. The rights of the native possessors of the soil, were respected, in every in-

stance, and they only relinquished their land on being paid fair prices. The policy of this conduct was perceptible in the amicable disposition of the Indians. In 1799 the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and again, in 1812, to Harrisburg, where it remains.

PEPIN, surnamed the short, king of France, the first of the second race of the French monarchs, was the son of Charles Martel, and brother of Carloman. The two brothers divided the government between them after the death of their father, but Carloman retiring afterwards into Italy, Pepin remained sole manager, and carried his design farther; in short, seeing that all concurred to set the crown upon his head, and to dethrone Childeric III, he called a parliament that he might have their consent, which was unanimously granted him, and in the mean time deputed Bouchard, bishop of Wurtzburg, and Fulrad, abbot of St. Denys, and chaplain to the prince, to go to Rome, in order to be informed of Pope Zachary, who was the worthiest to be on the throne, he who took no care of the affairs of the kingdom, or he who, by his prudence and valor, governed it wisely, and kept it from the oppressions of the enemy. Zachary, who stood in need of Pepin's forces, declared in his favor. This answer being related in France, the bishops who were assembled at Soissons with Boniface, archbishop of Mayence, having the suffrage and universal consent of the grandes and people, crowned king Pepin on the 1st of May, 752. At the same time Childeric was deposed, and afterwards put into a monastery. After the performance of this ceremony, the new king put a stop to the revolt of his brother Griphon, and took Vannes. Pope Stephen II, who succeeded Zachary, finding himself extremely incommoded by the Lombards, had recourse to Pepin, whom he came into France to see. The king received him at the castle of Poictier near Vitri, and sent him to the abbey of St. Dennis; and some time after, this pope anointed and crowned him, with his two sons Charles and Carloman, at Ferrieres, July 28, 754. Next year Pepin went into Italy, and having forced Astulphus, king of the same Lombards, to give up all that he had taken from the church of Rome, he returned into France, and sent back pope Stephen into Italy; but the Lombards failing to keep their word, the king repassed the Alps in 756, and constrained them to give all manner of satisfaction to the pope of Rome; being come back into France, he spent the rest of his life in making war upon the Sax-

ons, and upon Gaifre, or Waifer, duke of Aquitaine, whom he defeated six or seven times, till the year 768, when this prince being killed by his own subjects, the king remained master of all his dominions. Some time after, he died of a dropsy, the 24th of September, in the same year, aged 54; having reigned after his coronation by the pope 16 years.

PEPIN I, of that name, king of Aquitaine, was the second son of Louis the Debonnaire, and of Ermengarda, made king of Aquitaine in 817; was afterwards head of the conspiracies against his father in 830 and 833. He died in the year 838, and was buried in the collegiate church of St. Radegonda in Poitiers.

PEPIN II, king of Aquitaine, succeeded his father in his dominions; he conducted some troops to Lotharius I, his uncle, and served him at the battle of Fontenay, in the year 841; he was afterwards taken by Sanchus, count of Gascony, and sent to Charles the Bald, his uncle, who put him into a monastery; two years after which he found a way to escape, and joined the Normans. He plundered Poitiers, and several other places, in 857; but the Aquitains fell upon him, and having made him prisoner, delivered him to the French, who condemned him as a traitor to his country, and to Christianity, and put him to death, in 864.

PEPIN, king of Italy, was the son of Charlemagne, and Hildegarda his second wife, born in the year 777. The king, his father, carried him to Rome, where he was baptized, and received the name of Carloman; which pope Adrian I changed into that of Pepin, when crowning him king of the Lombards, on Easter-day, in the year 781. He, on several occasions, gave proof of his courage and bravery. In 799, he beat the Huns, and subdued Grimauld, duke of Beneventum; he died at Milan, in the year 810.

PEPIN, surnamed the Fat, mayor of the palace in France, was the son of Anchises, and grandson of St. Arnold, afterwards bishop of Metz. He began to govern in Austrasia, and was vanquished in the year 681, by Ebroin; but in 687, he defeated king Thierri, and acted his part so well, that he had all the authority in the two kingdoms, under Clovis III, Childebert and Dagobert III; and it must be confessed, he was worthy of the empire of the Franks. He gained several battles against Berthairus, in 691; Radbord, duke of Friezland, in 707; and Wiler, duke of Suabia, whom he defeated in 709, and 712. He died in 714, near Liege.

PERCEVAL Spencer, second son of John, earl of Egmont, was born in 1762. He was

educated at Harrow School, and next at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree in 1782, and the year following became a student of Lincoln's Inn. He commenced practice as a barrister in the king's Bench, from whence he removed to the Court of Chancery. In 1796 he was made king's counsel, and about the same time attracted the notice of Mr. Pitt, by a pamphlet, proving that an impeachment of the House of Commons does not abate by a dissolution of parliament. The same year he was returned for Northampton. In 1801 he was made solicitor-general, and the next year attorney-general. On the change of administration, in 1807, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer in which situation he displayed great political talents, particularly in the settlement of the regency; but, unhappily he fell soon afterwards, in the lobby of the House of Commons, by the hands of an assassin, named Bellingham, May 11, 1812.

PERICLES, an Athenian of a noble family, son of Xanthippus and Agariste. When he took a share in the administration of public affairs, he rendered himself popular by opposing Cimon, who was the favorite of the nobility; and to remove every obstacle which stood in the way of his ambition, he lessened the dignity and the power of the court of the Areopagus, which the people had been taught for ages to respect and to venerate. He also attacked Cimon, and caused him to be banished by the ostracism. Thucydides also, who had succeeded Cimon on his banishment, shared the same fate, and Pericles remained for 15 years the sole minister, and as it may be said the absolute sovereign of a republic, which always showed itself so jealous of her liberties, and which distrusted so much the honesty of her magistrates.

He made war against the Lacedæmonians, obtained a victory over the Sicyonians near Nemeæ, and waged a successful war against the inhabitants of Samos. The Peloponnesian war was fomented by his ambitious views, and when he had warmly represented the flourishing state, the opulence, and actual power, of his country, the Athenians did not hesitate a moment to undertake a war against the most powerful republics of Greece, a war which continued for 27 years, and which was concluded by the destruction of their empire, and the demolition of their walls.

The arms of the Athenians were for some time crowned with success; but an unfortunate expedition raised clamors against Pericles, and the enraged populace attributed all their losses

to him, and to make atonement for their ill success, they condemned him to pay 50 talents.

This loss of popular favor, did not so much affect Pericles as the recent death of all his children; and when the tide of unpopularity was passed by, he condescended to come into the public assembly, and to view with secret pride the contrition of his fellow-citizens, who universally begged his forgiveness for the violence which they had offered to his ministerial character.

He was again restored to all his honors; but the dreadful pestilence which had diminished the number of his family, proved fatal to him, and about 429 years before Christ, in his 70th year, he fell a sacrifice to that terrible malady, which robbed Athens of so many of her citizens.

Pericles was for 40 years at the head of the administration, 25 years with others, and 15 alone; and the flourishing state of the empire during his government, gave occasion to the Athenians publicly to lament his loss, and venerate his memory.

As he was expiring, and seemingly senseless, his friends that stood around his bed expatiated with warmth on the most glorious actions of his life, and the victories which he had won; when he suddenly interrupted their tears and conversation, by saying that in mentioning the exploits that he had achieved, and which were common to him with all generals, they had forgot to mention a circumstance which reflected far greater glory upon him as a minister, a general, and above all, as a man. "It is," said he, "that not a citizen in Athens has been obliged to put on mourning on my account."

PERSIA, IRAN, or CHAHISTAN, a country of Asia, is bounded N. by Russia, the Caspian sea, and Independent Tartary, E. by Beloochistan and Afghanistan, S. by the Persian gulf, and W. by Turkey; containing 500,000 square miles, and 9,500,000 inhabitants. The Persians profess the Mohammedan religion, of the sect of Ali. The country contains a few Guebres or Fire-worshippers. Persia has excellent fruits, cotton, fine wool, silk, horses, camels, pearls, vines; mines of precious stones and different minerals. Much of the soil is sandy. The Persians are true Asiatics—effeminate and fond of pleasures; they are of small size.

It anciently extended about two thousand eight hundred English miles in length, from the Hellespont to the mouth of the Indus; and about two thousand miles in breadth, from Pontus to the mouth of the Arabian Gulf. The Persians are supposed to have descended from

Elam, the son of Shem; and, in Scripture, they are sometimes denominated Elamites.

The first king of Elam mentioned in Scripture is Chederlaomer, who conquered many of the Asiatic provinces, and held the kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Bela, Admah, and Zeboim, in subjection for twelve years. He was, however, vanquished by the patriarch Abraham, and lost the sovereignty of the Pentapolis. From this period to the reign of Cyrus, the history of Elam or Persia is clouded with fiction.

Cyrus, styled the Great, on account of his extensive conquests, and his restoration of the captive Jews, was the son of Cambyses, a Persian grandee, and of Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes.

In the fortieth year of his age, he was called to the assistance of his uncle Cyaxares, who had ascended the throne of Media, and who appointed him generalissimo both of the Medes and Persians.

The powerful alliance formed against the Medes in 557, induced the king of Armenia to withhold his usual tribute. Cyrus, therefore, marched against him, and compelled him to pay his tribute, and to furnish his customary quota of auxiliaries.

The Egyptians, Greeks, Babylonians, Thracians, and other nations of Lesser Asia, having entered into an alliance against Cyaxares, chose Cræsus, King of Lydia, to be their general. The confederates assembled in the vicinage of the river Pactolus, and advanced to Thymbra, whither Cyrus also marched with one hundred and thirty thousand troops, besides three hundred armed chariots, several moving towers, and a considerable number of camels, upon which were mounted Arabian archers.

The forces of Cræsus, however, were twice as numerous as those of Cyrus, and amounted to four hundred thousand men. The battle was extremely bloody, and Cyrus himself was sometime in imminent danger; but at length the confederates gave way on all sides.

After this engagement, Cyrus took Sardis, the capital of Lydia, and made Cræsus prisoner, whom he replaced on the throne. After subduing Syria and Arabia, he marched against Babylon, which he reduced after a siege of two years, and put an end to the Babylonian empire.

About two years after the reduction of Babylon, Cyaxares died, and left the whole government of the empire to Cyrus, 534, who at this time published the famous decree by which the Jews were permitted to return to their native

country, and restored all the vessels which Nebuchadnezzar had brought from Jerusalem.

Cyrus was succeeded by his son Cambyses, who, soon after his accession to the throne, resolved to undertake an expedition against Egypt, and in that kingdom committed great cruelties and devastations.

Cambyses was returning into Persia, to quell a revolt which had been occasioned by Smerdis, one of the magi, who pretended to be the brother of the king, when he accidentally received a wound from his sword, of which he died.

The counterfeit Smerdis was injured by his excessive precautions. Cyrus having formerly caused the ears of the magi to be cut off, this mutilation occasioned a discovery; and a conspiracy of seven of the principal Persian grandees being formed against Smerdis, he was assassinated.

When the public tumults had subsided, the conspirators held a council on the kind of government which should be established, and after some debate, they determined in favor of monarchy. They agreed, therefore, to meet next morning on horseback, at an appointed place near the city, and to acknowledge him whose horse first neighed, as King of Persia.

This plan was adopted, and Darius, by a stratagem of his groom, obtained the sovereignty. Darius had scarcely entered the fifth year of his reign, when he was compelled to lead all his forces against Babylon, which had revolted, and made great preparations for sustaining a regular siege.

To prevent the consumption of their provisions, the Babylonians collected all their old men, women, and children, and strangled them without distinction, only reserving one wife for each man, and a female servant.

After Babylon had been besieged a year and eight months, it was taken by the contrivance of Zopyrus, who cut off his own nose and ears, and pretending that he was thus mangled by the Persian monarch for advising him to relinquish his undertaking, was admitted into the city by the inhabitants.

Having settled the affairs of Babylon, Darius undertook an expedition against the Scythians, B. C. 514, on pretence of revenging the calamities which that people had brought upon Asia, about one hundred and twenty years before.

By means of a bridge of boats, he transported his army across the Bosphorus, and subdued Thrace; and having appointed his fleet to join him at the Ister, or Danube, he also passed over that river into Scythia.

The Scythians avoided an engagement, and retired before him, laying waste the country, and filling up all the wells and springs, till the Persian troops were quite exhausted with tedious and fatiguing marches.

At last, Darius resolved to abandon this wild enterprise, and causing a great number of fires to be lighted, he left the old men and invalids in the camp, and marched with all expedition to regain the pass of the river.

The king re-crossed the Danube, and returned into Thrace, where he left Megabyzus, one of his generals, to complete the conquest of that country, and, repassing the Bosphorus, took up his quarters at Sardis.

Darius having declared his son Xerxes, who was born after his father's exaltation to the throne, his successor in the kingdom, this prince made preparations against Greece, B. C. 485.

He entered into an alliance with the Carthaginians, who were to attack the Greek colonies in Sicily and Italy, and who raised an army of three hundred thousand men in Spain, Gaul, Italy, and Africa. To prevent a repetition of a former disaster which befell the Persian fleet, Xerxes commanded a passage for his galleys to be cut through mount Athos. He also ordered a bridge of boats to be laid across the Hellespont for the passage of his troops into Europe.

Having made the necessary preparations, the Persian monarch began his march against Greece, B. C. 480, with a land army of one million eight hundred thousand men. His fleet consisted of twelve hundred and seven large ships, and three thousand galleys and transports, which contained five hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and ten men; so that the whole body of forces amounted to two millions three hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and ten. This number was so much increased on the march by such nations as made their submissions, that Xerxes arrived at Thermopylæ with two millions six hundred and forty one thousand six hundred and ten men, besides servants, eunuchs, women, &c.

The Grecian fleet was victorious over that of Persia in some partial engagements, and afterwards completely at the battle of Salamis, in which the dispersion was so general, and the defeat so decisive, that Xerxes, afraid of not being able to preserve a single vessel to carry him from Europe, made an expeditious retreat, and was conveyed into Asia in a small boat.

This success inspired the other Greeks with new courage; and they joined the Athenians and Lacedæmonians in harassing the Persians

on all sides. The land-army ventured a decisive battle at Platæa in Bœotia, B. C., 479, where, out of three hundred thousand, only three thousand Persians escaped. The dissolute conduct of Xerxes rendered him obnoxious to his subjects; and he was murdered by his chief favorite, Artabanus, who persuaded Artaxerxes, the king's third son, that Darius, his eldest brother, had been guilty of the crime of parricide. Artaxerxes, therefore, killed Darius, and finding that Artabanus entertained a design against him, he ordered him to be put to death, B. C. 465.

The new monarch having thus removed one formidable competitor, endeavored to secure his crown against the attempts of his brother, Hystaspes, who held the government of Bactria. Artaxerxes attacked and defeated the adherents of Artabanus. He then sent an army into Bactria, which had declared in favor of Hystaspes; and though victory was doubtful in the first battle, Artaxerxes was successful in the second; and firmly established himself in the empire. Artaxerxes died in peace, and left the succession to Xerxes, B. C. 424, the only son he had by his queen, though by his concubines he had seventeen, among whom were Sogdianus, Ochus, and Arsites.

Xerxes II had assumed the diadem only forty-five days, when, being inebriated at a public entertainment, Sogdianus seized an opportunity to assassinate him. The regicide was scarcely seated on the throne, when Ochus having declared his intention of revenging the murder of Xerxes, Sogdianus was deserted by all his subjects, and finally doomed to expiate his crimes by a cruel death.

Ochus, being now invested with supreme authority, assumed the name of Darius, and is mentioned by historians under the appellation of Darius Nothus, or Darius the bastard. In this reign, the Egyptians shook off the Persian yoke; and the Medes also revolted.

Darius, having settled the affairs of the rebellious provinces, bestowed the supreme command of Asia Minor on his youngest son, Cyrus, B. C. 407, who was ordered to assist the Lacedæmonians against the Athenians. This order, however, soon exposed the weakness of the king's politics; for the Lacedæmonians, after conquering the Athenians, invaded the Persian provinces in Asia.

Darius died, B. C. 404, and left the imperial diadem to his son, Arsaces, who assumed the name of Artaxerxes, and received the appellation of Mnemon, on account of his extraordinary

memory. Cyrus resolved to exert all his abilities to drive his brother from the throne, and having procured a number of Grecian auxiliaries, marched his troops to the plains of Cunaxa, in the province of Babylon, where he found Artaxerxes, at the head of nine hundred thousand men, ready for battle.

A sanguinary contest immediately commenced; and Cyrus, on seeing his brother, engaged him with such fury as seemed to change the battle into a single combat. The rebellious prince, however, fell by the hands of the king and his guards. The ten thousand Greeks, under the conduct of Xenophon, effected that memorable retreat, which has always been considered as a noble achievement among military operations.

On the death of Darius, three of the princes, viz., Ariaspes, Ochus, and Arsames, became competitors for the crown.

Ochus practised so effectually on the credulity of Ariaspes, that he poisoned himself; and Arsames was assassinated by the son of Tiribazus. These acts of cruelty overwhelmed Artaxerxes with such insupportable grief that he died.

Ochus concealed the death of the king, and assumed the administration of government in the name of Artaxerxes. He caused himself, in the name of the king, to be declared his successor; and after ten months, he published the death of Artaxerxes. An insurrection in several of the provinces immediately followed; but the leaders of the confederacy disagreeing among themselves, the rebellion terminated without any effusion of blood.

Ochus no sooner possessed absolute authority, than he began to fill his capital and the whole empire with carnage and misery. He caused Ocha, his own sister and mother-in-law, to be buried alive; shut up one of his uncles, with a hundred of his sons and grand-sons, in a court of the palace, where they were massacred by a body of archers; and put all the branches of the royal family to death.

This insupportable tyranny occasioned another rebellion, which was not quelled without much difficulty. This revolt was scarcely terminated, when the Sidonians and other natives of Phœnicia joined the Cypriots and Egyptians in a confederacy against Persia.

Ochus effected the reduction of Sidon, and compelled all the other cities to make submissions. He also reduced the city of Jericho, and having concluded a peace with the kings of Cyprus, he led his victorious troops into Egypt

which he completely subdued. Ochus passed his time amidst every species of luxury and voluptuousness.

Bagoas, an Egyptian eunuch, prevailed on the king's physician to administer a strong poison, instead of medicine, to his royal benefactor. Having thus accomplished his purpose, he caused the flesh of the king to be cut in pieces and thrown to dogs and cats. He then placed on the throne Arses, the youngest prince, and condemned all the rest to death.

But Arses, sensible of the slavery in which he was held, concerted measures to free himself from it. Bagoas, therefore, effected his destruction in the second year of his reign, B. C. 336, and bestowed the imperial diadem on Darius Codomanus, who was a descendant of Darius Nothus, and at that time governor of Armenia.

This prince, however, had not long enjoyed the sovereignty, when the ambitious eunuch determined to remove him, and with this design provided a deleterious potion; but Darius, being apprised of his danger, compelled Bagoas to drink the poison, and thus established himself on the throne.

In the second year of this reign, Alexander, king of Macedon, crossed the Hellespont at the head of a well-disciplined army, with the design of revenging the injuries which Greece had received from the Persians during three hundred years. On his arrival at the Granicus, he found on the opposite bank a numerous Persian army, amounting to 100,000 foot, and 10,000 horse. Though Alexander had not more than 30,000 foot, and 5,000 horse, he crossed the Granicus at the head of his cavalry, and attacked with impetuosity the whole Persian force. An obstinate conflict ensued, in which the Persians were defeated with the loss of 20,000 foot and 2,000 horse, and in which Alexander exposed his life to the most imminent danger.

The invasion having assumed a serious aspect, Darius led his army into Cilicia, B. C. 333, and advanced to the city of Issus, near which Alexander drew up his troops on an advantageous ground. Darius retreated precipitately to the adjoining mountains, where he mounted a horse, and continued his flight. Alexander was now entire master of the field, and of the Persian camp, in which the mother, wife, and son of Darius, were taken prisoners.

In 331, B. C., the Persian monarch, having assembled a numerous army, prepared for battle in a large plain near the city of Arbela, on the confines of Persia. The Persians commenced the attack, but were totally routed, and

Darius was again compelled to seek safety in flight. Darius, who had sought an asylum at Ecbatana, in Media, had collected another army, with which he intended to make a last effort, B. C. 330. He was, however, prevented by Bessus, governor of Bactria, and Nabarzanes, a Persian nobleman, who entered into a conspiracy against him, and binding him with golden chains, shut him up in a covered cart, and retreated precipitately towards Bactria. They intended, if Alexander pursued them, to deliver up the object of his resentment; or, if they escaped the Macedonian conqueror, to murder Darius, and usurping the imperial diadem, to renew the war.

When Alexander was informed of the base designs of Bessus and Nabarzanes, he advanced with a small body of light-armed cavalry; and, as soon as the king of Macedon came within sight of the enemy, they immediately took to flight, and having discharged their darts at the unfortunate Persian monarch, left him weltering in his blood. Thus died Darius, in the fiftieth year of his age, and sixth of his reign, and with him ended the Persian empire, after it had existed 206 years.

After the Persians had been subject to the Parthians for the space of 475 years, Artaxares, a Persian of mean descent and spurious birth, excited a revolt among his countrymen; and, the reigning monarch being dethroned and put to death, the Persian empire was restored. The emperor Alexander Severus, attacked and defeated Artaxares, and wrested from him several of his provinces. Artaxares, however, recovered these provinces, and, after swaying the sceptre with great reputation for the space of twelve years, died in peace.

He was succeeded by his son Sapor, A. D. 242, who was equally famous for his personal strength and mental abilities, but who was of a fierce, cruel, and untractable disposition.

Sapor left his kingdom to his son Hormisdas, who, refusing to interfere in the affairs of the Romans, died in peace, A. D. 273, after a reign of one year and ten days.

His son Vararanes I, enjoyed the regal dignity three years, without being disturbed by the Romans, or attempting to extend the limits of his empire.

Vararanes II meditated an invasion of the Roman provinces, A. D. 277, but on the approach of the Emperor Probus, he abandoned his design, and sued for peace.

Vararanes III was denominated Segansaa, or king of the Segans, and was succeeded by

Narses, A. D. 294, a prince of great abilities and resolution. He died in the seventh year of his reign, and was succeeded by Misdates, whose actions were not sufficiently interesting to claim the attention of posterity.

Sapor II his successor, A. D. 308, was a zealous assertor of the dignity of the Persian crown, and endeavored to unite all the provinces of the ancient empire under his authority. This restless and ambitious monarch was succeeded by Artaxerxes, A. D. 380, who lived in amity with the Romans, and enjoyed the regal dignity about four years.

Vararanes IV, succeeded his father Sapor, and governed his dominions eleven years. Isdigertes was deservedly celebrated for his virtuous disposition, and, at the death of the Emperor Arcadius, A. D. 401, was intrusted with the care of his son Theodosius II, and the Roman empire.

He was succeeded by his son Vararanes V, A. D. 421. In his reign, the indiscreet zeal of a Christian, who set fire to a Persian temple, renewed the war with the Romans. The Persian monarch obtained the assistance of the Saracens, and, notwithstanding the defeats which he experienced from the Romans, he rendered even victory disadvantageous to the enemy.

Vararanes VI, was next invested with the diadem, A. D. 442, which he wore for seventeen years and four months. His son and successor, Peroses, being incensed against the Euthalites or White Huns, marched an army into their country; but the Euthalites cutting off his retreat, obliged him to swear that he would never more invade them. Peroses, however, assembled his forces, and marched a second time towards the northern frontiers; but, the Euthalites rushing unexpectedly upon him, slew and took captive most of his army, and put him to death.

The nobles bestowed the crown on his brother Valens, who, at the expiration of four years, fell a victim to the oppressive cares of government. He was succeeded by Cavades, the son of Peroses, A. D. 486. On the death of Cavades, his son Chosroes ascended the throne, A. D. 531. The Persian monarch, however, was almost constantly engaged in hostilities with the eastern empire; but, the Romans having given him a complete defeat, he was so deeply affected with his ill success, that he sickened and died. He was succeeded by his son Hormisdas, A. D. 579.

Hormisdas was dethroned by a person of the royal blood, named Bindoes, who had been loaded with chains for a slight offence. The

unfortunate monarch being heard in his own defence, recommended his younger son Hormisdas as his successor, in preference to his elder son Chosroes. The assembly, however, at the instigation of Bindoes, caused his son Hormisdas, and the prince's mother, to be cut in pieces; and ordered the eyes of the deposed monarch to be put out with a hot iron.

Chosroes II, ascended the throne, A. D. 592. On the death of the Emperor Mauritius, he took up arms against the Romans, A. D. 605, and such was his success, that, in nine years, he plundered the provinces of Syria, Mesopotamia, Phœnicia, Armenia, Cappadocia, Galacia, Paphlagonia, and all the country as far as Chalcedon. He also ravaged Judea; pillaged the city of Jerusalem; and sold ninety Christians to the Jews, who put them all to death. These extraordinary conquests induced him to make an expedition into Egypt; he reduced Alexandria and all the country toward Libya, and added the empire of Africa to that of Asia.

He was defeated in several battles, and finally murdered in a dungeon by command of his own son. Siroes having ascended the throne of Persia, A. D. 626, concluded a treaty of perpetual peace with Heraclius; but, he was murdered by one of his generals, after twelve months reign. His son, Ardeser, was next invested with the government, but was assassinated in the seventh month of his reign by Sarbas, commander-in-chief of the Persian forces, who seized the diadem for himself. A civil war, however, crushed the ambitious projects of the usurper, and elevated to the throne Isdigertes II, A. D. 630.

The reign of this prince was short and unhappy. He defended his country with becoming resolution against the Saracens, till the spirits of his subjects were entirely broken by repeated defeats. At last he was slain in battle; and, in him ended the royal line of Artaxares. With his death terminated the Persian empire, which had maintained a splendid existence for upwards of 400 years.

The founder of the dynasty of Shahs in Persia, was Ismael, surnamed Sophi, who was descended in the direct male line from Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed. In 1500 there was a great number of the sectaries of Ali among the Mohammedans of Asia. Ismael assembled about 700, who were attached to his family; and attacking his father's murderer, slew him in battle, and took possession of his dominions. He was a monster of inhumanity and cruelty, and reigned 23 years; during which period be-

gan the struggle for power between the Persians and the Turks.

Ismael was succeeded by his son Tahmasp, A. D. 1523. He was succeeded by Ismael II, his son, A. D. 1575. Mohammed, the brother and successor of Ismael, had spent his life in privacy, wholly devoted to religious duties; and assumed the sceptre, A. D. 1577. Mohammed left three sons, the two eldest of whom, Hamzeh and Ismael, merely appeared upon the throne, about 1584, and are scarcely numbered among the emperors.

By the contrivance of a vizier, named Kouli Khan, Shah Abbas prosecuted the war against the Turks, which he conducted in person, with great success and glory; retook Tauris, and defeated his enemies in several engagements. In his dying moments, he sent for four of the chief lords of his council to his bed side, and told them that it was his will that his grandson, Mirza, should succeed him, and assume the name of his father. After assembling all the lords in the neighborhood of Ispahan, they crowned him A. D. 1623. On his accession to the throne, he assumed the name of Safi. This prince was a second Nero, who, bearing in his countenance every mark of clemency and goodness cherished in his heart the vicious inclinations of a savage and inexorable tyrant. He reigned 13 years, and left a son named Abbas, who succeeded him, and whom his father had ordered to be deprived of sight; but the compassion of the executioner had spared him.

Under Abbas II, A. D. 1642, intoxication, passion, and an uncontrollable love of power, rendered life not more secure than under his brutal father. On the death of Abbas, his eldest son Safi was immediately saluted emperor, A. D. 1666, but afterwards assumed the name of Solyman. Solyman died a natural death, after a reign of 29 years, A. D. 1694; and was succeeded by his son Shah Husseyn, the most merciful and most unfortunate prince of his race. History furnishes few instances of a dissolution so entire as that of the kingdom of Persia, under the feeble and inactive Husseyn.

At length, after a series of disasters, Husseyn was obliged to abdicate the throne to Mahmoud. Before this ceremony took place, the king travelled through the principal streets of Ispahan on foot, deploring the misfortunes of his reign, and consoling the people who surrounded him, by endeavoring to excite in them hopes of better fortune under a new government.

In dispossessing Husseyn, A. D. 1723, Mahmoud avenged himself on all those, who, by

negligence, ignorance, party-spirit, cowardice, or treason, had contributed to the ruin of the state. The conduct of Mahmoud tended to excite the odium of his subjects; and he saw his projects defeated, and himself beginning to be treated with general hatred. In order to avert these misfortunes, which he imputed to the anger of heaven, he imposed on himself a sort of penance, which continued 15 days, and which had the effect of completely deranging his senses. His captains, seeing him at the point of death, turned their thoughts on Ashraf, who refused the crown, except the head of his cousin Mahmoud should be brought to him.

Mahmoud, therefore, who could not have lived many hours longer, was put to death; and the destroyer of the dynasty of the Shahs enjoyed his triumph only two years. Ashraf ordered all the guards, ministers, and confidants of Mahmoud, to be executed; and did not spare even those who had placed him on the throne.

About this time, Kouli Khan became distinguished; and having tendered his services to Tahmasp, in three campaigns he made him master of all the possessions of the Afghans. Ashraf offered to abdicate the throne, and to restore the treasures which he had inherited after Mahmoud's death; but Kouli Khan, refusing to listen to any terms of accommodation, pursued his enemy even to death, and with him ended the transitory dynasty of the Afghans.

Tahmasp was reestablished on the throne by the power of Kouli Khan, A. D. 1730; who, in a short time deposed him, and introduced into his place his infant son, by the name of Abbas III. The infant emperor dying within six months, Kouli Khan was elected to the vacant throne; and, on his accession, took the name of Nadir Shah.

The reign of this prince was marked with glory and conquest. His government was despotic and tyrannical; and he formed the design of a general massacre of the principal Persians. He conquered Usbec Tartary; but was not so successful against the Daghistan Tartars. He beat the Turks in several engagements, but was unable to take Bagdad. His conduct became so intolerable, that he was assassinated in his own tent, in the year 1747.

Many pretenders, upon his death, started up; but the fortunate candidate was Kerim Khan, who was crowned at Tauris, in 1763. His death gave rise to another disputed succession, with civil wars, which lasted 14 years. At length, Aga Mohammed raised himself to the sovereignty. After a short reign he died, and trans-

mitted the throne to his nephew, who assumed the title of Feth Ali Shah, an accomplished prince; under whose sway, Persia may for a time enjoy some tranquillity.

PERTH, a city of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, on the Tay, 39 miles north of Edinburgh, containing 20,000 inhabitants. It is supposed to have been founded by Agricola the Roman general during his invasion of Scotland. On Feb. 21, 1437, king James I was murdered here in a monastery, by Robert Graham. In 1644 Montrose seized on Perth, after the battle of Tibbermier: it was likewise the head-quarters of the Earl of Mar and the Pretender, in 1715.

PERU, are public of South America, formerly a viceroyalty, containing 500,000 square miles, and 1,800,000 inhabitants. It is rich in mineral and vegetable productions. The population is composed of European Spaniards, Creoles, Mestizoes, Indians, and mulattoes. It was discovered by Pizarro, in 1524. The battle of Caxamarca, on the 10th of November, 1532, decided the fate of Peru; and Atahualpa, the captive monarch, was treacherously and inhumanly put to death by the cruel and avaricious Spaniards. Pizarro, after having defeated *Paula Inca*, the brother of Atahualpa, entered Cusco, the capital. Quito was next taken. In 1533, Pizarro founded the city of Lima, and employed himself in establishing a form of government. While thus employed, a new enemy started up,—the ambitious Almagro; who, in a decisive battle fought near Cusco, was taken prisoner and beheaded. Two years afterwards, Pizarro was assassinated, on the 26th of June, 1541. The viceroyalty of Peru, being transmitted down from one governor to another, in a line directed more by the fortunes of war, and the vicissitudes of events, than by any regular plan of succession, terminated in June, 1821, by the capture of Lima; and, by a declaration published in the next month, the independence of Peru was declared to be the wish of the people.

PETER the Great, czar of Russia, was the son of Alexis Michaelowitz, and born May 30, 1672. On the decease of his half-brother, Feodor, in 1682, Peter was proclaimed czar, in conjunction with John, his eldest brother, who died in 1696, and left him in full possession of the empire. While a youth, he conceived those projects of improvement which have stamped immortality upon his name. He entered into the military life, and performed the duties of a common soldier, till, by rising gradually from the ranks to the command of a body of troops, he exhibited the duty of obedience, and the ne

cessity of discipline, in his own example. He visited Holland under a disguised name, in 1698. Here he worked as a common laborer in the dock-yard, and then went to England. While thus engaged, the news of an insurrection, excited by the Princess Sophia, obliged him to return to Russia, where he severely punished the conspirators, and confined his sister in a nunnery. In 1700 he declared war against Charles XII, of Sweden, and though unsuccessful at first, he afterwards gained such advantages as induced him to build a fortress on the Baltic, called, after him, Petersburg. In 1709, the czar obtained the victory of Pultowa, after which he conquered Livonia, Ingria, Finland, and part of Pomerania. But he had a narrow escape, when engaged in a contest with the Turks, who surrounded his army on the banks of the Pruth: from which perilous state he was extricated by the Empress Catharine, who entered into a treaty of peace with the grand vizier. In 1716, the czar and his consort visited Denmark and Holland, where he left Catharine while he made a journey to Paris. He died of a strangury, Jan. 28, 1725, and was succeeded by the czarina Catharine.

A colossal statue was erected to his memory at St. Petersburg, by Catharine second. The huge block of granite which forms its pedestal, and which weighs upwards of fifteen tons, was conveyed from a marsh at a distance of four English miles from St. Petersburg, and two from the sea. On approaching near to the rock, the simple inscription fixed on it in bronze letters, "Petro Primo, Catharina Secunda, MDCCLXXXII," meets the eye. The same inscription in the Russian language appears on the opposite side. The area is enclosed within a handsome railing placed between granite pillars.

"The idea," says Dr. Granville, "of Falconet, the French architect, commissioned to erect an equestrian statue of the extraordinary man at whose command a few scattered huts of fishermen were converted into palaces, was to represent the hero as conquering, by enterprise and personal courage, difficulties almost insurmountable. This the artist imagined might be properly represented by placing Peter on a fiery steed, which he is supposed to have taught by skill, management and perseverance, to rush up a steep and precipitous rock, to the very brink of a precipice, over which the animal and the imperial rider pause without fear, and in an attitude of triumph. The horse rears with his fore feet in the air, and seems to be impatient

of restraint, while the sovereign, turned towards the island, surveys with calm and serene countenance his capital rising out of the waters, over which he extends the hand of protection.

"The bold manner in which the group has been made to rest on the hind legs of the horse only, is not more surprising than the skill with which advantage has been taken of the allegorical figure of the serpent of envy spurned by the horse, to assist in upholding so gigantic a mass. This monument of bronze is said to have been cast at a single jet. The height of the figure of the emperor is eleven feet; that of the horse seventeen feet; the general weight of the metal in the group is equal to 36,636 English pounds.

"I heard a venerable Russian nobleman, who was living at St. Petersburg when this monument was in progress, relate, that as soon as the artist had formed his conception of the design, he communicated it to the Empress, together with the impossibility of representing to nature so striking a position of man and animal, without having before his eyes a horse and rider in the attitude he had devised. General Melessino, an officer having the reputation of being the most expert as well as the boldest rider of the day, to whom the difficulties of the artist were made known, offered to ride daily one of Count Alexis Orloff's best Arabians, to the summit of a steep artificial mound formed for the purpose; accustoming the horse to gallop up to it, and to halt suddenly, with his fore legs raised, pawing the air over the brink of a precipice. This dangerous experiment was carried into effect by the general for some days, in the presence of several spectators and of Falconet, who sketched the various movements and parts of the group from day to day, and was thus enabled to produce perhaps the finest, certainly the most correct statue of the kind in Europe."

PETER the Hermit, a French enthusiast of the 11th century, who made a pilgrimage to Palestine, and, on his return to Europe, preached up the crusade, for the recovery of the holy city from the infidels. His success was such as might have been expected in an ignorant age. He passed through Hungary with an immense crowd of followers, thousands of whom perished miserably. Peter, however, entered Syria, and displayed great bravery at the taking of Jerusalem. He then returned to France, where he died, in the abbey of Noirmoutier, of which he was the founder.

PETERS, Richard, was born near Philadelphia, Aug. 22, 1744, and was graduated at the

University of Pennsylvania. He studied law, and, having served a short time, as captain in the revolutionary army, he was transferred to the board of war where his services were publicly acknowledged. For thirty-six years he held the station of judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania. He made many agricultural experiments, most of which were highly successful. He was particularly distinguished for a fertile fancy, and great wit, and many of his bon mots bid fair to be long remembered.

One day, arriving at a tavern, he perceived the entrance occupied by two persons—a very fat and a very lean man. After waiting for a long time in hopes of their making way for him, he dashed in between them, exclaiming; “In I go, through thick and thin!” His celebrity for wit commenced at an early age.

PETRARCA, Francesco, or, as he is generally termed by English writers, Petrarch, was an Italian poet and scholar, who adorned the 14th century. He was born at Arezzo in Tuscany, July 4, 1304. He studied law, and theology, entering into the ecclesiastical state in 1326. His platonic affection for the beautiful Laura led him to write amatory sonnets in his native tongue, which tributes of affection were continued after the death of the virtuous lady who inspired them. Petrarch died at Arquà, near Padua, July 18, 1374.

PHILADELPHIA, is situated in a county of the same name, in the state of Pennsylvania, about five miles from the junction of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. The city was founded by William Penn in 1682. The members of the first continental congress assembled here Sept. 5, 1774. In 1777 it was in the hands of the British from Sept. 26 until the 18th of June. The population of Philadelphia, according to the last census, was 167,811. It is one of the most regular cities in the world, being handsomely built of brick, and is a place of great trade and opulence, and, with regard to manufactures surpasses all other cities in the United States. It contains 100 houses of public worship, many other public buildings, and numerous literary and humane institutions.

PHILIP I king of France, born in 1053, was the son of Henry I crowned at Rheims, 1059. His jealousy against William the Conqueror laid the foundations of the wars between England and France. He died at Milan, July 29, 1108, having reigned 49 years.

PHILIP II, king of France, surnamed Augustus, was born August 22, 1165. He began to reign in 1180. He made war with the Eng-

lish; but some time after, he undertook the crusade in 1190. He took Acre, defeated seventeen thousand Saracens, and returned about Christmas, 1191. In 1214, the Emperor Otho IV, a Count of Flanders, and several confederate princes raised an army of 150,000 men against him, when the king engaged them at Bovines, and gained the victory. The king fought with great intrepidity at Bovines, and had his horse killed under him. He died at Mante upon the Seine, July 14, 1223, after a reign of 42 years.

PHILIP III, king of France, surnamed the Hardy, was the son of St. Louis. Having conquered the Saracens, he returned to France, where he was crowned in 1271. Philip went in person against the Arragonese, and took Gironne, and on his return died of a malignant fever at Perpignan in the 16th year of his reign, aged 41.

PHILIP IV, king of France, surnamed the Fair, as also le Grand, born at Fontainebleau in 1268, and succeeded his father Philip III in 1285. The ill conduct of James of Castillon, Earl of St. Paul, caused a sedition at Bruges. The king sent an army to reduce it, under the command of Robert earl of Artois; but they were defeated at the battle of Courtray in 1302. Philip recovered himself in some measure again, especially on the 18th of August 1304, in the memorable battle at Mons in Puelle, where above 25,000 Flemings were slain. At length, peace was made in 1305. Philip died at Fontainebleau, in 1314, after a reign of 29 years.

PHILIP V, king of France, surnamed the Long, youngest son to Philip the Fair, succeeded to the crown in 1317, but died after a reign of five years. He renewed his alliance with the Scots in 1318, and expelled the Jews out of his dominions. He died at Long-Champ, aged 28 years.

PHILIP VI, king of France, succeeded in 1328. Having a dispute with Edward of England, war broke out in 1338. Next year Cambray was besieged by the English. The king had taken the part of Charles de Blois, his nephew, and had received homage for Britany, which John de Montfort pretended to; but the latter was supported by king Edward, who made a descent into Normandy, took Caen, and gained the victory at Crèssy, in which 11 French princes, 80 barons, 1200 knights, and 30,000 soldiers were slain. The English, flushed with this victory, took Calais, which continued in their hands 210 years, till 1558. Philip VI died at Nogent le Potrou, 1350, aged 57, in the 23d

year of his reign. He had great courage and resolution; but was blamed for introducing the imposition upon salt.

PHILIP II, of Spain, born in 1527, was son of the Emperor Charles V, and Isabel of Portugal. He made a league with the English, and sent 40,000 men into Picardy, who gained a victory over 18,000 French at St. Quintin in 1557. This misfortune was repaired by the taking of Calais, Thionville and Dunkirk; and was afterwards followed by a peace made at Chateau Cambresis in 1559. In 1580, Philip made himself master of the kingdom of Portugal; and his troops contributed to the defeat of the Turks at the battle of Lepanto. He also reduced the Moors who revolted against him in 1561. He subdued Pignon or Peunon de Velez in Africa, and the isles which from him are called, the Philippine Islands. After this, Philip sent out a fleet of above fourscore ships, which was called, the Invincible Armada, against Queen Elizabeth of England. They sailed from Lisbon, May 29, 1588, and were destroyed partly by storms, and partly by the valor of the English. This loss is said to have amounted to 10,000 men and 60 ships; but Philip received the news of it without the least discomposure. On the news being communicated to him, he answered calmly, that he thanked God, that he was able to rig out such another. Philip died at the Escorial, Sept. 13, 1598, aged 71.

PHILIP III, of Spain, born at Madrid, 1578, succeeded his father Philip II, in 1598, reformed the courts of judicature, expelled the Moors out of Spain, and made a peace in the Low Countries, and afterwards lived in repose. He died on the 31st of March 1621, in the 43d year of his age, and 23d of his reign.

PHILIP of Macedon, son of Argæus, succeeded his father and reigned 38 years, B. C. 640. The second of that name was the fourth son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. He was sent to Thebes as an hostage by his father, where he learnt the art of war under Epaminondas, and studied with the greatest care the manners and the pursuits of the Greeks. He was recalled to Macedonia, and ascended the throne. The neighboring nations ridiculing the youth and inexperience of the new king of Macedonia, appeared in arms; but Philip soon convinced them of their error. Unable to meet them as yet in the field of battle, he suspended their fury by presents, and soon turned his arms against Amphipolis, a colony tributary to the Athenians.

Amphipolis was conquered, and added to the

kingdom of Macedonia; and Philip meditated no less than the destruction of a republic which had rendered itself so formidable to the rest of Greece, and had even claimed submission from the princes of Macedonia. He made himself master of a Thracian colony, to which he gave the name of Philippi.

In the midst of his political prosperity, Philip did not neglect the honor of his family. Every thing seemed now to conspire to his aggrandizement; and historians have observed, that Philip received in one day the intelligence of three things which could gratify the most unbounded ambition, and flatter the hopes of the most aspiring monarch,—the birth of a son, an honorable crown at the Olympic games, and a victory over the barbarians of Illyricum.

But all these increased rather than satiated his ambition; he declared his inimical sentiments against the power of Athens, and the independence of all Greece, by laying siege to Olynthus, a place which, on account of its situation and consequence, was most advantageous to the intrigues of every Macedonian prince.

The Athenians sent 17 vessels and 2,000 men to the assistance of Olynthus, but the money of Philip prevailed over all their efforts. The greatest part of the citizens suffered themselves to be bribed by the Macedonian gold, and Olynthus surrendered to the enemy, and was instantly reduced to ruins. In his attempts to make himself master of Eubœa, Philip was unsuccessful; and Phocion, who despised his gold, obliged him to evacuate an island whose inhabitants were as insensible to the charms of money, as they were unmoved at the horrors of war, and the bold efforts of a vigilant enemy. From Eubœa he turned his arms against the Scythians, but the advantages which he obtained over this indigent nation were inconsiderable.

He next advanced far into Bœotia, and a general engagement was fought at Chæronea. The fight was long and bloody, but Philip obtained the victory. At the battle of Chæronea the independence of Greece was extinguished; and Philip, unable to find new enemies in Europe, formed new enterprises, and meditated new conquests.

He was appointed general of the Greeks against the Persians, and was called upon to revenge those injuries which Greece had suffered from the invasions of Darius and of Xerxes. But he was stopped in the midst of his warlike preparations, being stabbed by Pausanias as he entered the theatre, at the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra. He was

murdered in the 47th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign, 346 years before the Christian era.

PHILIP, king, Sachem of Pokanoket, was the youngest son of Massasoit. In 1675, he commenced a war with the English, who suffered severely from his enmity. He was killed Aug. 12, 1676.

PHILIPPINES, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, 1200 in number. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and the first settlements were made by the Spaniards in 1570. Manilla is the capital of the Spanish possessions. The population is composed of Chinese, Spaniards, mestizoes, and natives, and amounts to about two and a half millions. These islands are fruitful and productive, but subject to ravages from hurricanes, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions.

PHOCION, an Athenian, celebrated for his virtues, private as well as public. He often checked the violent and inconsiderate measures of Demosthenes, and when the Athenians seemed eager to make war against Philip, king of Macedonia, Phocion observed that war should never be undertaken without the strongest and most certain expectations of success and victory.

He was 45 times appointed governor of Athens, and no greater encomium can be passed upon his talents as a minister and statesman, than that he never solicited that high, though dangerous, office. It was through him that Greece was saved from an impending war, and he advised Alexander rather to turn his arms against Persia, than to shed the blood of the Greeks, who were either his allies or his subjects.

But not totally to despise the favors of the monarch, he begged Alexander to restore to their liberty four slaves that were confined in the citadel of Sardis.

When the Piræus was taken, Phocion was accused of treason, and therefore, to avoid the public indignation, he fled for safety to Polyperchon. Polyperchon sent him back to Athens, where he was immediately condemned to drink the fatal poison. He received the indignities of the people with uncommon composure; and when one of his friends lamented his fate, Phocion exclaimed, "This is no more than what I expected; this treatment the most illustrious citizens of Athens have received before me." He died about 318 years before the Christian era.

It has been observed of Phocion, that he never appeared elated in prosperity, or dejected in adversity; he never betrayed pusillanimity by a tear, nor joy by a smile. His countenance was

stern and unpleasant, but he never behaved with severity, his expressions were mild, and his rebukes gentle. At the age of 80 he appeared at the head of the Athenian armies like the most active officer, and to his prudence and cool valor in every period of life his citizens acknowledged themselves much indebted. His merits were not buried in oblivion; the Athenians repented of their ingratitude, and honored his memory by raising him statues, and putting to a cruel death his guilty accusers.

PHOCIS, an ancient country of Greece, bounded N. by Thessaly, E. by Locris and Bœotia, S. by the Gulf of Corinth, and W. by Doris, and the country of the Ozolian Locrians. Phocis was rendered famous for a war which it maintained against some of the Grecian republics, and which has received the name of the Phocian war. This celebrated war originated in the following circumstances: When Philip, king of Macedonia, had fomented divisions in Greece, and disturbed the peace of every republic, the Greeks universally became discontented in their situation, and jealous of the prosperity of the neighboring states.

The Amphictyons, who were the supreme rulers of Greece, and who at that time were subservient to the views of the Thebans, the inveterate enemies of the Phocians, showed the same spirit, and like the rest of their countrymen, were actuated by the same jealousy and ambition. As the supporters of religion, they accused the Phocians of impiety for ploughing a small portion of land which belonged to the god of Delphi. They immediately commanded, that the sacred field should be laid waste, and that the Phocians, to expiate their crime, should pay a heavy fine to the community.

The inability of the Phocians to pay the fine, and that of the Amphictyons to enforce their commands by violence, gave rise to new events. The people of Phocis resolved to oppose the Amphictyonic council by force of arms. During two years hostilities were carried on between the Phocians and their enemies, the Thebans and the people of Locris, but no decisive battles were fought.

Philip of Macedonia, who had assisted the Thebans, was obliged to retire from the field with dishonor, but a more successful battle was fought near Magnesia, and the monarch, by crowning the head of his soldiers with laurel, and telling them that they fought in the cause of Delphi and heaven, obtained a complete victory. This fatal defeat, however, did not ruin the Phocians: Phayllus, took the command of

their armies, and doubling the pay of his soldiers, he increased his forces by the addition of 9,000 men from Athens, Lacedæmon, and Achaia.

But all this numerous force at last proved ineffectual, the treasures of the temple of Delphi, which had long defrayed the expenses of the war, began to fail, dissensions arose among the ringleaders of Phocis, and when Philip had crossed the Straits of Thermopylæ, the Phocians, relying on his generosity, claimed his protection, and implored him to plead their cause before the Amphictyonic council. His feeble intercession was not attended with success, and the Thebans, the Locrians, and the Thessalians, who then composed the Amphictyonic council, unanimously decreed, that the Phocians should be deprived of the privilege of sending members among the Amphictyons.

The Phocians, ten years after they had undertaken the sacred war, saw their country laid desolate, their walls demolished, and their cities in ruins, by the wanton jealousy of their enemies, and the inflexible cruelty of the Macedonian soldiers, B. C. 348. They were not, however, long under this disgraceful sentence, their well known valor and courage recommended them to favor, and they gradually regained their influence and consequence by the protection of the Athenians, and the favors of Philip.

PHENICE, or Phœnicia, a country of Asia, at the east of the Mediterranean, whose boundaries have been different in different ages. Some suppose that the names of Phœnicia, Syria, and Palestine, are indiscriminately used for one and the same country. Phœnicia, according to Ptolemy, extended on the north as far as the Eleutherus, a small river which falls into the Mediterranean sea, a little below the island of Aradus, and it had Pelusium, or the territories of Egypt, as its more southern boundary, and Syria on the east. Sidon and Tyre were the capital towns of the country. The inhabitants planted colonies on the shores of the Mediterranean, particularly Carthage, Hippo, Marseilles, and Utica; and their manufactures acquired such a superiority over those of other nations, that among the ancients, whatever was elegant, great, or pleasing, either in apparel, or domestic utensils, received the epithet of *Sidonian*. The Phœnicians were originally governed by kings. They were subdued by the Persians, and afterwards by Alexander, and remained tributary to his successors and to the Romans.

PICHEGRU, Charles, a French general, was born at Arbois, in 1761, in Franche-comte. His

parentage was mean, but he received a good education under the monks in his native town; after which he entered into the army, and became a serjeant. In the revolution he was elevated to the rank of a general, and in 1793 gained a victory over the combined armies at Hagenau; in consequence of which he succeeded to the command of the army of the north. His most celebrated exploit was the subjugation of Holland, for which he was elected a member of the national assembly. At length he fell under the suspicion of being a royalist, and was banished to Cayenne, from whence he escaped to England. In the spring of 1804, he went to Paris, but was soon seized, and thrown into a dungeon of the temple, where he probably strangled himself on the 6th of April of the same year.

PICKENS, Andrew, a celebrated revolutionary officer, born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, Sept. 13, 1739. While he was still young, his residence was removed to South Carolina. He had fought against the French, and the Cherokees before the breaking out of the revolution. He again encountered the Indians in the revolutionary war, and acted a gallant part at the battle of Cowpens, as well as at that of Eutaw springs. At the conclusion of the war, he served his country in various civil offices, and died, full of years and honors, Oct. 11, 1817.

PICKERING, Timothy, colonel, was born at Salem, Mass., July, 17, 1745, and was educated at Harvard college. He served with distinction during the revolutionary war; towards the close of which he succeeded general Greene as quarter-master-general, and contributed greatly to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1791 he was made postmaster-general, and in 1794, secretary of war. In 1803 he was chosen senator to Congress from Massachusetts, and in 1811, when his term of office had expired, was made member of the executive council. During the last war with Great Britain, he was a member of the board of war for the defence of the state. From 1814 to 1817 he was in congress. Having retired to private life, he died Jan. 29, 1829.

PIEDMONT, a principality of the Sardinian monarchy, containing an area of 6,575 square miles, with 1,400,000 inhabitants. From 1798 to 1802 it was attached to France.

PINCKNEY, Charles Cotesworth, was born in South Carolina, but educated in England, where he studied law. He returned to his native state in 1769. He held a colonel's commission during the revolutionary war, and aid

ed in the defence of Charleston. After the conclusion of the war he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to France, where his treatment by the French directory was insulting. He was ordered to leave the French territories. He died in 1825.

PINCKNEY, Thomas, a major-general in the army of the United States, the brother of the preceding, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, Oct. 23, 1750. He studied law in England. During the revolution, he served with distinction, and at the conclusion of the war, was elected second governor of South Carolina. At the expiration of his term of office, he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James. After a few years he was appointed minister to the court of Spain. He returned to America in 1796, and was soon elected to Congress. In the war of 1812 he received the commission of major-general. He died Nov. 2, 1828.

PINKNEY, William, a distinguished American lawyer, born at Annapolis, in Maryland, March 17, 1764. He three times went to Europe as minister, and commanded a volunteer company during the war of 1812, receiving a severe wound in the battle of Bladensburg. He died Feb. 25, 1822.

PISISTRATUS, an Athenian, son of Hippocrates, who early distinguished himself by his valor in the field and by his address and eloquence at home. After he had rendered himself the favorite of the populace by his liberality, and by the intrepidity with which he had fought their battles, particularly near Salamis, he resolved to make himself master of his country. Pisistratus was not disheartened by the measures of his relation Solon, but he had recourse to artifice. The people too late perceived their credulity; yet, though the tyrant was popular, two of the citizens, Megacles and Lycurgus, conspired together against him, and by their means he was forcibly ejected from the city.

The private dissensions of the friends of liberty proved favorable to the expelled tyrant, and Megacles, who was jealous of Lycurgus, secretly promised to restore Pisistratus to all his rights and privileges in Athens, if he would marry his daughter. Pisistratus consented, and by the assistance of his father-in-law, he was soon enabled to expel Lycurgus, and to re-establish himself. In the midst of his triumph, however, Pisistratus felt himself unsupported, and some time after, when he repudiated the daughter of Megacles, he found that not only

the citizens, but even his very troops were alienated from him by the influence, the intrigues, and the bribery of his father-in-law.

He fled from Athens, where he could no longer maintain his power, and retired to Eubœa. Eleven years after, he was drawn from his obscure retreat by means of his son Hippias, and he was a third time received by the people of Athens as their master and sovereign. He died about 527 years before the Christian era, after he had enjoyed the sovereign power at Athens for 33 years, including the years of his banishment.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND, in the South Pacific ocean, is 6 miles long and 3 broad, and remarkably fertile, possessing a fine climate. It was discovered by Carteret in 1767, but was then uninhabited. In 1789, however, it was settled by some of the mutineers of the English ship *Bounty*. The mutiny of the *Bounty* is of such importance as to claim our attention here. It is best described in the following extract from the voyage of captain Bligh :

On the 27th of December it blew a severe storm of wind from the eastward, in the course of which we suffered greatly. One sea broke away the spare yards and spars out of the starboard mainchains; another broke into the ship and stove all the boats. Several casks of beer that had been lashed on deck broke loose, and were washed overboard; and it was not without great risk and difficulty that we were able to secure the boats from being washed away entirely. A great quantity of our bread was also damaged and rendered useless, for the sea had stove in our stern, and filled the cabin with water.

On the 5th of January, 1788, we saw the island of Teneriffe about twelve leagues distant, and next day, being Sunday, came to an anchor in the road of Santa Cruz. There we took in the necessary supplies, and, having finished our business, sailed on the 10th.

I now divided the people into three watches, and gave the charge of the third watch to Mr. Fletcher Christian, one of the mates. I have always considered this a desirable regulation when circumstances will admit of it, and I am persuaded that unbroken rest not only contributes much towards the health of the ship's company, but enables them more readily to exert themselves in cases of sudden emergency.

As I wished to proceed to Otaheite without stopping, I reduced the allowance of bread to two-thirds, and caused the water for drinking to be filtered through drip-stones, bought at Ten

eriffe for that purpose. I now acquainted the ship's company of the object of the voyage, and gave assurances of certain promotion to every one whose endeavors should merit it.

On Tuesday the 26th of February, being in South latitude $29^{\circ} 38'$, and $44^{\circ} 44'$ West longitude, we bent new sails, and made other necessary preparations for encountering the weather that was to be expected in a high latitude. Our distance from the coast of Brazil was about 100 leagues.

On the forenoon of Sunday the 2d of March, after seeing that every person was clean, divine service was performed, according to my usual custom on this day. I gave to Mr. Fletcher Christian, whom I had before directed to take charge of the third watch, a written order to act as lieutenant.

The change of temperature soon began to be sensibly felt, and, that the people might not suffer from their own negligence, I supplied them with thicker clothing, as better suited to the climate. A great number of whales of an immense size, with two spout-holes on the back of the head, were seen on the 11th.

On a complaint made to me by the master, I found it necessary to punish Matthew Quintal, one of the seamen, with two dozen of lashes, for insolence and mutinous behavior, which was the first time that there was any occasion for punishment on board.

We were off Cape St. Diego, the eastern part of the Terra de Fuego, and, the wind being unfavorable, I thought it more advisable to go round to the eastward of Staten-land than to attempt passing through Straits le Maire. We passed New Year's Harbor and Cape St. John, and on Monday the 31st were in latitude $60^{\circ} 1'$ south. But the wind became variable, and we had bad weather.

Storms, attended with a great sea, prevailed until the 12th of April. The ship began to leak, and required pumping every hour, which was no more than we had reason to expect from such a continuance of gales of wind and high seas. The decks also became so leaky that it was necessary to allot the great cabin, of which I made little use except in fine weather, to those people who had not berths to hang their hammocks in, and by this means the space between decks was less crowded.

With all this bad weather, we had the additional mortification to find, at the end of every day, that we were losing ground; for, notwithstanding our utmost exertions, and keeping on the most advantageous tracks, we did little bet-

ter than drift before the wind. On Tuesday the 22d of April, we had eight down on the sick list, and the rest of the people, though in good health, were greatly fatigued; but I saw, with much concern, that it was impossible to make a passage this way to the Society Islands, for we had now been thirty days in a tempestuous ocean. Thus the season was too far advanced for us to expect better weather to enable us to double Cape Horn; and, from these and other considerations, I ordered the helm to be put a-weather, and bore away for the Cape of Good Hope, to the great joy of every one on board.

We came to an anchor on Friday the 23d of May, in Simon's Bay, at the Cape, after a tolerable run. The ship required complete caulking, for she had become so leaky, that we were obliged to pump hourly in our passage from Cape Horn. The sails and rigging also required repair, and, on examining the provisions, a considerable quantity was found damaged.

Having remained thirty-eight days at this place, and my people having received all the advantage that could be derived from refreshments of every kind that could be met with, we sailed on the 1st of July.

A gale of wind blew on the 20th, with a high sea; it increased after noon with such violence, that the ship was driven almost fore-castle under before we could get the sails clewed up. The lower yards were lowered, and the top-gallant mast got down upon deck, which relieved her much. We lay to all night, and in the morning bore away under a reefed foresail. The sea still running high, in the afternoon it became very unsafe to stand on; we therefore lay to all night, without any accident, excepting that a man at the steerage was thrown over the wheel and much bruised. Towards noon the violence of the storm abated, and we again bore away under the reefed foresail.

In a few days we passed the Island of St. Paul, where there is good fresh water, as I was informed by a Dutch captain, and also a hot spring, which boils fish as completely as if done by a fire. Approaching to Van Dieman's land, we had much bad weather, with snow and hail, but nothing was seen to indicate our vicinity, on the 13th of August, except a seal, which appeared at the distance of twenty leagues from it. We anchored in Adventure Bay on Wednesday the 20th.

In our passage hither from the Cape of Good Hope, the winds were chiefly from the westward, with very boisterous weather. The ap-

proach of strong southerly winds is announced by many birds of the albatross or petrel tribe; and the abatement of the gale, or a shift of wind to the northward, by their keeping away. The thermometer also varies five or six degrees in its height, when a change of these winds may be expected.

In the land surrounding Adventure Bay are many forest trees one hundred and fifty feet high; we saw one which measured above thirty-three feet in girth. We observed several eagles, some beautiful blue-plumaged herons, and parrots in great variety.

The natives not appearing, we went in search of them towards Cape Frederic Henry. Soon after, coming to a grapnel close to the shore, for it was impossible to land, we heard their voices, like the cackling of geese, and twenty persons came out of the woods. We threw trinkets ashore tied up in parcels, which they would not open out until I made an appearance of leaving them; they then did so, and, taking the articles out, put them on their heads. On first coming in sight, they made a prodigious clattering in their speech, and held their arms over their heads. They spoke so quick, that it was impossible to catch one single word they uttered. Their color is of a dull black; their skin scarified about the breast and shoulders. One was distinguished by his body being colored with red ochre, but all the others were painted black, with a kind of soot, so thickly laid over their faces and shoulders, that it was difficult to ascertain what they were like.

On Thursday, the 4th of September, we sailed out of Adventure Bay, steering first towards the east-southeast, and then to the northward of east, when, on the 19th, we came in sight of a cluster of small rocky islands, which I named Bounty Isles. Soon afterwards we frequently observed the sea, in the night time, to be covered by luminous spots, caused by amazing quantities of small blubbers, or medusæ, which emit a light, like the blaze of a candle, from the strings or filaments extending from them, while the rest of the body continues perfectly dark.

We discovered the island of Otaheite on the 25th, and, before casting anchor next morning in Matavai Bay, such numbers of canoes had come off, that, after the natives ascertained we were friends, they came on board, and crowded the deck so much, that in ten minutes I could scarce find my own people. The whole distance which the ship had run, in direct and contrary courses, from the time of leaving England until reaching Otaheite, was twenty-seven thousand and eigh-

ty-six miles, which, on an average, was one hundred and eight miles each twenty-four hours.

Here we lost our surgeon on the 9th of December. Of late he had scarcely ever stirred out of the cabin, though not apprehended to be in a dangerous state. Nevertheless, appearing worse than usual in the evening, he was removed where he could obtain more air, but without any benefit, for he died in an hour afterwards. This unfortunate man drank very hard, and was so averse to exercise, that he would never be prevailed on to take half a dozen turns on deck at a time, during all the course of the voyage. He was buried on shore.

On Monday the 5th of January, the small cutter was missed, of which I was immediately apprised. The ship's company being mustered, we found three men absent, who had carried it off. They had taken with them eight stand of arms and ammunition; but with regard to their plan, every one on board seemed to be quite ignorant. I therefore went on shore, and engaged all the chiefs to assist in recovering both the boat and the deserters. Accordingly, the former was brought back in the course of the day, by five of the natives; but the men were not taken until nearly three weeks afterwards. Learning the place where they were, in a different quarter of the island of Otaheite, I went thither in the cutter, thinking there would be no great difficulty in securing them with the assistance of the natives. However, they heard of my arrival; and when I was near a house in which they were, they came out wanting their fire-arms, and delivered themselves up. Some of the chiefs had formerly seized and bound these deserters; but had been prevailed on, by fair promises of returning peaceably to the ship, to release them. But finding an opportunity again to get possession of their arms, they set the natives at defiance.

The object of the voyage being now completed, all the bread-fruit plants, to the number of one thousand and fifteen, were got on board on Tuesday the 31st of March. Besides these, we had collected many other plants, some of them bearing the finest fruits in the world; and valuable, from affording brilliant dyes, and for various properties besides. At sunset of the 4th of April, we made sail from Otaheite, bidding farewell to an island where for twenty-three weeks we had been treated with the utmost affection and regard, and which seemed to increase in proportion to our stay. That we were not insensible to their kindness, the succeeding circumstances sufficiently proved; for

to the friendly and endearing behavior of these people may be ascribed the motives inciting an event that effected the ruin of our expedition, which there was every reason to believe would have been attended with the most favorable issue.

Next morning we got sight of the island Huaheine; and a double canoe soon coming alongside, containing ten natives, I saw among them a young man who recollected me, and called me by my name. I had been here in the year 1780, with Captain Cook, in the *Resolution*. A few days after sailing from this island, the weather became squally, and a thick body of black clouds collected in the east. A water-spout was in a short time seen at no great distance from us, which appeared to great advantage from the darkness of the clouds behind it. As nearly as I could judge, the upper part was about two feet in diameter, and the lower about eight inches. Scarcely had I made these remarks, when I observed that it was rapidly advancing towards the ship. We immediately altered our course, and took in all the sails except the fore-sail; soon after which it passed within ten yards of the stern, with a rustling noise, but without our feeling the least effect from it being so near. It seemed to be travelling at the rate of about ten miles an hour, in the direction of the wind, and it dispersed in a quarter of an hour after passing us. It is impossible to say what injury we should have received, had it passed directly over us. Masts, I imagine, might have been carried away, but I do not apprehend that it would have endangered the loss of the ship.

Passing several islands on the way, we anchored at Annamooka, on the 23d of April; and an old lame man called Tapa, whom I had known here in 1777, and immediately recollected, came on board, along with others, from different islands in the vicinity. They were desirous to see the ship, and on being taken below, where the bread-fruit plants were arranged, they testified great surprise. A few of these being decayed, we went on shore to procure some in their place.

The natives exhibited numerous marks of the peculiar mourning which they express on losing their relatives; such as bloody temples, their heads being deprived of most of the hair, and what was worse, almost the whole of them had lost some of their fingers. Several fine boys, not above six years old, had lost both their little fingers; and several of the men, besides these, had parted with the middle finger of the right hand.

The chiefs went off with me to dinner, and we carried on a brisk trade for yams; we also

got plantains and bread fruit. But the yams were in great abundance, and very fine and large. One of them weighed above forty-five pounds. Sailing canoes came, some of which contained not less than ninety passengers. Such a number of them gradually arrived from different islands, that it was impossible to get any thing done, the multitude became so great, and there was no chief of sufficient authority to command the whole. I therefore ordered a watering party, then employed, to come on board, and sailed on Sunday the 26th of April.

We kept near the island of Kotoo all the afternoon of Monday, in hopes that some canoes would come off to the ship, but in this we were disappointed. The wind being northerly, we steered to the westward in the evening, to pass south of Tofoa; and I gave directions for this course to be continued during the night. The master had the first watch, the gunner the middle watch, and Mr. Christian the morning watch. This was the turn of duty for the night.

Hitherto the voyage had advanced in a course of uninterrupted prosperity, and had been attended with circumstances equally pleasing and satisfactory. But a very different scene was now to be disclosed; a conspiracy had been formed, which was to render all our past labor productive only of misery and distress; and it had been concerted with so much secrecy and circumspection, that no one circumstance escaped to betray the impending calamity.

On the night of Monday, the watch was set as I have described. Just before sunrise, on Tuesday morning, while I was yet asleep, Mr. Christian, with the master at arms, gunner's mate, and Thomas Burkitt, seaman, came into my cabin, and seizing me, tied my hands with a cord behind my back; threatening me with instant death if I spoke or made the least noise. I nevertheless called out as loud as I could, in hopes of assistance; but the officers not of their party were already secured by sentinels at their doors. At my own cabin door were three men, besides the four within; all except Christian had muskets and bayonets; he had only a cutlass. I was dragged out of bed, and forced on deck in my shirt, suffering great pain in the mean time from the tightness with which my hands were tied. On demanding the reason of such violence, the only answer was abuse for not holding my tongue. The master, the gunner, surgeon, master's mate, and Nelson the gardener, were kept confined below, and the fore hatchway was guarded by sentinels. The boatswain and carpenter, and also the clerk,

were allowed to come on deck, where they saw me standing abaft the mizzen-mast, with my hands tied behind my back, under a guard, with Christian at their head. The boatswain was then ordered to hoist out the launch, accompanied by a threat, if he did not do it instantly, **TO TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF.**

The boat being hoisted out, Mr. Hayward and Mr. Hallet, two of the midshipmen, and Mr. Samuel, the clerk, were ordered into it. I demanded the intention of giving this order, and endeavored to persuade the people near me not to persist in such acts of violence; but it was to no effect; for the constant answer was, "Hold your tongue, sir, or you are dead this moment."

The master had by this time sent, requesting that he might come on deck, which was permitted; but he was soon ordered back again to his cabin. My exertions to turn the tide of affairs were continued; when Christian, changing the cutlass he held for a bayonet, and holding me by the cord about my hands with a strong gripe, threatened me with immediate death if I would not be quiet; and the villains around me had their pieces cocked and bayonets fixed.

Certain individuals were called on to get into the boat, and were hurried over the ship's side; whence I concluded, that along with them I was to be set adrift. Another effort to bring about a change produced nothing but menaces of having my brains blown out.

The boatswain and those seamen who were to be put into the boat, were allowed to collect twine, canvass, lines, sails, cordage, an eight-and-twenty gallon cask of water; and Mr. Samuel got 150 pounds of bread, with a small quantity of rum and wine: also a quadrant and compass: but he was prohibited, on pain of death, to touch any map or astronomical book, and any instrument, or any of my surveys and drawings.

The mutineers having thus forced those of the seamen whom they wished to get rid of into the boat. Christian directed a dram to be served to each of his crew. I then unhappily saw that nothing could be done to recover the ship. The officers were next called on deck, and forced over the ship's side into the boat, while I was kept apart from every one abaft the mizzen-mast. Christian, armed with a bayonet, held the cord fastening my hands, and the guard around me stood with their pieces cocked; but on my daring the ungrateful wretches to fire, they uncocked them. Isaac Martin, one of them, I saw had an inclination to assist me; and as he fed me with shaddock, my lips being quite parched, we explained each other's sentiments by looks.

But this was observed, and he was removed. He then got into the boat, attempting to leave the ship; however, he was compelled to return. Some others were also kept contrary to their inclination.

It appeared to me, that Christian was some time in doubt whether he should keep the carpenter or his mates. At length he determined on the latter, and the carpenter was ordered into the boat. He was permitted, though not without opposition, to take his tool chest.

Mr. Samuel secured my journals and commission, with some important ship papers; this he did with great resolution, though strictly watched. He attempted to save the time-keeper, and a box with my surveys, drawings, and remarks, for fifteen years past, which were very numerous, when he was hurried away with—"Damn your eyes, you are well off to get what you have."

Much altercation took place among the mutinous crew during the transaction of this whole affair. Some swore, "I'll be damned if he does not find his way home, if he gets any thing with him," meaning me; and when the carpenter's chest was carrying away, "Damn my eyes, he will have a vessel built in a month;" while others ridiculed the helpless situation of the boat, which was very deep in the water, and had so little room for those who were in her. As for Christian, he seemed as if meditating destruction on himself and every one else.

I asked for arms, but the mutineers laughed at me, and said I was well acquainted with the people among whom I was going; four cutlasses, however, were thrown into the boat, after we were veered astern.

The officers and men being in the boat, they only waited for me, of which the master-at-arms informed Christian, who then said, "Come, Captain Bligh, your officers and men are now in the boat, and you must go with them; if you attempt to make the least resistance, you will instantly be put to death;" and without further ceremony, I was forced over the side by a tribe of armed ruffians, where they untied my hands. Being in the boat, we were veered astern by a rope. A few pieces of pork were thrown to us, also the four cutlasses. The armorer and carpenter then called out to me to remember that they had no hand in the transaction. After having been kept some time to make sport for these unfeeling wretches, and having undergone much ridicule, we were at length cast adrift in the open ocean.

Eighteen persons were with me in the boat,

—the master, acting surgeon, botanist, gunner, boatswain, carpenter, master, and quarter-master's mate, two quarter-masters, the sail maker, two cooks, my clerk, the butcher, and a boy. There remained on board, Fletcher Christian, the master's mate; Peter Haywood, Edward Young, George Stewart, midshipmen; the master-at-arms, gunner's mate, boatswain's mate, gardener, armorer, carpenter's mate, carpenter's crew, and fourteen seamen, being altogether the most able men of the ship's company.

Having little or no wind, we rowed pretty fast towards the island of Tofoa, which bore north-east about ten leagues distant. The ship while in sight steered west-north-west, but this I considered only as a feint, for when we were sent away, "Huzza for Otaheite!" was frequently heard among the mutineers.

Christian, the chief of them, was of a respectable family in the north of England. This was the third voyage he had made with me. Notwithstanding the roughness with which I was treated, the remembrance of past kindnesses produced some remorse in him. While they were forcing me out of the ship, I asked him whether this was a proper return for the many instances he had experienced of my friendship? He appeared disturbed at the question, and answered with much emotion, "That—Captain Bligh—that is the thing—I am in hell—I am in hell." His abilities to take charge of the third watch, as I had so divided the ship's company, were fully equal to the task.

Haywood was also of a respectable family in the north of England, and a young man of abilities, as well as Christian. These two had been objects of my particular regard and attention, and I had taken great pains to instruct them, having entertained hopes that, as professional men, they would have become a credit to their country. Young was well recommended; and Stewart of creditable parents in the Orkneys, at which place, on the return of the *Resolution* from the South Seas in 1780, we received so many civilities, that in consideration of these alone I should gladly have taken him with me. But he had always borne a good character.

When I had time to reflect, an inward satisfaction prevented the depression of my spirits. Yet, a few hours before, my situation had been peculiarly flattering; I had a ship in the most perfect order, stored with every necessary, both for health and service; the object of the voyage was attained, and two-thirds of it now completed. The remaining part had every prospect of success.

It will naturally be asked, what could be the cause of such a revolt? In answer, I can only conjecture that the mutineers had flattered themselves with the hope of a happier life among the Otaheitans than they could possibly enjoy in England; which, joined to some female connections, most probably occasioned the whole transaction.

The women of Otaheite are handsome, mild, and cheerful in manners and conversation; possessed of great sensibility, and have sufficient delicacy to make them be admired and beloved. The chiefs were so much attached to our people, that they rather encouraged their stay among them than otherwise, and even made them promises of large possessions. Under these, and many other concomitant circumstances, it ought hardly to be the subject of surprise that a set of sailors, most of them void of connections, should be led away, where they had the power of fixing themselves in the midst of plenty, in one of the finest islands in the world, where there was no necessity to labor, and where the allurements of dissipation are beyond any conception that can be formed of it. The utmost, however, that a commander could have expected, was desertions, such as have already happened more or less in the South Seas, and not an act of open mutiny.

But the secrecy of this mutiny surpasses belief. Thirteen of the party who were now with me had always lived forward among the seamen; yet neither they, nor the messmates of Christian, Stewart, Haywood, and Young, had ever observed any circumstance to excite suspicion of what was plotting; and it is not wonderful if I fell a sacrifice to it, my mind being entirely free from suspicion. Perhaps, had marines been on board, a sentinel at my cabin-door might have prevented it; for I constantly slept with the door open, that the officer of the watch might have access to me on all occasions. If the mutiny had been occasioned by any grievances, either real or imaginary, I must have discovered symptoms of discontent, which would have put me on my guard; but it was far otherwise. With Christian, in particular, I was on the most friendly terms; that very day he was engaged to have dined with me; and the preceding night he excused himself from supping with me on pretence of indisposition, for which I felt concerned, having no suspicions of his honor or integrity.

PITT, William, the second son of Earl Chatham, was born May 28, 1759. In 1780, he obtained a seat in parliament, where he exerted

the power of his eloquence against Lord North. On the removal of that minister, Mr. Pitt did not obtain a place; but when the Earl of Shelburne succeeded the Marquis of Rockingham, he became chancellor of the exchequer. This ministry, however, was soon displaced by the coalition of Lord North and Mr. Fox, in 1782; but the famous India bill of the latter producing another change, at the end of 1783, Mr. Pitt became first lord of the treasury, as well as chancellor of the exchequer. Though in this situation he had to encounter an extraordinary combination of talents and influence, he overcame all obstacles, and carried many important measures, particularly his own India bill, a commercial treaty with France, the acts against smuggling, and the establishment of a sinking fund. The illness of the king, in 1788, opened a new field for the energies of this great man, who, by taking constitutional ground in regard to the right of parliament to settle a regency, ingratiated himself with the nation, though certain of being removed when that appointment should take place. The recovery of his majesty, however, fixed him more firmly in his seat. The next great event in his life was that of being called to oppose the power of revolutionary France, and to secure the nation from similar convulsions. At length he acceded to the wish that an experiment for peace should be tried, which took place in 1801, under Mr. Addington; but the event proved how fallacious were the hopes of the people; and, in 1804, Mr. Pitt was recalled to power. But his health was now in a very precarious state, and he died at Putney, Jan. 23, 1806. His remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey. Very honorable eulogiums were pronounced on his memory by all parties, and his debts were paid at the public expense, according to a vote of parliament.

PIUS VI, Pope, or John Angelo Braschi, was born at Cesena in 1717. He succeeded Clement XIV in 1775, and soon after made a reform in the public treasury. When the emperor Joseph II decreed that all the religious orders in his dominions were free from papal jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of such a measure, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but though he was honorably received, his remonstrances were ineffectual. The French Revolution, however, was of more serious consequence to the papal see. The pope, having favored the allies, Bonaparte entered the ecclesiastical territory, and compelled him to purchase a peace. Basseville was then sent from the republic to Rome, where the people assassinated

him in 1793. This furnished the pretext for another visitation, and accordingly Bonaparte again entered Italy, made the pope prisoner in his capital, and hurried him over the Alps to Valence, where he died, August 29, 1799.

PIZARRO, Francisco, the conqueror of Peru, was the son of a gentleman in Truxillo. He embarked for America as a soldier; and in 1524, associated at Panama with Diego de Almagro, and Hernandez Lucque, a priest, in an enterprise to make discoveries. In this voyage they fell in with the coast of Peru, but being too few to make any attempt at a settlement, Pizarro returned to Spain, where all that he gained was a power from the court to prosecute his object. However, having raised some money, he was enabled again, in 1531, to visit Peru, where a civil war was then raging between Huascar, the legitimate monarch, and his half-brother Atahualpa. Pizarro, by pretending to take the part of the latter, was permitted to march into the interior, where he made the unsuspecting chief his prisoner, and exacted an immense ransom. This drew fresh adventurers; and soon after Pizarro murdered the unfortunate Atahualpa, by burning him at a stake. In 1535, the conqueror laid the foundation of Lima; but, in 1537, a contest arose between him and Almagro, who was defeated and executed. The son and friends of Almagro, however, avenged his death, and on June 26, 1541, Pizarro was assassinated in his palace.

PLATA, United Provinces of the, or the Argentine Republic, a republic of South America, consisting of a part of the former Spanish viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata, or Buenos Ayres, contains 800,000 inhabitants. The country was discovered by Don Juan Diaz de Solis, in 1517, and settlements were made in 1553. The government was at first dependant upon that of Peru. In 1810 the insurrection against Spain broke out, and in 1816 the provinces of Buenos Ayres formally declared their independence.

PLATÆA, and Platææ, a town of Bœotia, near mount Cithæron, on the confines of Megaris and Attica, celebrated for a battle fought there, between Mardonius the commander of Xerxes king of Persia, and Pausanias the Lacedæmonian and the Athenians. The Persian army consisted of 300,000 men, 3,000 of which scarce escaped with their lives by flight. The Grecian army, which was greatly inferior, lost but few men, and among these 91 Spartans, 52 Athenians, and 16 Tegeans, were the only soldiers found in the number of the slain. The plunder which the Greeks obtained in the Per-

sian camp was immense. Pausanias received the tenth of all the spoils, on account of his uncommon valor during the engagement, and the rest were rewarded each according to their respective merit. This battle was fought on the 22d September, the same day as the battle of Mycale, 479 B. C., and by it Greece was delivered from the continual alarms to which she was exposed on account of the Persian invasions, and from that time none of the princes of Persia dared to appear with a hostile force beyond the Hellespont. Plataea was taken by the Thebans, after a famous siege, in the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, and destroyed by the Spartans, B. C. 427. Alexander rebuilt it, and paid great encomiums to the inhabitants, on account of their ancestors, who had so bravely fought against the Persians at the battle of Marathon, and under Pausanias.

POITIERS, anciently *Pictavi*, a town of France, now capital of the department of the Vienne, containing 21,502 inhabitants. It is memorable for a battle between the English under Edward the Black prince, and the French under John II, fought here on Sept. 19, 1356. The van of the army which consisted altogether of only 8,000 men was commanded by the Earl of Warwick; the rear by the Earls of Salisbury and Suffolk; the main-body by the prince himself. The first division of John's army, which consisted of 80,000 strong, was commanded by the Duke of Orleans, the king's brother; the second by the dauphin; the third by the king himself. A French detachment which advanced first to the charge, was discomfited and overthrown, one of the marshals was slain, the other taken prisoner; and the remainder of the detachment fell back, and put every thing into disorder. In that critical moment, the Captal de Buche unexpectedly appeared and attacked the dauphin's line, which fell into confusion. Landas, Bodenai, and St. Venant, now set the example of flight, which was followed by that of the whole division. The Duke of Orleans, seized with a panic, thought no longer of fighting, but carried off his division by a retreat, which soon after turned into a flight. The division under king John was still, however, more numerous than the whole English army; and the only resistance made that day was by his line of battle. The prince of Wales fell with impetuosity on some German cavalry placed in the front; a fierce battle ensued: but the German generals, together with the Duke of Athens, falling in the engagement, that body of cavalry gave way, and left the king himself exposed to

the whole fury of the enemy. The king, spent with fatigue, and overwhelmed by numbers, might easily have been slain, but every English gentleman, ambitious of taking alive the royal prisoner, spared him in the action, exhorted him to surrender, and offered him quarter. Several who attempted to seize him suffered for their temerity. In this dilemma he cried out, "Where is my cousin, the Prince of Wales?" and seemed unwilling to become prisoner to any person of inferior rank; but being told that the prince was at a distance, he threw down his gauntlet, and yielded himself, together with his son, to Dennis de Morbec, a fugitive knight of Arras.—The moderation which Edward displayed on this occasion, has for ever stamped his character. At a repast which was prepared in his tent for his royal prisoner, he served behind his chair, as if he had been one of his retinue. He refused to seat himself at table with his majesty: and John received, when a captive, those honors which had been denied him when on a throne.

POLAND, in Polish *Polska*; a country in the northern part of Europe. It was formerly of vast extent, and although now dismembered, a part of it retains the ancient name, and contains about 4,600,000 Poles. The events of the late unhappy struggle for independence, with the most powerful empire of Europe, are in the minds of every one who takes an interest in the fate of nations. The revolution commenced with an insurrection at Warsaw, Nov. 19, 1830. The Polish diet on the 24th of January declared the independence of their country. The spirit of resistance was not quelled without a long struggle and a horrible effusion of blood on both sides.

Poland was formerly called the granary of Europe; but this was when its boundaries extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea; and when the Ukraine and Lithuania were included. At present its limits are so circumscribed and its arable surface so indifferently cultivated, or naturally so infertile that the kingdom of Poland, strictly speaking, furnishes little more corn than supplies its own population. The immense supplies of wheat, sent to Dantzic, are chiefly from the detached provinces of Galicia, united to Austria, and from Volhynia and Podolia, now belonging to Russia.

The *landed estates* of Poland are almost every where large, and either belong to the crown, to the nobles, or to religious corporations. They are farmed by the proprietors, by means of stewards; or let out in small portions on the meyer

or leibeigener tenure. There are scarcely any free farmers or cottagers. Bonaparte passed an edict while Poland was under his protection as a duchy, to annul the leibeigener tenure; but it is said the peasants were too much afraid to trust to their own industry to take advantage of it; and it was never carried into effect. The nobles have, generally, houses on their estates which they occupy at least part of the year; at other periods it is taken care of by the steward, who is always admitted to the table of his lord, being himself what is called of noble descent. The estates of religious houses are of great extent; they are sometimes let to nobles and others on a corn rent, who generally sublet them; and in a few cases they are farmed by the corporation. The postmasters on the different main roads invariably rent a considerable portion of land for the support of their horses. Most of these are *meteyers*, but some are free men and pay a money rent, and there are one or two instances of nobles farming the post. The houses and offices of these postmasters afford the strongest resemblance to a British farm-yard.

The farm-house and farmery of the peasant postmaster are both included in an immense shed or barn, with a small apartment at one end for the master's dwelling, the remaining space divided for live stock and implements of every description, and for the cattle, carriages, and lodging place of travellers who may stop during the night. Most of these places are sufficiently wretched as inns, but in the present state of things they answer very well for the other purposes to which they are applied, and are superior to the hovels of the farmers who are not postmasters, and who are clustered together in villages or in the outskirts of towns. Some villages, however, in the south of Poland, are almost entirely built still on the same general plan of a living-room of a large barn, the main area of which serves for the purposes of a complete farmery. The buildings of Poland, excepting those of the principal towns, are constructed of timber and covered with shingles. The sheds and other agricultural buildings are boarded on the sides; but the cottages are formed of logs joined by moss or clay; of frames filled up with wicker work and clay; or of other modes and materials still more rude. The commonest have no chimnies or glass windows.

The climate of Poland, though severe, is much less precarious than that of the south of Germany or of France. A winter of from five to seven months, during the greater part of which the ground is covered with snow, is suc-

ceeded by a rapid spring and warm summer; and these are followed by a short, cold, wet autumn. The surface of Poland is remarkably even; to the traveller passing through the country it appears an interminable forest. Rye is the bread corn of the country. The *digittaria sanguinalis* is sown as a plant of luxury in a few places, and the seeds ground and used as meal. Potatoes are now becoming general and succeed well in every part of the country. Turnips or cabbages are rarely seen, even in gardens; few of the cottagers indeed have any garden; those who have, cultivate chiefly potatoes and kohlrube. Many species of mushrooms grow wild in the woods and wastes, and most of these are carefully gathered and cooked in a variety of ways, as in Russia. The wastes or commons are left entirely to nature.

The implements and operations of agriculture are incredibly rude. We have seen lands ploughed by one cow, tied by the horns to a sharpened pole; in other instances a pair of oxen drag a wretched implement, formed by the peasant, who is in all cases his own plough and wheelwright as well as house carpenter and builder. Their best or usual plough has no mold board; and the crop is in many cases more indebted to the excellence of the soil, and the preceding winter's frost, than the farmer. Horses are their general beasts of labor; their harness is willow shoots. The body of their best market carts, in which even the lesser nobles visit each other, are of wicker work, and the axle and wheels are made without any iron.

The family of the Lechs kept possession of this country till the year 550, when it was vested in 12 Palatines or Waywodes, who divided Poland into the same number of provinces.

To them succeeded the family of Piastus, under whom it was raised from a dukedom to a kingdom, and after whose extinction the race of Jagello were invested with the regal dignity.

On the death of Sigismund, the last of the Jagello family, Henry, duke of Anjou, and brother to Charles IX of France, ascended the Polish throne; but, on the death of the king of France, he quitted Poland, and was succeeded by Stephen Bathori; this prince subdued the barbarian Cossacks.

On the death of Ladislaus VI, his brother, John Cassimer, a cardinal, was elected to fill the throne; but grieved at beholding his kingdom laid waste by domestic and foreign war, he abdicated the government. Under Michael Coribut, Poland was obliged to become tributary

to the Ottoman Porte; but John Sobieski, general of the crown, defeated the Turks, and delivered his country from tribute.

On the death of Michael, Sobieski ascended the throne; and having again defeated the Turks with great slaughter, he compelled them to raise the siege of Vienna, in 1683.

After a glorious reign, Sobieski died; when Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony, was chosen king, in opposition to the Prince of Conti. Augustus was dethroned by Charles XII of Sweden; who placed on the throne Stanislaus; but Augustus was afterwards re-established by the Czar of Russia.

On his death, Stanislaus was chosen king a second time; but through the influence of Germany and Russia, his election was annulled; and the son of the late king was invested with the sovereignty, by the name of Augustus III. On his death, through the intervention of Russia, Count Poniatowski was elected king, and proclaimed by the title of Stanislaus Augustus; but his reign was one continued scene of confusion and distress.

In 1772, the courts of Russia, Prussia, and Vienna, in a most unprincipled manner, divided among themselves the greater part of this unfortunate country.

In 1795, they completed this great political crime, by seizing on the remaining part, and expunging Poland from among independent nations. At the congress held at Vienna in 1815, part of Poland was united to the Russian empire, with the preservation of its own constitution; and, on this event, Alexander, emperor of Russia, assumed the title of King of Poland.

What a melancholy task is his who seeks for the records of Poland on the historical tablet for the last fifty years! The nation which once carried its conquests as far as Dacia, made the Divan tremble, and chased the flying Spahi beyond the Danube, the king who once paternally planned his country's weal, the nobles who once appeared at the signal of foreign invasion, clad in brass and steel, the peasant who once bared his brawny breast and stood in the last rampart of his country, where are their names recorded? Can we avoid recurring to the past, to that moment which promised to be so propitious, when the hopes of the country were, after a long interval of death-like sleep, awakened, but awakened to slumber again, perhaps in eternal sleep? The giant warrior of Corsica spread before the Poles a golden vision. He mocked Poland with the name of liberty! At the head of his myriad men of war he said to the Polish mother, "that

son, which is in thy cradle, shall be free!" "Poland shall be free." Six months passed, and the dome which had echoed these words was filled with the lances of the Cossacks.

POLIGNAC, Melchior de, a cardinal, was born in 1661, at Puy, in Languedoc. He studied at Paris, after which he was employed in diplomatic concerns, in which he gave such satisfaction, as to be rewarded with the purple. During the regency he was banished to his abbey of Anchin; but afterwards he was recalled, and appointed agent for French affairs at Rome. In 1726, he was made archbishop of Auch. He died in 1741.

POLLIO, Caius Asinius, a Roman consul under the reign of Augustus, who distinguished himself as much by his eloquence and writings, as by his exploits in the field. He was with J. Cæsar when he crossed the Rubicon. He defeated the Dalmatians, and favored the cause of Antony against Augustus. He was greatly esteemed by Augustus, when he had become one of his adherents, after the ruin of Antony. He died in the 80th year of his age, A. D. 4.

POMPADOUR, (Jeanne Antoinette, Poisson, Marchioness of,) the mistress of Louis XV, was the daughter of a financier, and the wife of M. d'Etioles, when she attracted the notice of the king, who made her a marchioness in 1745. She liberally encouraged the arts, and collected a valuable cabinet of curiosities. She died in 1764, aged 44.

POMPEII, an ancient city of Campania, buried, like Herculaneum A. D. 79. It was first discovered in 1748.

POMPEY, (C.), surnamed the *Great* from the greatness of his exploits, was son of Cneius Pompeius Strabo and Lucilia, and was born B. C. 107. He early distinguished himself in the field of battle, and fought with success and bravery under his father, whose courage and military prudence he imitated. In the disturbances which agitated Rome, by the ambition and avarice of Marius and Sylla, Pompey followed the interest of the latter, and by levying three legions for his service he gained his friendship and his protection.

In the 26th year of his age, he conquered Sicily, which was in the power of Marius and his adherents, and in forty days he regained all the territories of Africa, which had forsaken the interest of Sylla. He now appeared, not as a dependant, but as a rival, of the dictator, Sylla; and his opposition to his measures totally excluded him from his will.

After the death of Sylla, Pompey supported

himself against the remains of the Marian faction, which were headed by Lepidus. He was soon made consul, and in that office he restored the tribunitial power to its original dignity: and in forty days removed the pirates from the Mediterranean, where they had reigned for many years, and by their continual plunder and audacity almost destroyed the whole naval power of Rome.

While he extirpated these maritime robbers, Pompey was called to greater undertakings, and empowered to finish the war against Mithridates, king of Pontus, and Tigranes, king of Armenia. His operations against the King of Pontus were bold and vigorous; and in a general engagement the Romans so totally defeated the enemy, that the Asiatic monarch escaped with difficulty from the field of battle. Pompey did not lose sight of the advantages which despatch would ensure: he entered Armenia, and received the submission of King Tigranes.

Part of Arabia was subdued, Judea became a Roman province, and when he had now nothing to fear from Mithridates, who had voluntarily destroyed himself, Pompey returned to Italy with all the pomp and majesty of an eastern conqueror.

The Romans dreaded his approach; they knew his power, and his influence among his troops, and they feared the return of another tyrannical Sylla. Pompey, however, banished their fears; he disbanded his army, and the conqueror of Asia entered Rome like a private citizen. To strengthen himself, and to triumph over his enemies, Pompey soon after united his interest with that of Cæsar and Crassus, and formed the first triumvirate, by solemnly swearing that their attachment should be mutual, their cause common, and their union permanent.

But this powerful confederacy was soon after broken; the sudden death of Julia, the wife of Pompey, and daughter of Cæsar, and the total defeat of Crassus in Syria, shattered the political bands which held the jarring interest of Cæsar and Pompey united.

Pompey dreaded his father-in-law, and yet he affected to despise him; and, by suffering anarchy to prevail in Rome, he convinced his fellow-citizens of the necessity of investing him with dictatorial power. But while the conqueror of Mithridates was as a sovereign at Rome, the adherents of Cæsar were not silent. They demanded that either the consulship should be given to him, or that he should be continued in the government of Gaul. This just demand

would perhaps have been granted, but Cato opposed it; and when Pompey sent for the two legions which he had lent to Cæsar, the breach became more wide, and a civil war inevitable.

Cæsar was privately preparing to meet his enemies, while Pompey remained indolent, and gratified his pride in seeing all Italy celebrate his recovery from an indisposition by universal rejoicings. But he was soon roused from his inactivity; and it was now time to find his friends, if any thing could be obtained from the caprice and the fickleness of a people which he had once delighted and amused by the exhibition of games and spectacles in a theatre which could contain 20,000 spectators.

Cæsar was now near Rome; he had crossed the Rubicon, which was a declaration of hostilities; and Pompey, who had once boasted that he could raise legions to his assistance by stamping with his foot, fled from the city with precipitation, and retired to Brundisium with the consuls and part of the senators. Cæsar was now master of Rome, and in sixty days all Italy acknowledged his power, and the conqueror hastened to Spain, there to defeat the interest of Pompey, and to alienate the hearts of his soldiers. He was too successful; and, when he had gained to his cause the western parts of the Roman empire, Cæsar crossed Italy, and arrived in Greece, where Pompey had retired, supported by all the power of the east, the wishes of the republican Romans, and a numerous and well-disciplined army.

Pompey repelled him with great success; and he might have decided the war if he had continued to pursue the enemy while their confusion was great, and their escape almost impossible. Want of provisions obliged Cæsar to advance towards Thessaly; Pompey pursued him, and in the plains of Pharsalia the two armies engaged. The whole was conducted against the advice and approbation of Pompey; and by suffering his troops to wait for the approach of the enemy, he deprived his soldiers of that advantage which the army of Cæsar obtained by running to the charge with spirit, vigor, and animation. The cavalry of Pompey soon gave way, and the general retired to his camp overwhelmed with grief and shame.

But here there was no safety; the conqueror pushed on every side, and Pompey disguised himself and fled to the sea-coast, whence he passed to Egypt, where he hoped to find a safe asylum till better and more favorable moments returned, in the court of Ptolemy, a prince whom he had once protected and ensured on his throne.

When Ptolemy was told that Pompey claimed his protection, he consulted his ministers, and had the baseness to betray and to deceive him. A boat was sent to fetch him on shore and the Roman general left his galley after an affectionate and tender parting with his wife Cornelia. The Egyptian sailors sat in sullen silence in the boat; and when Pompey disembarked Achilles and Septimius assassinated him. His wife, who had followed him with her eyes to the shore, was a spectator of the bloody scene; and she hastened away from the bay of Alexandria, not to share his miserable fate. He died B. C. 48, in the 58th or 59th year of his age, the day after his birth-day.

PONDICHERY, a city on the sea-coast of the south of India, since 1672 capital of a French colony, and contains 40,000 inhabitants. Ineffectually besieged by the British, under Admiral Boscawen, in 1748. In 1761 it was taken, after a tedious siege and blockade, by the army under Colonel Coote, when 2000 Europeans were made prisoners, and 500 pieces of cannon and 100 mortars taken. In 1763 it was restored to the French; in October, 1778, it surrendered to the British, under Sir H. Monro; but was again restored in 1783.

PONTUS, an ancient kingdom of Asia Minor. This country came into subjection to Cræsus, king of Lydia, about 560 B. C., and underwent the revolutions of the Lydian and Persian empires till about 300 B. C., when it became independent of the Macedonians under Mithridates II. It grew very considerable under Mithridates VII, who extended his empire over all Asia Minor; but could not retain his conquests, being defeated successively by Sylla, Lucullus, and Pompey; and, after many dreadful defeats, this country was disposed of by the Romans on his death in 64 B. C. Upon the taking of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, Alexius Comnenus established at Trebisonde, in this country, a new empire of the Greeks, which continued till Mohammed II put an end to it in 1459.

POPE, Alexander, a celebrated English poet, born in London, May 22, 1688. His application and talent for versification were manifested at an early age; his Pastorals being written at the age of 16. His translation of Homer's Iliad, his Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard, the essay on Man, and the Dunciad, are well known to every English scholar. He died May 30, 1744. His temper was soured by his bodily infirmities which were numerous.

PORSENNA, or Porsena, a king of Etruria,

who declared war against the Romans because they refused to restore Tarquin to his throne, and to his royal privileges. He was at first successful, the Romans were defeated, and Porsenna would have entered the gates of Rome, had not Cocles stood at the head of a bridge, and supported the fury of the whole Etrurian army, while his companions behind were cutting off the communication with the opposite shore. This act of bravery astonished Porsenna; but when he had seen Mutius Scævola enter his camp with an intention to murder him, and when he had seen him burn his hand without emotion, to convince him of his fortitude and intrepidity, he no longer dared to make head against a people so brave and so generous. He made a peace with the Romans, and never after supported the claims of Tarquin. The generosity of Porsenna's behavior to the captives was admired by the Romans, and to reward his humanity they raised a brazen statue to his honor.

PORTUGAL; a kingdom of Europe, bounded N. and E. by Spain, S. and W. by the Atlantic ocean. Population in 1826, 3,530,000. Anciently Lusitania, it was successively subject to the Suevi, the Goths and the Moors. About the beginning of the twelfth century, it regained its liberty by the valor of Henry of Lorraine, grandson of the French monarch, who possessed it with the title of count. His son, Alphonso Henriquez, having obtained a decisive victory over five Moorish kings, was proclaimed king by the soldiers. On the death of Ferdinand, in 1383, the states gave the crown to his natural brother John, surnamed the Bastard, who was equally politic and enterprising, and in whose reign the Portuguese first projected discoveries in the western ocean. In the reign of his great-grandson, John II, who was a prince of profound sagacity and extensive views, the Portuguese made conquests in the interior of Africa, and discovered the Cape of Good Hope. Emanuel adopted the plan of his predecessors, and sent out a fleet; which, ranging through unknown seas, arrived at the city of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar; while others of his vessels discovered Brazil, in 1501. These princes had the merit of exciting that spirit of discovery, which led to many subsequent improvements of navigation and commerce. Their discoveries on the coast of Africa, led to the voyage of Columbus, and the discovery of America. They also established valuable colonies in Africa and America, and an extensive empire in India. John III, the son of Emanuel, admitted the

new-founded order of the Jesuits, which has since been a powerful engine of despotism and superstition. Sebastian his grandson, heroically led an army against the Moors in Africa, where he perished in battle. Sebastian, leaving no issue, was succeeded by his uncle, cardinal Henry, who also dying without children, Philip, king of Spain, obtained the crown, A. D. 1580. In 1604, Portugal rendered itself independent of Spain; and John, duke of Braganza, ascended the throne, by the title of John IV. His son, Alphonso VI, was deposed on account of his cruelties; and the sceptre was transferred to his brother. Peter II reigned peaceably thirty years; and, under the mild government of his son, John V, the arts began to flourish. In the reign of Joseph I, in 1755, the city of Lisbon was laid in ruins by an earthquake, in which 10,000 persons lost their lives. He was succeeded by his daughter, Mary Frances Isabella; who for many years was so infirm in body and mind, that the affairs of the kingdom were managed by a regency. In 1807, the Prince Regent retired with the queen, his mother, and the rest of the royal family, to the Brazils, in South America. Rio de Janeiro then became the seat of the Portuguese government. Portugal was, however, wrested by the English out of the hands of the French in 1808. The struggle between Dom Pedro, and his brother Dom Miguel has ended in Portugal. Dom Pedro, having secured the crown to his daughter Donna Maria la Gloria, expired in the midst of triumph.

PRAGA, a town of Poland, taken by storm by General Suwarrow, in 1794, when it was plundered, set on fire, and the inhabitants and the troops of the Polish insurgents who had taken refuge there, together amounting to 20,000, were barbarously massacred.

PREBLE, Edward, a celebrated American naval officer, was born in the part of Falmouth now called Portland, Maine, Aug. 15, 1761. In 1779 he obtained a midshipman's warrant on board the Protector, a state ship of 26 guns, which was captured by the English. Preble, however, was released at New York and returned home. When first lieutenant of the Winthrop sloop of war, he displayed great gallantry in cutting out a hostile brig of war in Penobscot harbor. After performing various services, in 1803 he was invested with the command of the Constitution, and being stationed in the Mediterranean, he not only prevented a war between Morocco and the United States, but bombarded Tripoli, and brought the

bashaw to terms. For this service he received the thanks of Congress, and an emblematical medal. He died Aug. 25, 1807, in the 47th year of his age.

PRESCOTT, William, one of the heroes of the American revolution, was born at Goshen, in Massachusetts, in 1726. He was a lieutenant in the continental forces at the taking of Cape Breton, in 1758, and greatly distinguished himself on that occasion. He commanded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was the last to leave the entrenchments. He resigned his colonel's commission in 1777, but was present at the capture of Burgoyne as a volunteer under Gates. He died in 1795.

PRESTON-PANS, a Scotch village 8 miles E. of Edinburgh, memorable for the defeat of the royalists by the troops of the Pretender in 1745.

PRUSSIA, the smallest of the great powers of Europe, contains 13,726,833 inhabitants, and 106,852 square miles. It is generally a level country, Silesia alone being much broken. The productions are grain, flax, hemp, &c. Nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants are Protestants, the remainder Catholics. Prussia contains many universities of high repute, and in few countries are the seeds of knowledge so generally disseminated. This country was inhabited by the Borussi, who denominated it Borussia; which has been corrupted to Prussia.

They were conquered by the knights of the Teutonic order; whom Cassimer IV, king of Poland, compelled to acknowledge themselves his vassals; and to allow Polish Prussia to continue under the protection of Poland.

Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, and grand master of the order, had the dukedom of Prussia conferred on him, by Sigismund I, king of Poland, A. D. 1525.

Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, surnamed the Great, was freed from paying any homage to the crown of Poland.

His son Frederick, raised the duchy of Prussia to a kingdom, A. D. 1701.

His son, Frederick William, was a wise and politic prince, who amassed a prodigious treasure, though he maintained an army of 60,000 men.

He was succeeded by his son Frederick II, who was one of the first military, political, and literary characters, that ever filled a throne; but very despotic in the administration of his government.

His reign was pregnant with striking historical events. In 1744, he added Silesia to his

dominions; but in 1756, Russia, Austria, and France, leagued against him; and he maintained against them the famous seven years' war.

He was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William III, a weak and an impolitic prince; he joined in the league against the French republic, and then deserted his allies.

Dying in 1797, he was succeeded by Frederick William IV, who unhappily revived some obsolete pretensions to Hanover, in 1805; and, on Napoleon proposing to restore that electorate to the king of England, in 1806, Frederick took the field; but being totally defeated at Jena, his kingdom was conquered by Napoleon.

His ally, the Emperor of Russia, came too late to his assistance; and being himself overthrown at Friedland, was forced to conclude a treaty at Tilsit, in 1807; by which the fortresses of Prussia were left in the hands of the French, till a peace with England. The French have since been expelled, and Prussia, in conjunction with the other powers of Europe, twice assisted in deposing Napoleon, and has recovered the conquered provinces.

PTOLEMY I, surnamed Lagus, a king of Egypt, son of Arsinoe. When Alexander invaded Asia, the son of Arsinoe attended him as one of his generals. During the expedition, he behaved with uncommon valor, and killed one of the Indian monarchs in single combat. After the conqueror's death, in the general division of the Macedonian empire, Ptolemy obtained, as his share, the government of Egypt, with Libya, and part of the neighboring territories of Arabia. He made himself master of Cœlosyria, Phœnicia, and the neighboring coast of Syria; and when he had reduced Jerusalem, he carried about 100,000 prisoners to Egypt, to people the extensive city of Alexandria, which became the capital of his dominions. He made war with success against Demetrius and Antigonus, who disputed his right to the provinces of Syria. The bay of Alexandria being dangerous of access, he built a tower to conduct the sailors in the obscurity of the night; and that his subjects might be acquainted with literature, he laid the foundation of a library, which, under the succeeding reigns, became the most celebrated in the world. He also established in the capital of his dominions, a society, called *Museum*, of which the members, maintained at the public expense, were employed in philosophical researches, and in the advancement of science and the liberal arts.

Ptolemy died in the 84th year of his age,

after a reign of 39 years, about 284 years before Christ.

The second son of Ptolemy I succeeded his father on the Egyptian throne, and was called Philadelphus by antiphrasis, because he killed two of his brothers. While Ptolemy strengthened himself by alliances with foreign powers, the internal peace of his kingdom was disturbed by the revolt of Magas, his brother, king of Cyrene. The sedition, however, was stopped, though kindled by Antiochus, king of Syria; and the death of the rebellious prince re-established peace for some time in the family of Philadelphus. Philadelphus died in the 64th year of his age, 246 years before the Christian era. During the whole of his reign, Philadelphus was employed in exciting industry, and in encouraging the liberal arts and useful knowledge among his subjects. The inhabitants of the adjacent countries were allured by promises and presents, to increase the number of the Egyptian subjects; and Ptolemy could boast of reigning over 33,339 well-peopled cities. He gave every possible encouragement to commerce; and by keeping two powerful fleets, one in the Mediterranean, and the other in the Red Sea, he made Egypt the mart of the world. His army consisted of 200,000 foot, and 40,000 horse, besides 300 elephants, and 2000 armed chariots. His palace was the asylum of learned men, whom he admired and patronised. He increased the library which his father had founded, and showed his taste for learning, and his wish to encourage genius. This celebrated library, at his death, contained 200,000 volumes of the best and choicest books; and it was afterwards increased to 700,000. Part of it was burnt by the flames of Cæsar's fleet, when he set it on fire to save himself; a circumstance, however, not mentioned by the general: and the whole was again magnificently repaired by Cleopatra, who added to the Egyptian library that of the kings of Pergamus. It is said that the Old Testament was translated into Greek during his reign; a translation which has been called Septuagint, because translated by the labors of 70 different persons.

The third, succeeded his father Philadelphus on the Egyptian throne. He early engaged in a war against Antiochus Theus, for his unkindness to Berenice, the Egyptian king's sister, whom he had married with the consent of Philadelphus. With the most rapid success he conquered Syria and Cilicia, and advanced as far as the Tigris; but a sedition at home stopped his progress, and he returned to Egypt loaded

with the spoils of conquered nations. The last years of Ptolemy's reign were passed in peace, if we except the refusal of the Jews to pay the tribute of 20 silver talents, which their ancestors had always paid to the Egyptian monarchs. Evergetes (as he was called by the Egyptians) died 221 years before Christ, after a reign of 25 years; and like his two illustrious predecessors, he was the patron of learning, and, indeed, he is the last of the Lagides who gained popularity among his subjects by clemency, moderation, and humanity, and who commanded respect even from his enemies, by valor, prudence and reputation.

The fourth succeeded his father Evergetes on the throne of Egypt, and received the surname of Philopater by antiphrasis; because, according to some historians, he destroyed his father by poison. He began his reign with acts of the greatest cruelty and debauchery. In the midst of his pleasures, Philopater was called to war against Antiochus, king of Syria; and at the head of a powerful army, he soon invaded his enemy's territories, and might have added the kingdom of Syria to Egypt, if he had made a prudent use of the victories which attended his arms. In the latter part of his reign, the Romans, whom a dangerous war with Carthage had weakened, but at the same time roused to superior activity, renewed, for political reasons, the treaty of alliance which had been made with the Egyptian monarchs. Philopater at last, weakened and enervated by intemperance and continual debauchery, died in the 37th year of his age, after a reign of 17 years, 204 years before the Christian era.

The fifth succeeded his father Philopater, as king of Egypt, though only in the fourth year of his age. The Romans renewed their alliance with him after their victories over Annibal, and the conclusion of the second Punic war. When Ptolemy had reached his 14th year, according to the laws and customs of Egypt, the years of his minority had expired. He received the surname of Epiphanes, or Illustrious, and was crowned at Alexandria, with the greatest solemnity. Young Ptolemy was no sooner delivered from the shackles of his guardian, than he betrayed the same vices which had characterized his father. His cruelties raised seditions among his subjects; but these were twice quelled by the prudence and the moderation of one Polycrates, the most faithful of his corrupt ministers.

In the midst of his extravagance, Epiphanes did not forget his alliance with the Romans;

above all others, he showed himself eager to cultivate friendship with a nation, from whom he could derive so many advantages; and during their war against Antiochus, he offered to assist them with money against a monarch, whose daughter, Cleopatra, he had married, but whom he hated on account of the seditions he raised in the very heart of Egypt. After a reign of 24 years, 180 years before Christ, Ptolemy was poisoned by his ministers, whom he had threatened to rob of their possessions, to carry on a war against Seleucus, king of Syria.

The sixth succeeded his father Epiphanes on the Egyptian throne, and received the surname of *Philometer*, on account of his hatred against his mother Cleopatra. He made war against Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, to recover the provinces of Palestine and Cœlosyria, which were part of the Egyptian dominions; and after several successes, he fell into the hands of his enemy, who detained him in confinement. During the captivity of Philometer, the Egyptians raised to the throne his younger brother, Ptolemy Evergetes, or Physcon, also son of Epiphanes; but he was no sooner established in his power, than Antiochus turned his arms against Egypt, drove out the usurper, and restored Philometer to all his rights and privileges as king of Egypt. This artful behavior of Antiochus was soon comprehended by Philometer; and when he saw that Pelusium, the key of Egypt, had remained in the hands of his Syrian ally, he recalled his brother Physcon, and made him partner on the throne, and concerted with him how to repel their common enemy. This union of interest in the two royal brothers, incensed Antiochus; he entered Egypt with a large army, but the Romans checked his progress, and obliged him to retire. No sooner were they delivered from the impending war, than Philometer and Physcon, whom the fear of danger had united, began with mutual jealousy to oppose each other's views. Physcon was, at last, banished by the superior power of his brother; and as he could find no support in Egypt, he immediately repaired to Rome. To excite more effectually the compassion of the Romans, and to gain their assistance, he appeared in the meanest dress, and took his residence in the most obscure corner of the city. He received an audience from the senate; and the Romans settled the dispute between the two royal brothers, by making them independent of one another, and giving the government of Libya and Cyrene to Physcon, and confirming Philometer in the possession of

Egypt, and the island of Cyprus. The death of Philometer, 145 years before the Christian era, left Physcon master of Egypt, and all the dependent provinces.

The seventh Ptolemy, surnamed Physcon, ascended the throne of Egypt after the death of his brother Philometer; and as he had reigned for some time conjointly with him, his succession was approved, though the wife and the son of the deceased monarch laid claim to the crown. He ordered himself to be called *Evergetes*, but the Alexandrians refused to do it, and stigmatized him with the appellation of *Kakergetes*, or evil-doer, a surname which he deserved by his tyranny and oppression. A series of barbarities rendered him odious; but as no one attempted to rid Egypt of her tyranny, the Alexandrians abandoned their habitations, and fled from a place which continually streamed with the blood of their massacred fellow citizens. Physcon endeavoured to re-people the city which his cruelty had laid desolate; but the fear of sharing the fate of the former inhabitants, prevailed more than the promise of riches, rights, and immunities. He died at Alexandria in the 67th year of his age, after a reign of 29 years, about 116 years before Christ.

The eighth, surnamed *Lathyrus*, from an excrescence, like a pea, on the nose, succeeded his father Physcon as king of Egypt. He had no sooner ascended the throne, than his mother Cleopatra, who reigned conjointly with him, expelled him, and placed the crown on the head of his brother, Ptolemy Alexander, her favorite son. Lathyrus, after he had exercised the greatest cruelty upon the Jews, by his conquest of Judæa, and made vain attempts to recover the kingdom of Egypt, retired to Cyprus till the death of his brother Alexander restored him to his native dominions. In the latter part of his reign, Lathyrus was called upon to assist the Romans with a navy for the conquest of Athens; but Lucullus, who had been sent to obtain the wanted supply, though received with kingly honors, was dismissed with evasive and unsatisfactory answers, and the monarch refused to part with troops which he deemed necessary to preserve the peace of his kingdom. Lathyrus died 81 years before the Christian era, after a reign of 36 years, since the death of his father Physcon; 11 of which he had passed with his mother Cleopatra on the Egyptian throne, 18 in Cyprus, and seven after his mother's death.

The 12th, the illegitimate son of Lathyrus, ascended the throne of Egypt at the death of Alexander III. He received the surname of

Auletes, because he played skilfully on the flute. His rise showed great marks of prudence and circumspection; and as his predecessor, by his will, had left the kingdom of Egypt to the Romans, Auletes knew that he could not be firmly established on his throne, without the approbation of the Roman senate; and when he had suffered the Romans quietly to take possession of Cyprus, the Egyptians revolted, and Auletes was obliged to fly from his kingdom, and seek protection among the most powerful of his allies. The senators of Rome decreed to re-establish Auletes on his throne; and he was no sooner restored to power, than he sacrificed to his ambition his daughter Berenice, and behaved with the greatest ingratitude and perfidy to Rabi-rius, a Roman who had supplied him with money when expelled from his kingdom. Auletes died four years after his restoration, about 51 years before the Christian era.

The 13th, surnamed *Dionysius*, or Bacchus, ascended the throne of Egypt conjointly with his sister Cleopatra, whom he had married, according to the directions of his father Auletes. He was in the 13th year of his age, when his guardian, Pompey, after the fatal battle of Pharsalia, came to the shores of Egypt, and claimed his protection. He refused to grant the required assistance; and by the advice of his ministers, he basely murdered Pompey, after he had brought him to shore under the mask of friendship and cordiality. To obtain the favor of the conqueror of Pharsalia, Ptolemy cut off the head of Pompey; but Cæsar turned with indignation from such perfidy, and when he arrived at Alexandria, he found the King of Egypt as faithless to his cause as to that of his fallen enemy. Cæsar sat as judge to hear the various claims of the brother and sister, to the throne; and to satisfy the people, he ordered the will of Auletes to be read, and confirmed Ptolemy and Cleopatra in the possession of Egypt, and appointed the two younger children masters of the island of Cyprus. This fair and candid decision might have left no room for dissatisfaction; but Ptolemy refused to acknowledge Cæsar as a judge or a mediator. The Roman enforced his authority by arms, and three victories were obtained over the Egyptian forces. Ptolemy, who had been for some time a prisoner in the hands of Cæsar, now headed his armies; but a defeat was fatal, and as he attempted to save his life by flight, he was drowned in the Nile, about 46 years before Christ, and three years and eight months after the death of Auletes.

PUEBLA LA, or La Puebla de los Angeles, a state of the Mexican confederacy, containing 20,000 square miles, and 813,300 inhabitants. It anciently comprised the Indian republic of Tlascala, which the Spaniards, on their arrival in the country, found in a flourishing condition.

PULAWSKI, Count Joseph, a noble-minded Pole, who having been banished from his native land, entered the service of the United States, and fell in the attack on Savannah, Oct. 9, 1779.

PULTAWA or **POLTAWA**, a fortified town of Russia, 450 miles S. W. of Moscow, with 9,000 inhabitants, before which Peter the Great defeated Charles 12th of Sweden, June 27, 1709. Charles, who had been wounded in a former engagement, was much indisposed. The litter in which he caused himself to be carried was twice overturned, and the second time broken by the enemy's cannon. After an obstinate and bloody engagement, the Swedish army was entirely routed and dispersed; 9,000 of the vanquished were left dead on the field of battle, and a great number surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Charles, with 300 of his guards, escaped with difficulty to Bender, a Turkish town in Moldavia.

PULTENEY, William, earl of Bath, was born of an ancient family, in 1682. After travelling through Europe, he was elected into parliament, and became distinguished as a zealous whig. On the accession of George I he was appointed a privy-councillor, and secretary at war, being then the friend of Sir Robert Walpole; but afterwards a difference arose between them, and Pulteney became the leader of opposition. He also joined Bolingbroke in conducting a paper called "The Craftsman," the object of which was to annoy the minister. This produced a duel between Pulteney and Lord Hervey; and the king was so much displeased with the conduct of the former, that he struck his name out of the list of privy councillors, and also from the commission of the peace. On the resignation of Walpole, in 1741, Pulteney was created Earl of Bath; but from that time his popularity ceased. He died June 8, 1764.

PUNIC WAR. The first Punic war was undertaken by the Romans against Carthage, B. C. 264. Sicily, an island of the highest consequence to the Carthaginians as a commercial nation, was the seat of the first dissensions: The Mamertini, a body of Italian mercenaries, were appointed by the king of Syracuse to guard the town of Messana; but this tumultuous tribe, in-

stead of protecting the citizens, basely massacred them, and seized their possessions. This act of cruelty raised the indignation of all the Sicilians, and Hiero, king of Syracuse, who had employed them, prepared to punish their perfidy; and the Mamertini, besieged in Messana, and without friends or resources, resolved to throw themselves for protection into the hands of the first power that could relieve them. They were, however, divided in their sentiments, and while some implored the assistance of Carthage, others called upon the Romans for protection. Without hesitation or delay, the Carthaginians entered Messana, and the Romans also hastened to give to the Mamertini that aid which had been claimed from them with as much eagerness as from the Carthaginians. At the approach of the Roman troops, the Mamertini, who had implored their assistance, took up arms, and forced the Carthaginians to evacuate Messana. From a private quarrel the war became general. The Romans obtained a victory in Sicily, but as their enemies were masters at sea, the advantages which they gained were small and inconsiderable. Duilius at last obtained a naval victory, and he was the first Roman who ever received a triumph after a battle by sea. The losses which they had already sustained induced the Carthaginians to sue for peace, and the Romans, whom an unsuccessful descent upon Africa, under Regulus, had rendered diffident, listened to the proposal, and the first Punic war was concluded B. C. 241, on the following terms:—The Carthaginians pledged themselves to pay to the Romans, within 20 years, the sum of 3,000 Euboic talents; they promised to release all the Roman captives without ransom, to evacuate Sicily, and the other islands of the Mediterranean, and not to molest Hiero, king of Syracuse, or his allies. The Romans, to stop the progress of the Carthaginians towards Italy, made stipulations with them, by which they were not permitted to cross the Iberus, or to molest the cities of their allies the Saguntines.

When Hannibal succeeded to the command of the Carthaginian armies in Spain, he spurned the boundaries which the jealousy of Rome had set to his arms, and he immediately formed the siege of Saguntum. The Romans were apprised of the hostilities which had been begun against their allies, but Saguntum was in the hands of the active enemy before they had taken any steps to oppose him. Without delay, B. C. 218, Hannibal marched a numerous army of 90,000 foot and 12,000 horse, towards Italy, resolved to carry on the war to the gates of Rome.

The battles of Trebia, of Ticinus, and of the lake of Thrasymenus, threw Rome into the greatest apprehensions, but the prudence and dilatory measures of the dictator Fabius, soon taught them to hope for better times. Yet the conduct of Fabius was universally censured as cowardice, and the two consuls who succeeded him in the command, pursuing a different plan of operations, brought on a decisive action at Cannæ, in which 45,000 Romans were left on the field of battle. This bloody victory caused so much consternation at Rome, that some authors have declared that if Hannibal had immediately marched from the plains of Cannæ to the city, he would have met with no resistance, but could have terminated a long and dangerous war with glory to himself, and the most inestimable advantages to his country. The news of this victory was carried to Carthage by Mago, and the Carthaginians refused to believe it till three bushels of golden rings were spread before them, which had been taken from the Roman knights in the field of battle. Affairs now took a different turn, and Marcellus, who had the command of the Roman legions in Italy, soon taught his countrymen that Hannibal was not invincible in the field. In different parts of the world the Romans were making very rapid conquests. Hannibal no longer appeared formidable in Italy; if he conquered towns in Campania or Magna Græcia, he remained master of them only while his army hovered in the neighborhood, and if he marched towards Rome the alarm he occasioned was but momentary, the Romans were prepared to oppose him, and his retreat was therefore the more dishonorable. The conquests of young Scipio in Spain had now raised the expectations of the Romans, and he had no sooner returned to Rome than he proposed to remove Hannibal from the capital of Italy by carrying the war to the gates of Carthage. This was a bold and hazardous enterprise, but though Fabius opposed it, it was universally approved by the Roman senate, and young Scipio was empowered to sail to Africa. The conquests of the young Roman were as rapid in Africa as in Spain, and the Carthaginians, apprehensive for the fate of their capital, recalled Hannibal from Italy. Hannibal received their orders with indignation, and with tears in his eyes he left Italy, where for sixteen years he had known no superior in the field of battle. At his arrival in Africa, the Carthaginian general soon collected a large army, and met his exulting adversary in the plains of Zama. The battle was long and bloody, and though one nation fought for

glory, and the other for the dearer sake of liberty, the Romans obtained the victory, and Hannibal, who had sworn eternal enmity to the gods of Rome, fled from Carthage after he had advised his countrymen to accept the terms of the conqueror. This battle of Zama was decisive, the Carthaginians sued for peace, which the haughty conquerors granted with difficulty.

During the 50 years which followed the conclusion of the second Punic war, the Carthaginians were employed in repairing their losses by unwearied application and industry; but they found still in the Romans a jealous rival and a haughty conqueror, and in Masinissa, the ally of Rome, an intriguing and ambitious monarch. The king of Numidia made himself master of one of their provinces; but as they were unable to make war without the consent of Rome, the Carthaginians sought relief by embassies, and made continual complaints in the Roman senate of the tyranny and oppression of Masinissa. Commissioners were appointed to examine the cause of their complaints; but as Masinissa was the ally of Rome, the interest of the Carthaginians was neglected, and whatever seemed to depress their republic, was agreeable to the Romans. Cato, who was in the number of the commissioners, examined the capital of Africa with a jealous eye; he saw it with concern, rising as it were from its ruins; and when he returned to Rome, he declared in full senate, that the peace of Italy would never be established while Carthage was in being. The senators, however, were not guided by his opinion, and the *delenda est Carthago* of Cato did not prevent the Romans from acting with moderation. But while the senate were debating about the existence of Carthage, and while they considered it a dependent power, and not as an ally, the wrongs of Africa were without redress, and Masinissa continued his depredations. Upon this the Carthaginians resolved to do their cause that justice which the Romans had denied them; they entered the field against the Numidians, but they were defeated in a bloody battle by Masinissa, who was then 90 years old. In this bold measure they had broken the peace; and as their late defeat had rendered them desperate, they hastened with all possible speed to the capital of Italy to justify their proceedings, and to implore the forgiveness of the Roman senate. The news of Masinissa's victory had already reached Italy, and immediately some forces were sent to Sicily, and from thence ordered to pass into Africa. The ambassadors of Carthage received evasive and unsatisfactory

answers from the senate; and when they saw the Romans landed at Utica, they resolved to purchase peace by the most submissive terms which even the most abject slaves could offer. The Romans acted with the deepest policy: no declaration of war had been made, though hostilities appeared inevitable; and in answer to the submissive offers of Carthage the consuls replied, that to prevent every cause of quarrel, the Carthaginians must deliver into their hands 300 hostages, all children of senators, and of the most noble and respectable families. The demand was great and alarming, but was no sooner granted, than the Romans made another demand, and the Carthaginians were told that peace could not continue, if they refused to deliver up all their ships, their arms, engines of war, with all their naval and military stores. The Carthaginians complied, and immediately 40,000 suits of armor, 20,000 large engines of war, with a plentiful store of ammunition and missile weapons were surrendered. After this duplicity had succeeded, the Romans laid open the final resolutions of the senate, and the Carthaginians were then told that, to avoid hostilities, they must leave their ancient habitations and retire into the inland parts of Africa, and found another city, at the distance of not less than ten miles from the sea. This was heard with horror and indignation; the Romans were fixed and inexorable, and Carthage was filled with tears and lamentations. But the spirit of liberty and independence was not yet extinguished in the capital of Africa, and the Carthaginians determined to sacrifice their lives for the protection of their gods, the tombs of their forefathers, and the place which had given them birth. Before the Roman army approached the city, preparations to support a siege were made, and the ramparts of Carthage were covered with stones, to compensate for the weapons and instruments of war which they had ignorantly betrayed to the duplicity of their enemies. The town was blocked up by the Romans, and a regular siege begun. Two years were spent in useless operations, and Carthage seemed still able to rise from its ruins, to dispute for the empire of the world; when Scipio, the descendant of the great Scipio, who finished the second Punic war, was sent to conduct the siege. Despair and famine now raged in the city, and Scipio gained access to the city walls, where the battlements were low and unguarded. His entrance into the streets was disputed with uncommon fury, the houses, as he advanced, were set on fire, to stop his progress; but when a

body of 50,000 persons, of either sex, had claimed quarter, the rest of the inhabitants were disheartened, and such as disdained to be prisoners of war, perished in the flames, which gradually destroyed their habitations, 147 B. C. after a continuation of hostilities for three years. During 17 days Carthage was in flames; and the soldiers were permitted to redeem from the fire whatever possession they could. This remarkable event happened about the year of Rome 606. The news of this victory caused the greatest rejoicings at Rome; and immediately commissioners were appointed by the Roman senate, not only to raze the walls of Carthage, but even to demolish and burn the very materials with which they were made: and in a few days, that city which had been once the seat of commerce, the model of magnificence, the common store of the wealth of nations, and one of the most powerful states of the world, left behind no traces of its splendor, of its power, or even of its existence.

PUTNAM, Israel, a distinguished American officer, who served both in the French and English wars, was born at Salem, Mass. Jan. 7, 1718. In 1739 he settled at Pomfret, Connecticut, where he had purchased a tract of land. Here he descended into a dark cavern, and killed a wolf, which had committed great depredations upon the flocks of the farmers. He entered on his first campaign in the war of 1755, being then appointed to command a company, and he received a major's commission in 1757. His services prior to the breaking out of the revolutionary war were various and valuable. The news of this great event found Putnam at the plough. He unyoked his oxen, and set off for the scene of action. Having levied a regiment he was appointed major-general, and, on the retreat of the Americans from Bunker Hill, checked the pursuing forces. He was indefatigable and ardent in the discharge of his duty, and his value was properly appreciated as we see from the important duties which were entrusted to him.

After the battle of Monmouth, he was posted at Reading, Connecticut, with orders to protect the Sound, and the garrison at West Point. On a visit to one of his outposts, attended by only 150 men, he was closely pursued by Governor Tyron, at the head of 1200 royal troops, and escaped by plunging on horseback, down a precipice so steep that foot passengers descended only by an artificial stairway. Putnam commanded the Maryland line, stationed near West Point, in the campaign of 1779. A paralytic

affection seized upon the right side of Putnam during the latter part of his life, but did not impair his cheerfulness and spirit. He died at Brooklyn, Connecticut, May 29, 1790, aged 72 years.

PYRRHUS, a king of Epirus, was saved when an infant, by the fidelity of his servants, from the pursuit of the enemies of his father, who had been banished from his kingdom, and he was carried to the court of Glautias, king of Illyricum, who educated him with great tenderness. Cassander, king of Macedonia, wished to despatch him, as he had so much to dread from him; but Glautias not only refused to deliver him up into the hands of his enemy, but he even went with an army and placed him on the throne of Epirus, though only twelve years of age.

About five years after, the absence of Pyrrhus to attend the nuptials of one of the daughters of Glautias, raised new commotions. The monarch was expelled from his throne by Neoptolemus, who had usurped it after the death of *Æacides*; and being still without resources, he applied to his brother-in-law Demetrius for assistance. He accompanied Demetrius at the battle of Ipsus, and afterwards passed into Egypt, where, by his marriage with Antigone the daughter of Berenice, he soon obtained a sufficient force to attempt the recovery of his throne. He was successful in the undertaking, but to remove all causes of quarrel, he took the usurper to share with him the royalty, and some time after he put him to death under pretence that he had attempted to poison him.

In the subsequent years of his reign, Pyrrhus engaged in the quarrels which disturbed the peace of the Macedonian monarchy; he marched against Demetrius. By dissimulation he ingratiated himself in the minds of his enemy's subjects, and when Demetrius labored under a momentary illness, Pyrrhus made an attempt upon the crown of Macedonia, which, if not then successful, soon after rendered him master of the kingdom. This he shared with Lysimachus for seven months, till the jealousy of the Macedonians, and the ambition of his colleague, obliged him to retire. Pyrrhus was meditating new conquests, when the Tarentines invited him to Italy to assist them against the encroaching power of Rome. He gladly accepted the invitation, but his passage across the Adriatic proved nearly fatal, and he reached the shores of Italy, after the loss of the greatest part of his troops in a storm.

At his entrance into Tarentum, B. C. 280, he

began to reform the manners of the inhabitants, and by introducing the strictest discipline among their troops, to accustom them to bear fatigue and to despise dangers. In the first battle which he fought with the Romans, he obtained the victory, but for this he was more particularly indebted to his elephants, whose bulk and uncommon appearance astonished the Romans and terrified their cavalry. The number of the slain was equal on both sides, and the conqueror said that such another victory would totally ruin him. He also sent Cineas, his chief minister, to Rome, and though victorious, he sued for peace. These offers of peace were refused.

A second battle was fought near Asculum, but the slaughter was so great, and the valor so conspicuous on both sides, that the Romans and their enemies reciprocally claimed the victory as their own. Pyrrhus still continued the war in favor of the Tarentines, when he was invited into Sicily by the inhabitants, who labored under the yoke of Carthage and the cruelty of their own petty tyrants.

His fondness for novelty soon determined him to quit Italy; he left a garrison at Tarentum, and crossed over to Sicily, where he obtained two victories over the Carthaginians, and took many of their towns. He was for awhile successful, and formed the project of invading Africa; but soon his popularity vanished.

He had no sooner arrived at Tarentum than he renewed hostilities with the Romans with great acrimony, but when his army of 80,000 men had been defeated by 20,000 of the enemy, under Curius, he left Italy with precipitation. B. C. 274, ashamed of the enterprise.

In Epirus he attacked Antigonus, who was then on the Macedonian throne. He gained some advantages over his enemy, and was at last restored to the throne of Macedonia. He afterwards marched against Sparta, at the request of Cleonymus, but when all his vigorous operations were insufficient to take the capital of Laconia, he retired to Argos where the treachery of Aristeus invited him. The Argives desired him to retire, and not to interfere in the affairs of their republic which were confounded by the ambition of two of their nobles. He complied with their wishes, but in the night he marched his forces into the town, and might have made himself master of the place had he not retarded his progress by entering it with his elephants.

The combat that ensued was obstinate and bloody, and the monarch, to fight with more boldness, and to encounter dangers with more

facility, exchanged his dress. He was attacked by one of the enemy, but as he was going to run him through in his own defence, the mother of the Argive, who saw her son's danger from the top of a house, threw down a tile, and brought Pyrrhus to the ground. His head was cut off, and carried to Antigonus, who gave his remains a magnificent funeral, and presented his ashes to his son Helenus, 272 years before the Christian era.

Q.

QUEBEC, city; the capital of Lower Canada, situated on a promontory, on the northwest side of the river St. Lawrence, 180 miles below Montreal, containing about 40,000 inhabitants. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower Town. The Upper Town is built on a bold precipice of naked rock, rising to the height of 345 feet. Some of the most striking peculiarities of the place are thus forcibly described by an American author:—

“Quebec, for an American city, is certainly a peculiar town: a military town—most compactly and permanently built—stone its sole material—environed, as to its important parts, by walls and gates—and defended by numerous heavy cannon—garrisoned by troops, having the arms, the costume, the music, the discipline of Europe—foreign in language, features, and origin, from most of those whom they are sent to defend—founded upon a rock, and its higher parts overlooking a great extent of country—between three and four hundred miles from the ocean—in the midst of a great continent, and yet displaying fleets of foreign merchantmen, in its fine capacious bay, and showing all the bustle of a crowded seaport—its streets narrow, populous, and winding up and down almost mountain declivities—situated in the latitude of the finest parts of Europe—exhibiting in its environs the beauty of a European capital, and yet, in winter, smarting with the cold of Siberia—governed by people of different language and habits from the mass of the population—opposed in religion, and yet leaving that population without taxes, and in the full enjoyment of every privilege, civil and religious.”

Its siege and capture in 1759, by Major General Wolfe, was fatal both to the English and French commanders. In 1776, General Montgomery and Arnold attempted to take Quebec by storm, but Montgomery fell, and Arnold was compelled to retreat.

QUERETARO, one of the states of the Mex-

ican confederacy, formed in 1824, containing 15,000 square miles, and 60,000 inhabitants. The climate is temperate and the productions valuable.

QUINCY, Josiah, junior, was born in Boston, February 23, 1744, and graduated at Harvard College in 1763, after which he studied law, and raised himself to eminence in his profession. Together with John Adams, Mr. Quincy defended the soldiers who fired upon the Bostonians on the 5th of March, and procured the acquittal of all but two, who were punished by a slight branding. In May, 1774, he published his *Observations on the Act of Parliament, commonly called the “Boston Port Bill,”* with *Thoughts on Civil Society, and Standing Armies*,—a work of great power. In September, 1774, Mr. Quincy sailed for London, in the hopes of benefitting his country by his patriotic exertions in England. His services were indeed valuable—but his application completed the prostration of his bodily powers which had been previously sapped by long and hopeless disease. He died on his voyage home, April 20th, 1775.

QUITO, recently a part of the republic of Colombia, and formerly attached to New Granada. It now forms the republic of the Equator. The city of the same name has 90,000 inhabitants.

R.

RAAB, a city of Hungary, where the Austrians commanded by the Archduke John, were defeated by the French under Eugene Beauharnais, viceroy of Italy, June 14th, 1809.

RALEIGH, or Raleigh, Sir Walter, was born in Devonshire, in 1552. He served in the Netherlands; and in 1579, accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, on a voyage to America. On his return, he distinguished himself against the Irish rebels, and was joined in a commission for the government of Munster.

In 1584, he obtained letters patent for discovering unknown countries, by virtue of which he took possession of that part of America, which was afterwards called, in honor of Elizabeth, Virginia. Soon after this he received the honor of knighthood, was elected into parliament for Devonshire, made warden of the Stannaries, and also rewarded with several grants of land in England and Ireland.

In 1588, he bore an active part in the destruction of the Spanish armada; and the year fol-

lowing he accompanied the King of Portugal to his dominions, for which the queen gave him a gold chain.

In 1592, he commanded an expedition against Panama. Soon after this he fell under the royal displeasure, on account of an amour with the daughter of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, though Raleigh acted honorably in marrying the lady. In 1595, he engaged in an enterprise for the conquest of Guiana, where he took the city of San Josef. The year following, he displayed great valor in the expedition against Cadiz; and he was also appointed to a command in the armament sent out to intercept the Spanish plate fleet, which he would have captured had he not been thwarted by the earl of Essex.

The ruin of that unfortunate nobleman was hastened by Raleigh, who little thought that he was thereby preparing the way for his own destruction. On the accession of James, he was deprived of his preferments, and brought to trial at Winchester, for conspiring, with Lord Cobham and others, to place Arabella Stewart on the throne.

Raleigh was condemned; but the sentence was respited, and he lay twelve years in the Tower. In 1616, he was released, and intrusted with a squadron destined against Guiana; but the enterprise failed, after an attack on the town of St. Thome, where Sir Walter's eldest son was killed. When Raleigh landed in England, he was arrested, and sent to the Tower, from whence he endeavored to make his escape, but was taken, and received sentence of death, which was carried into execution in Old Palace Yard, Oct. 29, 1618.

RAMILLIES, a village of Belgium, twenty-six miles southeast of Brussels, celebrated for a victory gained over the French by the duke of Marlborough, May 23, 1706. The victories obtained about this time by the allies in Spain determined Louis to assemble all his forces in Flanders and on the Rhine. Villeroy was sent to check the conquests of the Duke of Marlborough. His army was attacked by Marlborough near the village of Ramillies with such impetuosity, that the French were scarcely assailed when they were vanquished. The troops of the royal household, however, on the right, forced the Dutch and Danish cavalry to retreat towards the left, and would have completely routed them had not Marlborough hastened to their succor. The troops of the royal household were driven back, and their ranks broken. The detachments stationed in the village were either put to death or made pris-

oners; and Villeroy and the elector of Bavaria escaped with great difficulty. In the tumultuous disorder of the French troops, the fugitives who were pursued by the enemy's cavalry, were impeded in their retreat by the baggage, and great numbers of them were slain. The field of battle was strewed with 8000 killed, and 6000 were made prisoners. Thus the most formidable army which Louis XIV had raised for a considerable time, as the last effort of his despair, melted away with the glory of the nation, of which it was the sole resource.

RANDOLPH, Peyton, president of the first Congress, was born in Virginia, and received his legal education in England. In 1748, having returned to Virginia, he was appointed king's attorney-general for the colony, although but twenty-five years of age. April 12, 1766, he was chosen speaker of the house of burgesses, and resigned the office of attorney-general. As soon as he joined the first continental congress, he was chosen its president. His patriotic exertions were unfortunately terminated by a stroke of apoplexy, Oct. 21, 1775.

RAVAILLAC, a fanatic, who assassinated Henry IV, of France, May 14th, 1610. The king had got into his carriage at four in the afternoon, to pay a visit to his minister Sully. He had been followed eight days by the regicide, who had a poinard in his hand, and had not quitted the side of the carriage since its departure from the palace of the Louvre. In the *rue de la Feronnerie*, a very narrow street, there was a stoppage which induced the monarch to alight from his carriage. While he was stepping out, the assassin stabbed him twice with his poinard; the second blow was fatal, and the corpse was conveyed to the Louvre. Ravillac was seized, and put to death by the most horrid tortures which cruelty could devise.

READ, George, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born in Maryland, in the year 1734. In 1753, he was admitted to the bar, although but nineteen years old, and he commenced the practice of the law in the town of Newcastle. Through the revolutionary war he held a seat in Congress, and was a Senator of the United States, after the adoption of the constitution, until 1793, when he was made chief-justice of Delaware. He died suddenly in 1798.

REED, Joseph, president of the state of Pennsylvania, was born in New Jersey, August 27, 1741. He graduated at Princeton College, and studied law. Through part of the revolutionary

war he served with distinction, having the rank of adjutant-general. In 1778, he was elected to Congress. He was now secretly offered £10,000 by the British agents, if he would exert his abilities to effect a reconciliation with the parent country. His answer deserves commemoration. "I am not worth purchasing; but, poor as I am, the king is not rich enough to buy me." In the same year, he was elected president of Pennsylvania; and held the office three years. He first detected and exposed the character of Arnold, whom he brought to trial for mal-practices. President Reed died on the 5th of March, 1784.

REFORMATION, that great change in the corrupted system of Christianity, begun by Luther in the year 1517. Leo X, when raised to the papal throne, found the revenues of the church exhausted by the vast projects of his two ambitious predecessors, Alexander VI, and Julius II. His own temper, naturally liberal and enterprising, rendered him incapable of that severe and patient economy which the situation of his finances required. On the contrary, his schemes for aggrandizing the family of Medici, his love of splendor, his taste for pleasure, and his magnificence in rewarding men of genius, involved him daily in new expenses; in order to provide a fund for which, he tried every device that the fertile invention of priests had fallen upon, to drain the credulous multitude of their wealth. Among others, he had recourse to a sale of indulgences.

The right of promulgating these indulgences in Germany, together with a share in the profits arising from the sale of them, was granted to Albert, elector of Mentz, and archbishop of Magdeburg, who, as his chief agent for retailing them in Saxony, employed Tetzels, a Dominican friar of licentious morals, but of an active spirit, and remarkable for his noisy and popular eloquence. He, assisted by the monks of his order, executed the commission with great zeal and success, but with little discretion or decency; and though by magnifying excessively the benefit of their indulgences, and by disposing of them at a very low price, they carried on for some time an extensive and lucrative traffic among the credulous and the ignorant; the extravagance of their assertions, as well as the irregularities in their conduct came at last to give general offence.

Whilst Luther was at the height of his reputation and authority, Tetzels began to publish indulgences in the neighborhood of Wittenberg, and to ascribe to them the same imaginary

virtues which had, in other places, imposed on the credulity of the people. As Saxony was not more enlightened than the other provinces of Germany, Tetzels met with prodigious success there. It was with the utmost concern that Luther beheld the artifices of those who sold, and the simplicity of those who bought indulgences.

The opinions of Thomas Aquinas and the other schoolmen, on which the doctrine of indulgences was founded, had already lost much of their authority with him; and the Scriptures, which he began to consider as the great standard of theological truth, afforded no countenance to a practice equally subversive of faith and of morals. His warm and impetuous temper did not suffer him long to conceal such important discoveries, or to continue a silent spectator of the delusion of his countrymen.

From the pulpit, in the great church at Wittenberg, he inveighed bitterly against the irregularities and vices of the monks who published indulgences; he ventured to examine the doctrines which they taught, and pointed out to the people the danger of relying for salvation upon any other means than those appointed by God in his word. The boldness and novelty of these opinions drew great attention; and being recommended by the authority of Luther's personal character, and delivered with a popular and persuasive eloquence, they made a deep impression on his hearers. Encouraged by the favorable reception of his doctrines among the people, he wrote to Albert, elector of Mentz and archbishop of Magdeburg, to whose jurisdiction that part of Saxony was subject, and remonstrated warmly against the false opinions, as well as wicked lives, of the preachers of indulgences; but he found that prelate too deeply interested in their success to correct their abuses. His next attempt was to gain the suffrage of men of learning. For this purpose he published ninety-five theses, containing his sentiments with regard to indulgences.

These he proposed, not as points fully established, or of undoubted certainty, but as subjects of inquiry and disputation; he appointed a day, on which the learned were invited to impugn them, either in person or by writing; to the whole he subjoined solemn protestations of his high respect for the apostolic see, and of his implicit submission to its authority. No opponent appeared at the time fixed; the theses spread over Germany with astonishing rapidity; they were read with the greatest eagerness; and all admired the boldness of the man, who

had ventured not only to call in question the plenitude of papal power, but to attack the Dominicans, armed with all the terrors of inquisitorial authority.

The friars of St. Augustin, Luther's own order, gave no check to the publication of these uncommon opinions. Luther had, by his piety and learning, acquired extraordinary authority among his brethren; he professed the highest regard for the authority of the pope; his professions were at that time sincere; and as a secret enmity subsists among all the monastic orders of the Romish church, the Augustins were highly pleased with his invectives against the Dominicans, and hoped to see them exposed to the hatred and scorn of the people.

His sovereign, the elector of Saxony, the wisest prince at that time in Germany, secretly encouraged his attempts, and flattered himself that this dispute among the ecclesiastics themselves might give some check to the exactions of the court of Rome, which the secular princes had long, though without success, been endeavoring to oppose.

Several theses appeared in opposition to the ninety-five published by Luther; and the arguments produced for his confutation were the sentiments of schoolmen, the conclusions of the canon law, and the decrees of popes. In the mean time, these novelties in Luther's doctrines, which interested all Germany, excited little attention and no alarm in the court of Rome. Leo, fond of elegant and refined pleasures, intent upon great schemes of policy, a stranger to theological controversies, and apt to despise them, regarded with the utmost indifference the operations of an obscure friar, who, in the heart of Germany, carried on a scholastic disputation in a barbarous style. He imputed the whole to monastic enmity and emulation, and seemed inclined not to interpose in the contest, but to allow the Augustins and Dominicans to wrangle about the matter with their usual animosity.

The solicitations, however, of Luther's adversaries, together with the surprising progress which his opinions made in different parts of Germany, roused at last the attention of the court of Rome, and obliged Leo to take measures for the security of the church against an attack that now appeared too serious to be despised. For this end he summoned Luther to appear at Rome, within sixty days, before the auditor of the chamber, and the inquisitor-general, who had written against him, whom he empowered jointly to examine his doctrines,

and to decide concerning them. He wrote, at the same time, to the elector of Saxony, beseeching him not to protect a man whose heretical and profane tenets were so shocking to pious ears; and enjoined the provincial of the Augustins to check, by his authority, the rashness of an arrogant monk, which brought disgrace upon the order of St. Augustin, and gave offence and disturbance to the whole church. The professors in the university of Wittemberg, anxious for Luther's safety, wrote to the pope, and, after employing several pretexts to excuse Luther from appearing at Rome, entreated Leo to commit the examination of his doctrines to some persons of learning and authority in Germany. The elector requested the same thing of the pope's legate at the diet of Augsburg; and as Luther himself, who at that time did not even entertain the smallest suspicion concerning the divine origin of papal authority, had written to Leo a submissive letter, promising an unreserved compliance with his will, the pope gratified them so far as to empower his legate in Germany, cardinal Cajetan, a Dominican, eminent for scholastic learning, and passionately devoted to the Roman see, to hear and determine the cause.

Luther, having obtained the emperor's safe conduct, immediately repaired to Augsburg. The cardinal required him, by virtue of the apostolic powers with which he was clothed, to retract his errors with regard to indulgences and the nature of faith, and to abstain for the future from the publication of new and dangerous opinions. Luther, fully persuaded of the truth of his own tenets, and confirmed in the belief of them by the approbation which they had met with among persons conspicuous both for learning and piety, was surprised at this abrupt mention of a recantation, before any endeavors were used to convince him that he was mistaken. He declared with the utmost firmness, that he could not, with a safe conscience, renounce opinions which he believed to be true; nor should any consideration ever induce him to do what would be so base in itself, and so offensive to God. At the same time, he continued to express no less reverence than formerly for the authority of the apostolic see; he signified his willingness to submit the whole controversy to certain universities which he named, and promised neither to write nor preach concerning indulgences for the future, provided his adversaries were likewise enjoined to be silent with respect to them. All these offers Cajetan disregarded or rejected, and still

insisted peremptorily, on a simple recantation, threatening him with ecclesiastical censures, and forbidding him to appear again in his presence, unless he resolved instantly to comply with what he had required.

The judges before whom Luther had been required to appear at Rome, without waiting for the expiration of the sixty days allowed him in the citation, had already condemned him as an heretic. Leo had, in several of his briefs and letters, stigmatized him as a child of iniquity, and a man given up to a reprobate sense. As every step which was taken by the court of Rome, convinced Luther that Leo would soon proceed to the most violent measures against him, he had recourse to the only expedient in his power, in order to prevent the effect of the papal censures. He appealed to a general council, which he affirmed to be the representative of the Catholic church, and superior in power to the pope, who, being a fallible man, might err, as St. Peter, the most perfect of his predecessors, had erred.

It soon appeared that Luther had not formed rash conjectures concerning the intentions of the church of Rome. A bull of a date prior to his appeal, was issued by the pope, in which he magnified the virtue and efficacy of indulgences; he required all Christians to assent to what he delivered as the doctrine of the catholic church, and subjected those, who should hold or teach any contrary opinion, to the heaviest ecclesiastical censures. Among Luther's followers, this bull, which they considered as an unjustifiable effort of the pope in order to preserve that rich branch of his revenue which arose from indulgences, produced little effect. But among the rest of his countrymen, such a clear decision of the sovereign pontiff against him, and enforced by such dreadful penalties, must have been attended with consequences very fatal to his cause, if these had not been prevented, in a great measure, by the death of the emperor Maximilian, whom both his principles and his interest prompted to support the authority of the holy see. To this event was owing the suspension of any further proceedings against Luther for 18 months. Perpetual negotiations, however, in order to bring the matter to some amicable issue, were carried on during that space. The manner in which these were conducted having given Luther many opportunities of observing the corruption of the court of Rome, he began to utter some doubts with regard to the divine original of the papal authority. A public disputation

was held upon this important question at Leipsic, between Luther and Eccius, one of his most learned and formidable antagonists; but it was fruitless and indecisive. Nor did this spirit of opposition to the doctrines and usurpations of the Romish church break out in Saxony alone; an attack no less violent, and occasioned by the same causes, was made upon them about this time in Switzerland. The Franciscans being intrusted with the promulgation of indulgences in that country, executed their commission with the same indiscretion, which had rendered the Dominicans so odious in Germany. They proceeded nevertheless with uninterrupted success till they arrived at Zurich. There Zuinglius, a man not inferior to Luther in zeal and intrepidity, ventured to oppose them; and being animated with a republican boldness, he advanced with more daring and rapid steps to overturn the whole fabric of the established religion. The appearance of such a vigorous auxiliary, and the progress which he made, was at first matter of great joy to Luther. On the other hand, the decrees of the universities of Cologne and Louvaine, which pronounced his opinions to be erroneous, afforded great cause of triumph to his adversaries.

But the undaunted spirit of Luther acquired additional fortitude from every instance of opposition; and he began to shake the firmest foundations on which the wealth or power of the church were established. At last, on the 15th of June, 1520, the bull, so fatal to the church of Rome, was issued. Forty-one propositions, extracted out of Luther's works, are therein condemned as heretical, scandalous, and offensive to pious ears; all persons are forbidden to read his writings, upon pain of excommunication; such as had any of them in their custody, are commanded to commit them to the flames: he himself, if he did not, within 60 days, publicly recant his errors, and burn his books, is pronounced an obstinate heretic; is excommunicated, and delivered unto Satan for the destruction of his flesh; and all secular princes are required, under pain of incurring the same censure, to seize his person, that he might be punished as his crimes deserved.

This sentence, which he had for some time expected, did not disconcert or intimidate Luther. After renewing his appeal to the general council, he published remarks upon the bull of excommunication; and being now persuaded that Leo had been guilty both of impiety and injustice in his proceedings against him, he boldly declared the pope to be that man of sin,

or antichrist, whose appearance is foretold in the New Testament; he declaimed against his tyranny and usurpations with greater violence than ever; he exhorted all Christian princes to shake off such an ignominious yoke; and boasted of his own happiness in being marked out as the object of ecclesiastical indignation, because he had ventured to assert the liberty of mankind. In the following year he was requested to appear before his avowed enemy, the Emperor Charles V, in the diet at Worms, when, unmoved by the apprehensions of his friends, who reminded him of the fate of Huss, he instantly obeyed, and there acknowledged, that his writings had occasionally been violent and acrimonious; but he refused to retract his opinions, until they should be proved erroneous by the scriptures.

An edict, pronouncing him an excommunicated criminal, and commanding the seizure of his person as soon as the duration of the safe conduct which he had obtained should have expired, was immediately promulgated. Frederick the Wise, elector of Saxony, who had all along countenanced him without professing his doctrines, now withdrew him from the storm. As Luther was returning from Worms, a troop of horsemen, in masks, rushed from a wood, seized him, and conveyed him to the castle of Wartburg, where he was concealed nine months, encouraging his adherents by his pen, and cheered in return by accounts of the rapid diffusion of his doctrines. John, the successor of Frederick, took a decisive step, and established the reformed religion in 1527 throughout his dominions. In a diet at Spires, held about the same time, the execution of the edict of Worms against the Lutherans, now too formidable to be oppressed with impunity, was suspended until the convocation of a general council, to remedy the disorders of the church. But in another diet held at the same place, in 1529, the suspension was revoked by a decree obtained through the influence of Charles; who then found himself at more leisure to push forward his views against the supporters of the reformation. Against this new decree, six princes, and the deputies of thirteen imperial cities and towns, solemnly protested; and from this the appellation of Protestants became common to all who embraced the reformed religion. At the diet of Augsburg, in Swabia, the following year, a clear statement of the reformed faith, drawn up by Luther and Melancthon, was presented to Charles and the diet, on behalf of the Protestant members of the empire; and hence

it obtained the name of "the Confession of Augsburg." This confession was received as the standard of the Protestant faith in Germany. The same or next year, the Protestant princes made the famous league of Smalkalde, for the mutual defence of their religion, which obliged the emperor to grant the Protestant Lutherans a toleration, till the differences in religion should be settled in a council, which he engaged himself to call in six months. The Protestant party gaining strength every day, instead of being viewed only as a religious sect, as hitherto, soon came to be considered as a political body of no small consequence; and having refused the bull for convening a council at Mantua, Charles summoned a general diet at Ratisbon, where a scheme of religion, for reconciling the two parties, was examined and proposed, but without effect.

At length, in 1545, the famous council of Trent was opened for accommodating the differences in religion; but the Protestants refused to attend or obey a council convoked in the name, and by the authority, of the pope, and governed by his legates. The following year Luther died, but the work of reformation which he had begun did not die with him; for though Charles, having concluded a treaty with the pope for the destruction of the reformed religion and its adherents, assembled troops on all sides, and was at first successful in the field, yet on the appearance of Maurice, elector of Saxony, in arms against him, with a force which he was wholly unprepared to resist, he was checked in his career, and the consequences were, the "religious peace," concluded at Passau, in Bavaria, in 1552, and the complete security of religious freedom to the Protestant states in Germany, which they have enjoyed ever since. During the course of these events the reformed opinions were extending their influence in various other countries. Before this time, they were completely adopted in Sweden, and had likewise obtained perfect toleration in Denmark, where they were adopted soon after as the doctrines of the national church. They were, also, daily gaining converts in other kingdoms of Europe. They acquired many friends even in Italy. They privately diffused themselves in Spain, notwithstanding the crowded dungeons and busy flames of the Inquisition.

In France they had still more ample success, where their abettors have long been contemptuously termed Huguenots. This appellation was given to the Protestants in France in 1560, and is supposed by some to be derived from a

gate in Tours called Huguon, where they first assembled. According to others, the name is taken from the first words of their original protest, or confession of faith, *Huc nos venimus*, &c. At Geneva, they were firmly established by Calvin; but their principal triumph was in Great Britain, where the papal power and jurisdiction were abolished by parliament, the king was declared supreme head of the church, and all the authority of which the popes were deprived was vested in him.

In England, that vast fabric of ecclesiastical dominion, which had been raised with such art, and of which the foundations seemed to have been laid so deep, being no longer supported by the veneration of the people, was overturned in a moment. In the reign of Edward VI, a total separation was made from the church of Rome in articles of doctrine, as well as in matters of discipline and jurisdiction.

The Roman Catholics themselves are ready to admit, that the papal doctrines and authority would soon have fallen into ruin in all parts of the world, in consequence of the opposition made to them by Luther and his adherents, had not the force of the secular arm, and the fire of the Inquisition, been employed to support the tottering edifice. In the Netherlands particularly, the most grievous persecutions took place; so that, by the Emperor Charles V, upwards of 100,000 were destroyed, whilst still greater cruelties were exercised upon the people there by his son, Philip II. The formidable ministers of the Inquisition put so many to death, and perpetrated such horrid acts of cruelty and oppression in Italy, &c, that most of the reformed consulted their safety by a voluntary exile, while others returned to the religion of Rome, at least in external appearance. In France, too, the Huguenots were persecuted with unparalleled fury; and, though many princes of the blood, and of the first nobility, had embraced their sentiments, yet in no part of the world did the reformers suffer more.

REGULUS, M. Attilius, a consul during the first Punic war. He reduced Brundisium; and, in his second consulship, he took sixty-four, and sunk thirty, galleys of the Carthaginian fleet on the coast of Sicily. Afterwards he landed in Africa; and so rapid was his success, that in a short time he defeated three generals, and made himself master of about two hundred places of consequence on the coast. The Carthaginians sued for peace, but the conqueror refused to grant it, and soon after he was defeated in a battle by Xanthippus, and 30,000

of his men were left on the field of battle, and 15,000 taken prisoners. Regulus was in the number of the captives, and he was carried in triumph to Carthage. He was afterwards sent by the enemy to Rome to propose an accommodation, and an exchange of prisoners; and, if his commission was unsuccessful, he was bound by the most solemn oaths to return to Carthage without delay. When he came to Rome, Regulus dissuaded his countrymen from accepting the terms which the enemy proposed; and when his opinion had had due influence on the senate, he then retired to Carthage, agreeably to his engagements. The Carthaginians were told that their offers of peace had been rejected at Rome by the means of Regulus; and, therefore, they prepared to punish him with the greatest severity. His eyelids were cut off, and he was exposed for some days to the excessive heat of the meridian sun, and afterwards confined in a barrel, whose sides were every where filled with large iron spikes, till he died in the greatest agonies. His sufferings were known at Rome, and the senate permitted his widow to inflict whatever punishments she pleased on some of the most illustrious captives of Carthage who were in their hands. She confined them also in presses filled with sharp iron points; and was so exquisite in her cruelty, that the senate at last interfered, and stopped the barbarity of her punishments. Regulus died about 251 years before Christ.

REVOLUTION, AMERICAN. For an account of the causes which produced this great event, the reader is referred to the article *United States*. In the present article we shall present a somewhat detailed account of the war, touching briefly, however, on those events which have been noticed under their respective heads.

The first battle of the American Revolution was fought upon the 19th of April, 1775, at Lexington and Concord. Stores had been collected at the last named place, 18 miles from Boston, for the American army, and General Gage determined to destroy them. Wishing to do it without fighting, he sent out 800 grenadiers and light infantry, from Boston, at 11 o'clock in the evening of the 18th, as silently as possible. It was heard of, however, in the country. By two o'clock in the morning, 130 of the Lexington militia had assembled on the green, at the meeting-house, to oppose them. They were dismissed, but collected again between four and five, at the beat of the drum. The 800 British troops came marching up the road, Major Pitcairn at their head.

"Disperse, you rebels!" cried the major, addressing the militia; "throw down your arms, and disperse!" They did not disperse, however. He now rode forward, discharged a pistol, brandished his sword, and ordered his soldiers to fire. They did so, and three or four of the Americans were killed. The soldiers shouted, fired again, and then proceeded towards Concord.

At Concord, they disabled two large cannon, threw 500 pounds of ball into wells, and staved about 60 barrels of flour. They fired upon the Concord militia under Major Butterick's command. Two men were killed; a skirmish followed, and the English retreated, as fast as possible, to Lexington. The people were coming upon them, by this time, from all parts of the country. The British were fired upon, on all sides, from the sheds, houses and fences.

At Lexington, where they halted to rest, they were joined by 900 more troops, sent out from Boston, under Lord Percy. These brought two cannon with them; and the country people were kept back. They still fired upon the troops, however, and, being generally good marksmen, made terrible havoc. The regulars, as the English troops were called, reached Charlestown at sunset, and returned the next day into Boston. Sixty-five of their number had been killed, one hundred and eighty wounded, and twenty-eight made prisoners. Of the provincials, fifty were killed, and thirty-eight wounded and missing. There were never more than three or four hundred of the latter fighting at one time, and these fought as they pleased, without order. The regulars were obliged to keep in the main road; but the militia, knowing every inch of the country, flanked them, and fired upon them at all the corners.

The news of this first battle produced a tremendous excitement throughout the country. The dead were buried with great ceremony and pomp. Great bodies of militia marched towards Boston. Agreements were entered into by thousands of people, to defend the Bostonians to the last gasp. The English forts, arsenals, magazines, and public money, were seized upon by the people; and more money was coined, and more troops were raised.

Every body was armed, and ready for battle. When the news of the Lexington battle reached Barnstable, a company of militia started off for Cambridge at once. In the front rank was a young man, the only child of an old farmer. As they came to the old gentleman's house, they halted a moment. The drum and fife

ceased. The farmer came out with his gray head bare. "God be with you all," said he; "and you, John, if you must fight, fight like a man, or never let me see you again." The old man gave him his blessing. The poor fellow brushed a tear from his eye, and the company marched on.

The news of the battle reached a small town in Connecticut, on the morning of the Sabbath. It was nearly time to go to meeting, when the beating of a drum, and the ringing of the bell, attracted the attention of the people. In expectation that some great event was about to happen, every unusual signal had a startling effect upon the public ear. When the drum and the bell were heard, therefore, the men came running to the meeting-house green, in breathless haste. Soon the clergyman was among them, and they were all told, that some of their countrymen had been shot by the British soldiers, at Lexington. The faces of the men, as they heard it, were pale, but not from fear; it was immediately resolved, that thirty persons should be equipped, and set out for Boston. Those who could best go, were selected, and went home to make preparations.

At noon, they had all returned to the little lawn in front of the meeting-house. There was a crowd of people around. There were friends, and acquaintances, and wives, and children. Such as were not well supplied with clothes and equipments, were immediately supplied by their neighbors. Among the crowd, there was one remarkable individual. This was a rich old miser, who was never known to part with his money, but with extreme reluctance. On the present occasion, his nature seemed changed. He took several of the soldiers apart, whom he supposed likely to be destitute, and put into their hands about thirty dollars in hard cash; at the same time saying, in a low voice, "Shoot the rascals! shoot them! If you come back, perhaps you will pay me; if not, God bless you."

After all the arrangements were made, the soldiers entered the broad aisle of the church. An affecting and fervent prayer was then offered by the clergyman, in behalf of the country, and in behalf of these brave men, that were about to enter upon the dangerous chances of war. After the prayer, he made a short but animated address, encouraging the men to do their duty. He pronounced a blessing, and then they departed.

General Putnam was a farmer, and was ploughing in the field, when the tidings from

Lexington were brought to him. He did not stay even to unharness his cattle; but, leaving the plough in the unfinished furrow, he went to his house, gave some hasty directions respecting his affairs, mounted his horse, and with a rapid pace proceeded to Boston.

The Assembly was, at this time, sitting at Watertown, a few miles from Boston. They sent a letter, explaining the whole affair, to the English people. They complained, that the troops had long been insulting the provincials, and had now undertaken to murder them. They begged of the government to interfere, and prevent war; but declared, they would submit to no more tyranny. They called God to witness the justice of their cause, and pledged themselves to defend each other to the last drop of blood.

Letters were sent also to other Colonies. They voted to raise a large army, and, in a short time, 30,000 were assembled about Boston; thousands, who were not needed, were sent home. General Putnam commanded at Cambridge, and General Thomas at Roxbury; all intercourse between the English troops and the country ended at once.

It must be considered, however, that this collection of people was very different from a well-trained army. But they were brave, and heartily devoted to the cause. The country people supplied them with large quantities of vegetables and meat. But they went and came as they pleased. They had few uniforms; their muskets were of all sizes and shapes; they had only sixteen cannon, and half of these were not fit for use; and, though all the men were good marksmen, only a few regiments had been trained enough to appear like regular soldiers.

The same might be said of the militia throughout the country. But they determined to make the best of themselves, of their heavy old cannon, and rusty muskets; and were in great hopes, that, by a few short battles, the English would be entirely driven from the country. The English, on the other hand, especially in England, had a mean opinion of the American courage. One of their generals promised, if they would give him five or six regiments, he would drive the whole of these cowardly rebels from one end of the continent to the other.

The British troops soon began to feel a little uncomfortable in Boston. The provincials had surrounded them so completely, that no provisions could enter the city. Fresh meat and vegetables were very scarce; and though they

had vessels enough, they could get no supplies on the coast of New England. The people every where had driven their cattle into the back country.

The governor would not suffer the inhabitants of Boston to leave the town. He feared that, if they left, the Americans would fall upon him at once. But he promised them, at last, that, if all their arms should be handed in at Faneuil Hall, or some other place, they should be allowed to go away, and thirty carts should be admitted from the country to carry off their furniture.

About 1800 muskets, and a great many pistols and bayonets, were given up accordingly; and several of the citizens received passports, and left the town. But the governor soon after pretended, that the people had deceived him, in keeping back part of their arms, and he refused any more passports. The poor and sick only were suffered to go. Among these, there were several who were terribly afflicted with the small-pox. The disease spread among the militia about Boston, and the Americans were now more angry than ever, for they suspected this to be a matter of design on the part of General Gage.

While these things were passing, the other Provinces were also preparing for war. The people of New York refused the English troops there all supplies. They armed and trained themselves, seized upon the ammunition in the arsenals, removed the women and children, and determined, if nothing else would do, to burn the whole of that large and beautiful city. In New Jersey, at the news of the Lexington battle, the people seized upon the public treasure, and, at Baltimore, upon about 1500 English muskets. Similar steps were taken in South Carolina, where two regiments of infantry, (foot soldiers,) and one of cavalry, (horsemen,) were raised in a few days.

There was, at this time, a great deal of difficulty in Virginia, between the English governor, Dunmore, and the Assembly. He feared the people would seize on the powder of the public magazine at Williamsburgh, and ordered it to be carried on board a vessel called the *Jasper*, lying at anchor in the river James. The mob crowded about his house; and he began to talk of setting free the negro slaves, and destroying the city. On the whole, it was clear, that both the governor and the people were in a humor for fighting.

They went farther than this in Connecticut. It was there resolved to undertake an expedi-

tion to Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, near Canada. As this place was full of stores, and stood upon the great route by which every thing and every body passed, between Canada and the Provinces, it was important to conquer it. The Connecticut Assembly voted 1,800 dollars for the purpose; and powder, ball, and whatever would be needed for a siege, was provided.

The troops assembled with as little display as possible, at Castletown, on the banks of Wood Creek, on the great road to Ticonderoga. Some of these troops were from Connecticut, some from the Boston army, and some were people from the Green Mountains, in Vermont. These latter were called Green Mountain Boys, and were famous for skill in the use of the rifle.

The captain of one of these companies captured an English officer, a year or two after the time we are speaking of. The Englishman complained to the American captain, that these riflemen gave the regulars a great deal of trouble. "They aim," said he, "at an English officer, as far as they can see his uniform plainly, and shoot him dead. They hardly condescend to kill any thing less than a corporal."

"They can do better still," said the American captain; and he ordered up two of his riflemen. "Is your piece in good order?" said he to the first. "Yes, sir," answered the Green Mountaineer. He then stuck a knife in a tree, about fifty paces distant, and ordered the man to split his ball. He fired, and the ball was cut in two pieces on the edge of the knife. The other was ordered to shoot the ace of clubs out of a card; and he did so. The Englishman was amazed. These sharp-shooters had only been four weeks from their ploughs in Vermont.

The leaders of the expedition against Ticonderoga, were Colonel Ethan Allen and Colonel Easton. They were joined at Castletown by Colonel Arnold, from the Boston army. They marched on quietly, and arrived in the night on the bank of the lake, opposite Ticonderoga. They crossed over, and landed on the other side, close by the fortress.

They entered it under the covered way, by day-break, with a tremendous shout. The soldiers of the garrison were roused, ran out, half dressed, and began firing. A hot scuffle, with gun-breeches and bayonets, hand to hand, ensued. The commander of the fort came at last. Colonel Allen ordered him to surrender. "To whom?" said the officer, in great astonishment. "To the American Congress!" said Allen, in a voice of thunder. The commander saw it was in vain to resist, and so he gave up the

fort. Here were found 124 fine brass cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition.

A hundred cannon more were taken by the Americans at Crown Point, another fort on the same lake, defended by a small garrison. The next plan was to seize upon an English armed vessel, called a corvette, which lay anchored near fort St. John. The Americans soon rigged out a schooner. Arnold commanded it, and sailed with a fair wind for the fort, while Allen followed slowly, with his troops, in some flat boats.

Arnold came upon the corvette, and captured it without the least difficulty. The wind suddenly shifted, and he was far on his way back, with the prize, when he met Allen and the boats. After taking another fort at Skeensborough, the officers and soldiers returned home.

Meanwhile, the English were skirmishing with the provincials at Boston. There were some islands in the harbor, where the English found forage for their horses and cattle. The Americans undertook to carry off these cattle from Noddle's Island and Hog Island, and succeeded, after some fighting. They scoured Pettick's Island and Deer Island, soon after, in the same way. The English were put to a good deal of trouble to get food.

They were finally so much pressed by the American army, that General Gage found himself obliged to make a new effort against them. The provincials had sent 1000 men, under Colonel Prescott, to fortify Bunker's Hill, in Charlestown. Instead of doing so, however, by some mistake, he fortified Breed's Hill, which is nearer the city. The Americans took possession of it in the evening, and worked so well, that, before morning, they had thrown up a redoubt about eight rods square; and so silently, that the British knew nothing of it till day-break.

The latter, when they discovered the redoubt, began firing upon the people in the fort; but the Americans worked on, till they raised a breastwork, reaching from the east side of the redoubt to the bottom of the hill. As Breed's Hill commands the city, the British saw they must either be driven off, or drive off the provincials. They, therefore, opened a tremendous fire from the batteries and armed vessels, that floated on all the waters about Boston. Showers of bombs and balls were fired. A terrible battery was raised upon Copp's Hill, opposite Breed's; but all in vain. The Americans worked on, and had finished a trench, or ditch before noon, which reached to the bottom of the hill.

It was now the 17th of June, and on this day was fought the famous battle of Bunker Hill. The British were determined to make a great effort. The provincials lay ready for them on the hill. General Putnam, of Connecticut, commanded the whole force. They had muskets, but few of them bayonets or rifles. They were sharp-shooters, however, and were brave men as ever breathed.

About noon of a terribly hot day, the whole British camp seemed to be in motion. A vast multitude of sloops and boats started from the Boston shore, covering the water far and wide. The soldiers landed at Moreton's Point, in Charlestown, protected by their batteries behind them. Here they paraded in fine order. They were the flower of the English army, and were commanded by General Howe and General Pigot. But the Americans appeared a little too strong and too cool for them; and they waited for a few more companies to join them.

The Americans took this opportunity to protect themselves still more, by pulling up some post and rail fences, which they set before them, in two rows, and filled the space between with fresh hay, which they gathered from the hill. The British began to march. The militia left to defend Charlestown, retreated. The British entered it, and set fire to the buildings. In a few moments, 500 wooden buildings were in flames. The wind blew high, and the fire streamed up, and roared in the most terrible manner.

Thousands of people were gazing at the scene, from the Boston steeples, and waiting with great anxiety for the fate of the battle. There were multitudes; also, on all the high roofs and hills round about. Never was there such a bustle and stir. The English marched slowly towards the redoubt, halting now and then, for the cannon to come up and fire. They came, at last, within musket-shot; and the redoubt, which had been as still as the grave, till this moment, blazed all at once, with a tremendous volley.

The British were soon thinned off, and compelled to retreat. Many fled for their lives, and threw themselves into the boats. The green field of battle was covered with dead bodies. The officers ran hither and thither, to rally the troops; and, after some time, persuaded them to march forward again. The Americans waited for them quietly, and received them once more with a flood of balls. The British fled down the hill to the shore.

General Howe was alone upon the field; all

his officers being killed and wounded around him. General Clinton, who had been watching the battle from Copp's Hill, now came to his aid with new troops. They made a third effort, with more spirit than before. Clinton led on the whole body; the cannon still firing from the ships and batteries, and the flames and smoke of the burning town sweeping over them like the blast of a furnace.

The powder of the Americans was now exhausted, and they were compelled to draw off. They retired to Prospect Hill, fighting with their muskets as if they were clubs, and there began throwing up new works. The British intrenched themselves on Bunker Hill, and neither army seemed willing to attack the other. They had had fighting enough for one day. Of 3000 British troops, 1054 were killed or wounded. A large part of these were officers. The sharp-shooters had taken the poor fellows down like so many gray squirrels.

The Americans lost five pieces of cannon. Their killed, of about 1,500 engaged in the battle, amounted to 134; their wounded to 314. General Warren was among the dead. He was a brave man, and was loved and lamented by all classes of people. An English officer, who knew him by sight, saw him in the retreat, rallying the Americans. He borrowed a gun of one of his soldiers, and, taking a fatal aim, shot him in the head, and he fell dead on the spot.

The battle of Bunker Hill, as it was called, though fought on Breed's Hill, had no decisive effect; yet it roused the country, showed the Americans that they were able to contend with the regulars, and taught the British, that the provincials were not exactly the cowards they had taken them for. The capture of Breed's Hill did them more hurt than good. They were obliged to defend it now, and they had not too many men before to defend the town. Their soldiers were also worn out with fatigue, and were much depressed by the hot weather.

The Americans began now to fortify the town of Roxbury. Their works went up very fast, notwithstanding the continual fire of the British cannon. They had plenty of food, too, while the British were near starving. The latter could get nothing on the Boston islands, or along the Massachusetts coast, but by hard fighting; and very little by that. They were at last obliged to let most of the Bostonians pass out of the town. They had not provisions enough to keep them alive.

A British sloop of war, the Falcon, Captain

Linzee, one day, "hove in sight," as the sailors say, off that town. She had been in search of two American schooners from the West Indies. One of these, Captain Linzee had just captured, and he now followed the other into Gloucester harbor.

He anchored, and sent two barges, with fifteen men in each, armed with muskets and swivels, and followed by a whale boat, in which was a lieutenant and six privates, with orders to seize the schooner, and bring her off. The Gloucester people saw what was going on, and brought out their rusty muskets along shore in great numbers. The lieutenant, with the barge-men, boarded the schooner at the cabin windows. The militia, however, began to blaze away at them off the shore. Three of the British were killed, and the lieutenant was wounded in the thigh. He soon made off for the Falcon, as fast as his boat would carry him.

Captain Linzee now sent a cutter and the schooner he had taken, with orders to fire on the "saucy rebels," wherever they should see them. He amused himself, meanwhile, by cannonading the town. He fired a broadside into the thickest part of the settlement, to begin with. "Now," said he to the crew, "now, my boys, we'll aim at that dirty old church. Well done! crack away! one shot more! knock 'em down!"

The balls went through the houses in every direction; but not a man, woman or child was injured. Meanwhile the men of Gloucester had gone out upon the water, and taken possession of both schooners, the cutter, the two barges, the boat, and every man in them all. They had but one killed, and two wounded. The British lost about forty men.

The Continental Congress met again at Philadelphia, May 7, 1775. They were men sent from all the Colonies but Georgia; and though they had no precise right, by any law, to act for the whole country, yet the whole country were ready to obey them.

They chose George Washington, of Virginia, commander-in-chief of the American army, and appointed many other officers to act under him. Among these were Gates, Lee, Schuyler and Montgomery, of New York; Pomeroy, Heath and Thomas, of Massachusetts; Greene, of Rhode Island; Putnam, Wooster and Spencer, of Connecticut; Ward and Sullivan, of New Hampshire. These were some of the bravest and best men of the country.

General Washington went directly to the army at Cambridge. He arrived there on the

3d of July. Though he used no parade, wearing only a small sword at his side, epaulettes on his shoulders, and a black cockade on his hat, he was easily known, by his fine figure and noble countenance. He was treated everywhere with the greatest respect.

Having reviewed the army, he found only 14,500 men in a condition for service; these had to defend a line of twelve miles. They were now arranged and trained as well and as fast as possible, no man understanding this business better than General Gates, who was an old soldier, as well as Washington.

They had not 10,000 pounds of powder, at this time, in the army, being only nine charges to a man. Had the enemy known this, and attacked them, they must have fled like a flock of deer. Great efforts were made, however, and several tons soon arrived from New Jersey.

The provincials had, at this time, no riflemen; though light troops of this kind were exceedingly needed, to bring in recruits, and provisions, and to scour such a wild country as America then was, abounding in rivers, swamps, mountains, and woods. Congress soon raised a few companies in Pennsylvania and Virginia; and 1,400 of them arrived at the camp early in August.

These troops had, some of them, marched five or six hundred miles, and were stout and hardy men; many of them were more than six feet tall. They were dressed in white frocks, or rifle shirts, and round hats. They were terrible fellows for sharp-shooting; equal to the Green Mountain Boys already mentioned. At a review, a company of them, on a quick march, fired their balls into marks seven inches across, at the distance of 250 yards. They often shot down the British officers, in Boston, like so many wild animals, at more than double the common musket distance.

More powder was procured about this time, from the coast of Africa, in exchange for New England rum. This was managed so shrewdly, that every ounce in the British forts there, was bought up for the American army. The Massachusetts rulers passed a law, also, that no powder should be fired at any beast, bird, or mark; they wished it all to be saved for the war.

Congress took measures for the coining of money, and the raising of troops in all quarters. The people obeyed the directions of Congress with alacrity. Every man, from sixteen years of age to fifty, was a member of some militia company; and one fourth part of the whole, called minute men, were to keep themselves ready for action at a moment's notice.

Captains were to be paid twenty dollars a month; lieutenants and ensigns, thirteen; corporals and sergeants, eight; and privates, six. No province was more active than Pennsylvania. Companies were raised in all the country towns. Many of the Quakers, even though they did not approve of fighting, were so carried away with the general feeling, as to turn out and train with the rest.

Three large battalions were raised in Philadelphia alone, besides artillery, cavalry, riflemen, pioneers, and others. They often manoeuvred in presence of Congress. The whole city was full of the music of drums, fifes and bugles.

Among others, a company was formed of eighty old Germans, who had, most of them, fought a long time before in Europe. They were called the Old Men's Company. Instead of cockades, they wore black crape, to signify their sorrow at taking up arms at such an age. The captain was near a hundred years old, and had been in seventeen battles. He had been a soldier forty years. The drummer was ninety-four, and the youngest in the corps was about seventy. In the county of Bristol, a regiment was raised, and they were clothed, armed, and furnished with colors by the women.

About this time, Congress took the necessary steps to keep peace with the Indian tribes. But they never employed them to fight against the English, though the English hired them to fight against the Americans. One objection that the Americans had to employing them was, that the Indian way of fighting was entirely too barbarous and cruel to be suffered among civilized people.

Another was, that they could not be depended on. They were greedy for wages, but so deceitful, that they could not be safely trusted. A story told of a sergeant, who travelled through the woods of New Hampshire, on his way to the American army, will show the character of the Indians.

He had twelve men with him. Their route was far from any settlement; and they were obliged every night to encamp in the woods. The sergeant had seen a good deal of the Indians, and understood them well. Early in the afternoon, one day, as they were marching on, over bogs, swamps and brooks, under the great maple trees, a body of Indians, more than their own number, rushed out upon a hill in front of them.

They appeared to be pleased at meeting with the sergeant and his men. They considered them, they said, as their best friends. For

themselves, they had taken up the hatchet for the Americans, and would scalp and strip those rascally English for them, like so many wild cats. "How do you do, pro?" (meaning brother,) said one; and "How do ye do, pro?" said another; and so they went about, shaking hands with the sergeant and his twelve men.

They went off, at last; and the sergeant, having marched on a mile or two, halted his men, and addressed them. "My brave fellows," said he, "we must use all possible caution, or, before morning, we shall all of us be dead men. You are amazed; but, depend upon me, these Indians have tried to put our suspicion to sleep. You will see more of them by and by."

They concluded, finally, to adopt the following scheme for defence. They encamped for the night near a stream of water, which protected them from behind. A large oak was felled, and a brilliant fire kindled. Each man cut a log of wood about the size of his body, rolled it nicely up in his blanket, placed his hat on the end of it, and laid it before the fire, that the enemy might take it for a man.

Thirteen logs were fitted out in this way, representing the sergeant and his twelve men. They then placed themselves, with loaded guns, behind the fallen tree. By this time, it was dark; but the fire was kept burning till midnight. The sergeant knew, that if the savages ever came, they would come now.

A tall Indian was seen, at length, through the glimmering of the fire, which was getting low. He moved cautiously towards them, skulking, as an Indian always does. He seemed to suspect, at first, that a guard might be watching; but, seeing none, he came forward more boldly, rested on his toes, and was seen to move his finger, as he counted the thirteen men, sleeping, as he supposed, by the fire.

He counted them again, and retired. Another came up, and did the same. Then the whole party, sixteen in number, came up, and glared silently at the logs, till they seemed to be satisfied they were fast asleep. Presently they took aim, fired their whole number of guns upon the logs, yelled the horrid war-whoop, and rushed forward to murder and scalp their supposed victims. The sergeant and his men were ready for them. They fired upon them; and not one of the Indians was left to tell the story of that night. The sergeant reached the army in safety.

Treaties having been made with the Indians, Congress recommended, that the 20th day of July, 1775, should be observed, in all the Pro-

vinces, as a day of fasting and prayer; and it was so. The people were every where disposed to implore Heaven to prevent war, and to soften the hearts of their enemies. In Philadelphia, Congress attended church in a body.

As they were just entering the house of worship, they received news from Georgia, that this Province had at last concluded to join in the common cause, with the other twelve. Until this time, the people there had said and done but little; but they determined now to make amends for lost time.

A Declaration of Rights was soon after written by Congress, and sent over every part of the country. It gave a history of the whole difficulty, from first to last, between England and America; and ended with an account of the burning of Charlestown, the seizure of the provincial vessels by the British, and the hiring of the savages to fight against the Americans.

"We are compelled," said they, "to submit to tyranny, or to take up arms. We have counted the cost of this war, and have determined to be free, as our fathers have been before us, and as we trust our children shall be after us. We declare, before God, that we will defend each other, and the liberties of the whole country, to the last moment of life."

This was signed by John Hancock, president, and by Charles Thompson, secretary, of Congress. The ministers read it from their pulpits in all parts of the nation. It was read in Cambridge, to a vast multitude, and General Putnam assembled his troops on Prospect Hill to hear it. This was followed by a prayer from a clergyman. All the troops cried, three times, "Amen;" the artillery fired a general salute, and the colors were seen flying, with the usual mottoes; on one side, "An appeal to Heaven," and, on the other, "He who has brought us over will defend us."

A petition was next drawn up to the English king, and addresses were written to the people of England, Ireland, and Canada. Congress were resolved to leave nothing unsaid, or undone, that offered any chance of restoring peace. The Canadians were persuaded to remain neutral, taking no part on either side.

The British general, Carleton, used efforts to make them enlist as soldiers. They were offered two hundred acres of land in any part of America they should choose, at the end of the war. Each married man was to have fifty acres more for his wife, and fifty for each of his children; with a guinea, (about five dollars,) as a bounty, at the time of enlisting.

A few only were persuaded in this way; a good many Indians, however, were hired. They collected at Montreal, in great numbers, in July, 1775. Among the rest were six famous tribes, called the Six Nations. They swore, in the presence of Carleton, to fight for the English king; and thus, soon after, the Indian war began.

It may seem strange, that, during the disturbances in the various Colonies, little or nothing should have been done, by the English governors, to put down the rebellion. The truth is, they had no troops, and not much money, at their disposal; and, before they could be supplied, the spirit of independence had gone too far to be repressed.

In Virginia, Governor Dunmore, being compelled to leave Williamsburgh, and fearing that it would not be safe for him to remain upon the land, went on board a royal armed vessel. Having collected a fleet, he resolved to harass the Virginians as much as possible, if he could not govern them. He was joined by all the tories, that is, the Americans who favored the English.

He laid waste the coast, at various places, in the most shocking manner, murdering and burning like a pirate. He burnt Hampton, on the bay of Hampton, among the rest, and undertook to establish his camp there. But the Virginians soon drove him back upon the water. He then declared all the negro slaves to be free, and invited them to join him. A few of them succeeded in doing so.

He landed again at Norfolk, where the tories were numerous; and a battle was fought, a few miles from that city, at a place called Great Bridge, with a regiment of Virginia militia and minute men. The governor had only 200 regulars about him. The rest was a mere mob, of black, white and gray.

The first attack was made by the British, on the American entrenchment. The battle lasted some time, with a good deal of spirit. At last, the British captain was killed, and the troops fell back upon the bridge. The governor did not like fighting; so, during the battle, he contented himself with looking on at a distance. The negroes loved fighting as little as the governor. They found it by no means pleasant to have their flesh cut to pieces with bullets; so, after a few shots, they ran away as fast as they could. The governor also thought it best to retreat, and, accordingly, he and his men went on board of their vessels.

This affair did not serve to sweeten Governor

Dunmore's temper; nor did it put him in a better humor, to find that his friends, the tories at Norfolk, had been handled roughly by the people there, after his retreat with his negro allies. He now returned into the bay, with a ship of war, and sent a message ashore, declaring that, unless the people furnished him provisions, he should batter the town down about their ears. They refused to supply him: so he gave them notice, in the morning, to remove the women and children; and then, with his own sloop of war, the frigate *Liverpool*, and two corvettes, he blazed away upon the place, till scarcely one stone was left upon another. The provincials, to disappoint him of his provisions, burnt the whole country round about.

In South Carolina, Governor Campbell arrived at Charleston, from England, about the same time with the news of the Lexington battle. The people were on their guard, and he tried in vain to get the better of them, by inviting the tories to assist him; but the tories were afraid to do so. He began to be frightened a little himself, being a man of less courage than Governor Dunmore; so he said little or nothing for some time.

To unmask him, the American leaders sent privately to him one Adam Macdonald, captain in a militia regiment. He called himself Dick Williams, and offered his services to the governor. The latter was delighted, and told him all his plans. Having heard them attentively, Adam went away, and told the whole to the persons who employed him.

They immediately sent a committee, Macdonald among the number, to wait upon his excellency, and request him to show his royal commission, if he had any, as governor. He declined this proposal. There were some hints then thrown out, about putting him in confinement. These came to his ears, and he retreated, with very little ceremony or delay, to an English corvette, anchored in the harbor. The Assembly requested him to return; but he refused.

Nothing more was seen of him, or his government, in Charleston. The tories were numerous in other sections of the Province, however, and he mustered them together in great force. The people were alarmed. The militia were ordered out; and the two parties were on the eve of an engagement. But at length the tories were dispersed, and they gave no more trouble at that time.

The provincials in South Carolina continued to be very active. They captured Fort John-

son, on James's Island, in Charleston harbor, and placed batteries on Point Huddrel. The English ships were at last driven off. The next thing with the people was, to send an expedition after an English vessel laden with powder, which was anchored on the bank, called the *Bar of St. Augustine*, a town on the coast of East Florida. She was taken, and 15,000 pounds of powder were carried to Charleston.

In North Carolina, the Provincial Congress raised 1000 regular militia, and 3000 minute men. The English governor, Martin, disliked the appearance of things, and endeavored to muster a force of the Irish and Scotch part of the inhabitants. He also fortified his own house, at Newbern, with artillery. The people seized upon his cannon; and he fled to a fort upon Cape Fear River.

The provincials marched after him, led on by Colonel Ashe. He retreated on board a vessel, as the other governors had done. Colonel Ashe burnt the fort to ashes the same night. The Assembly declared the governor a traitor. He answered them in a very long letter, which they ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. A large quantity of ball and powder was found in his cellar and gardens, at Newbern.

In Pennsylvania, the people prepared actively for war. A single mill, near Philadelphia, manufactured five hundred pounds of powder a week. Governor Tryon, after endeavoring a long time to manage the Province, followed the example of the other governors.

In other parts of the country, the enemy was not asleep. One Captain Wallace, commanding an English squadron of small vessels off Rhode Island, was doing all the damage in his power, by ravaging the coast, and making prize of the merchant vessels. His chief object seemed to be, to supply himself and his force with provisions. With this view, he made a furious attack upon the town of Bristol, and fired, from morning till night, upon their houses and churches. He bored them through and through, till, finally, the people supplied him and his squadron with fresh meat, and he sailed away.

About this time, a body of American troops were sent from Massachusetts to Rhode Island, under General Lee. He was a man of great courage, and warm temper. He obliged all the inhabitants, whom he went to defend, to take the most terrible oaths, to do precisely what Congress should command; and, at all events, to break off all intercourse with the tools of tyranny, "vulgarly called," as the oath said,

"the fleets and armies of the king." Congress were not much pleased with this manœuvre. It was well meant, without doubt, but it was very rough, and of no real use.

On the 18th of October, 1775, Falmouth, now Portland, in Maine, was bombarded by Captain Moët, of the ship *Canceaux*, of 16 guns. The whole town was consumed. He had formerly received some affront in the place, and revenged himself in this way. He sent the people word at night, that he should destroy the town in the morning; they removed their furniture, and he went to work early the next day with his cannon. The town had been twice sacked by the Indians, but never suffered so severely before.

The most important affair of this year, was an expedition to Canada. The provincials had done so well upon Lake Champlain, that the scheme of another expedition in the same quarter was much approved of. Congress hoped that, if Canada was invaded at once, many of the inhabitants would join the Americans.

Three thousand men, commanded by Generals Montgomery, Wooster and Schuyler, were fitted out. Boats were built for them on the lake, at Crown Point, and the sum of 50,000 dollars was collected, to pay the expenses. Governor Carleton, of Canada, intrenched himself, with a strong force, at the entrance of the river Sorel, which leads out of the lake, and which the Americans would be obliged to pass.

The latter took possession of an island in the lake, at the mouth of the river, and, from that place, planned an attack on Fort St. John, where the governor was. This fort stood on the left bank of the Sorel, and commanded the passage to Canada. The Americans moved on, without cannon, to a swamp within a mile and a half of the fort. They defeated a body of Indians, who attacked them in crossing a small river, waited for reinforcements, and laid siege to the fort.

Farther north, on the Sorel, was a small fort, called Chambly. The English had no idea of the provincials passing St. John to fall upon Chambly; but they did so; took the garrison prisoners; obtained 124 barrels of powder for the siege of St. John, and sent the colors they had captured to Congress. Other detachments scoured the country between the Sorel and the St. Lawrence; the Canadians supplying them every where with arms and provisions.

Just at this time, Colonel Allen and Major Brown undertook an expedition against the city of Montreal, which stands on an island in the St. Lawrence. Allen found boats ready for him

at Longueville, and crossed the river in the night, below Montreal. Here Brown was to have joined him with his troops, but missed his way, and Allen was left, with a small force, in the neighborhood of the city.

It was just sunrise. The murmur of the city was heard at a few miles' distance, and by and by the roll of the English drums came upon the ear. The Americans now saw that they were discovered. Before long, a column of British infantry came marching down the bank of the river. There was an almost breathless silence in Allen's small band, as they came up. Even Allen himself stood fast, and gazed at them.

"To the boats! to the boats!" cried a dozen of his soldiers; "there's a thousand of them." "Silence! every man of ye!" roared Allen, brandishing a huge horse-pistol. "The first man that turns his back upon the red coats, shall smell gunpowder." They were satisfied with this arrangement, on the whole, examined their rifles, and stood ready for the onset.

"Stand your ground, boys!" shouted Allen. A party of British soldiers was moving towards them from the main body, at double quick time. "Let them come!" cried a tall, fine looking hunter at his side; "let them come!" He brought his rifle to his eye, as he spoke.

"Fire!" shouted the British officer, and instantly the hunter dropped dead at the feet of Allen. His hardy followers shrunk back. They were sprinkled with the blood of the poor hunter. "Fire! fire!" shouted Allen, with a voice of thunder. They fired, and a hot skirmish commenced. Several of the English fell, and several of the Americans: others fled. Some defended themselves behind rocks and trees. Allen was at last left alone, surrounded, and compelled to surrender. He brushed a few tears away for the fate of his friend, the young hunter, and marched on with the English.

He was kept a prisoner more than two years, and then was exchanged for some English officer, whom the Americans had taken. The irons put upon him were so fastened about him, and so heavy, that, for a long time, he could lie down only on his back. A chest was his seat by day, and his bed by night.

He was sent to England, to be tried as a prisoner of state, not as a fair and open enemy, but as a rebel. At this time, all the Americans were called rebels, and the English used to speak of hanging great numbers of them, when the war was over.

Allen was a man of very large frame, and prodigious strength. He possessed great cour-

age, and was much inclined to daring enterprise. His reputation, it seems, had gone before him to England; and he was, therefore, kept in very close confinement. The people were as much afraid of him, as if he had been a whale, or a sea-serpent. They sometimes used to come and see him in his prison; but they were very shy, and, if he so much as turned round, they would run away like a flock of startled sheep.

But the Americans were always on the watch. They thought it probable, that the governor would set out about this time, and were ready for him. He embarked his 800 men in a large number of boats, and undertook to cross the St. Lawrence, precisely where Allen had crossed it, at Longueville.

But Colonel Warner, with three hundred of the Green Mountain sharp-shooters, and a few cannon, lay among the bushes, on the river bank, as the governor's boats came over. The Americans waited quietly till they were fairly within reach, and then poured out upon them a tremendous volley of grape-shot. The governor's party retreated in great haste, with some loss of lives; and nothing more was seen of them.

News of this defeat soon came to Major Preston, the British commander of the besieged fort of St. John. He began to think it a desperate case with him, and so concluded to surrender to the American general, Montgomery. This he did on the 3d of November, 1775. He had held out like a brave man, the siege having lasted six weeks.

The Americans found in this fort seventeen brass cannon, twenty-two iron ones, and a large quantity of balls and bombs. The powder had been used to the last kernel, and the provisions to the last morsel. The capture was an important one. St. John, standing on the Sorel, which leads from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence, commanded the passage to and from Canada; and was, therefore, called the Key of Canada.

The next movement of the Americans was, to take possession of the mouth of the Sorel, where it empties into the St. Lawrence. The point of land which is formed by the meeting of the two rivers, was fortified with batteries, which swept the river in such a manner, that no English vessel could pass, without being bored through and through. As the St. Lawrence is wide here, the Americans provided a fleet of boats and floating batteries, to guard the other side, and thus completely stopped the passage up and down that river.

Just at this time, Governor Carleton had left Montreal, which stands farther up the St. Lawrence from the sea, with a fleet of English ships under his command, and without having heard of these fortifications. What added to the difficulty of his situation, was, that, the very day after he left Montreal, another body of Americans, under Montgomery himself, appeared under the walls of that city, and called upon the people to surrender.

This detachment had marched across the country from Fort St. John. The land is flat and marshy, and their journey had been slow and difficult. It gave them great satisfaction to have reached Montreal just as the governor had gone off with his force. The city, having no defence, was compelled to surrender. General Montgomery treated the people so handsomely, that they supplied him with a large quantity of clothes for his troops.

These were very much needed. It was now the middle of November, and they were weary of a long, cold march. Some of the soldiers, during this severe journey, would have gone back to their snug homes in Vermont and the other Provinces; but General Montgomery divided the clothes among them, and encouraged them to proceed.

Governor Carleton was now unpleasantly situated on the river, with Montreal, in the possession of Montgomery, above him, and the fortifications at the mouth of the Sorel below. If he could have been taken, all Canada would have been easily conquered; but he contrived, one dark night, to pass through among the floating batteries, in a small boat, with the oars muffled. Thus he escaped safely to a town on the northern bank, called Trois Rivières; and from that place he went to Quebec.

The English fleet, which the governor had left behind, surrendered to the Americans, in a day or two, with a large number of soldiers and officers aboard. General Montgomery left garrisons in Montreal, and Forts Chambly and St. John, on the Sorel, to keep the Indians in awe, and marched on to Quebec, with a small force of three hundred men.

While these things were going forward, General Washington, in his camp at Cambridge, had conceived the plan of sending an expedition against Quebec, by way of a rough, wild route, known only to the backwoodsmen and hunters. This was through the District of Maine.

He selected Colonel Arnold to command the expedition; a rash but brave man, who had assisted, as we have seen, in the capture of Ti

Conderoga and Crown Point. Fourteen companies were put under his command; three of riflemen, and one of artillery, under Captain Lamb, being among the number. In all, there were about eleven hundred men. A few others joined them, of their own accord; and among these volunteers was Aaron Burr, afterwards vice-president. He was then 20 years of age.

Maine is crossed, from north to south, as a map will show, by the river Kennebec, rising in the mountains between Maine and Canada, and emptying into the Atlantic Ocean, not far from Casco Bay, near a town now called Bath. On the other side of the same mountains, and close, therefore, by the small upper streams of the Kennebec, another river rises, called the Chaudiere. This empties into the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite Quebec.

In crossing these mountains, between the sources of the two rivers, on the two sides, it is necessary to pass very steep and wild places, over marshes and torrents. No human being dwelt there then, and nobody lives there to this day. Such was the route Arnold and his brave soldiers were to travel.

He left Boston in September, 1775, and arrived at Newburyport, near the mouth of the Merrimac. The vessels that waited for him here, conveyed him and his men to the mouth of the Kennebec. With a fresh south wind, they sailed up the river fifty miles, to a town called Gardiner. Here were two hundred batteaux, ready for them. These were long, light, flat boats, much used by the Canadians, hunters and others, in shoal waters.

Having laden these with his arms and provisions, Arnold proceeded up the river to Fort Wester, on the right bank. Here he divided his corps into three detachments. The riflemen, under Captain Morgan, moved on forward, as a vanguard, to explore the country; to sound the fords, that is, ascertain where the river might be crossed easily; and to look out for the portages. These are places where the river ceases to be navigable, on account of shoals, falls, or rocks. The lading of the boats must, therefore, be carried forward upon the banks, by hand, or by beasts of burden. The batteaux are then carried on, also, till the river becomes deeper and smoother.

Arnold's second detachment marched the next day after the first; and the third detachment the day after that. The current of the river was rapid, the bottom rocky, and often interrupted by falls. Every hour, the water entered some of the batteaux, and damaged the

provisions and arms. At every portage,—and these occurred very often,—the boats were to be unladen, and carried on the shoulders of the troops.

In places where the river was rapid, yet free of rocks, the batteaux were hauled up slowly by soldiers on the banks, who dragged them along with ropes. The army, however, advanced, and at length they had wild mountains to cross, steep precipices to climb, vast shady forests to pass under, and quagmires to wade through. They had also deep valleys to traverse, where the pine trees were tossing over their heads in the stormy wind, and where the river was rushing and foaming over the rocks, with a noise like the ocean.

They were sometimes a whole day in travelling four or five miles, with their baggage laced on their backs, and axes in their hands to hew a road through the wilderness. Some of the men died at last with weariness; many others fell sick, and all of them were at length sorely pressed for food.

Many a young soldier, as he lay down at night, hungry and tired, on his pillow of green boughs, thought of the warm bright fire-side, where a mother was weeping for him. But these thoughts were vain. They rose in the morning, and pressed on patiently, brave men as they were.

By the time they had reached the source of Dead River, a branch of the Kennebec, their provisions were almost exhausted. The soldiers were living, or rather starving, now, upon the poor lean dogs they had taken with them, and even this food was a luxury. At this place, Colonel Enos received orders from Arnold to send back the sick to Boston. He took the opportunity to return himself, with his whole detachment. He was afterwards tried for this desertion, by a court-martial, and acquitted, for the reason that the men must otherwise have starved.

But Colonel Arnold marched on. For thirty-two days, not a single human dwelling was met with. The army arrived at last upon the mountains, between the Kennebec and the Chaudiere. The little food still left was divided equally, and then the troops were directed to look out as they could for their own living. They discovered, finally, with inconceivable joy, the sources of the Chaudiere, and the first log-houses of the Canadians.

These people received them well, and assisted them. Arnold addressed a proclamation to the Canadians, waited for his rear guard to over-

take him, pressed on, and arrived, November 9th, at Point Levy, nearly opposite Quebec. The people of the city were as much amazed at the sight of him and his men, as if they had been so many goblins.

The English colonel, Maclean, had heard of their coming, however, by a letter, which Arnold had given to an Indian on the Kennebec, to carry to General Schuyler. The Indian gave it to Maclean, and the latter removed all his batteaux from the Point Levy side of the river, to the other bank. The wind blew a gale too; and so the city had time to prepare for defence.

All the people of Quebec were immediately armed, and brought within the walls—soldiers or not soldiers, English, French, Scotch and Irish, regulars and marines. The wind moderated, and Arnold undertook to pass the river on the night of November 13th. The same day, Montgomery had taken Montreal.

One hundred and fifty men remained to make ladders for scaling the city walls. The rest succeeded in crossing the river. The banks being very steep here, Arnold and his men marched down upon the edge of the river towards Quebec, and climbed the Heights of Abraham, close by the city, and almost overlooking it. Here he waited for his 150 ladder men, and hoped that the city would surrender.

They were prepared for him, however; and Maclean not only refused to receive the message requiring him to surrender, but fired upon the bearer of it. Arnold had no cannon, and only six charges of powder to each man. Hearing, therefore, that Maclean was about to sally out upon him, he retired twenty miles up the river, to Point au Tremble. He met, on his march, the ship in which Governor Carleton was sailing down to Quebec; and heard, when he reached the point, that he had left it but a few hours before.

General Montgomery arrived here, and joined Arnold, on the 1st of December, 1775, after a weary march from Montreal. The weather was excessively cold, and the roads were blocked up with snow. His force was about three hundred men; and never were people more delighted to see each other, than were these three hundred, and the little band of brave fellows, who had followed Arnold. Montgomery had brought clothing for the latter; and they stood in great need of it, indeed.

The soldiers now marched in company, and arrived in sight of Quebec on the 5th. A summons was sent to Carleton to surrender; but he ordered his troops to fire upon the bearer.

Montgomery then planted a battery of six cannon within 700 paces of the walls. They were laid upon banks of snow and ice; the pieces were small; and the fire had little effect. The snow had now fallen in huge drifts, and the weather was excessively cold. A council of war was called, and an immediate assault on the city was resolved upon.

Two detachments, under Montgomery and Arnold, were to attack the walls of the lower part of the town. This taken, the rest would probably submit without fighting. On the last day of the year 1775, between four and five in the morning, in the midst of a heavy snow-storm, the American columns advanced.

An Irish captain, going his rounds upon the walls of the town, observed the guns fired by the Americans as a signal, and at once caused the drums to beat, and roused the garrison to arms. Montgomery, with his detachment, passing along under Cape Diamond, came to a small battery of cannon. The guard threw down their arms, and fled. The Americans had nearly taken possession of it, but the road was impeded with immense masses of snow. Montgomery, with his own hands, opened a path for his troops.

Two hundred of them came up at last, and rushed on. Just then, a cannoneer, who had fled, on seeing the Americans halt, returned to his post, at the little battery, and, taking a match, which happened to be still burning, fired a cannon charged with grape-shot. The Americans were within forty paces. Montgomery dropped dead upon the spot, and his troops soon fled.

Arnold had made an assault, meanwhile, at another point. But he soon received a musket ball in the leg, which splintered the bone; and he was carried off to the hospital, almost by force, as he was unwilling to quit the field. Captain Morgan, with two companies of riflemen, now advanced upon the battery. His sharpshooters killed many of the English through the embrasures. The guard fled. Morgan rushed forward, and some prisoners were taken. But here the courage of his troops failed them. Morgan alone stood firm. As the morning dawned, he rallied his riflemen with a voice of thunder, and they rushed forward. A detachment sallied out upon them, at this moment, from the walls; and the English captain summoned them to lay down their arms.

Morgan aimed a musket at him, and shot him dead. The English retreated; a hot skirmish ensued. Some ladders were planted against the walls, but a terrible fire was poured down upon the men who attempted to ascend them. A de-

tachment of the British now assaulted the Americans on another side, and they were compelled, at last, to surrender.

Arnold, with his remaining force, retreated three miles from the city, and intrenched himself. Governor Carleton kept within the walls of Quebec, satisfied with waiting till reinforcements should reach him from England, in the spring. So ended the famous assault upon Quebec.

A braver man than Montgomery never fell on a field of battle. The whole country wept for his loss. Even the Canadians lamented him, and Carleton buried his body with all the honors of war. Colonel Barre, and Fox, and Burke, the great orators of England, pronounced his praises in the English parliament. Congress, ordered a monument to be procured from France, and erected to his memory.

Having given some account of the most important events of the year 1775, the first of the war, we come now to 1776. In the winter and spring of this year, Boston was still surrounded by the American army under Washington. The British in the town, meanwhile, were reduced to great extremity. For fuel, they used the timber of houses, which they pulled down for the purpose.

They were in want of food, and some armed ships were ordered to Georgia, to buy up rice; but the people of that Province opposed them with so much success, that, of eleven vessels, only two got off with their cargoes.

The Old South Church, in Washington street, was entirely destroyed inside, and used as a riding-room for a regiment of dragoons. The pulpit and pews were taken out, and the floor covered with earth. The frame-work of one pew, carving, silk furniture, and all, was taken out, and used for a pig-sty. The North Church, so called, was entirely demolished.

All this time, notwithstanding there was much suffering in the town, the English officers and the Tories contrived to pass the time, when they were not fighting the Americans, in dancing, and other amusements. They had a small theatre, and, in the evening of February 8th, were acting a farce, called "The Blockade of Boston." One figure, meant to ridicule Washington, was rigged out in the most uncouth style, with a large wig, and a long rusty sword.

Another character was an American sergeant, in his country dress, with an old gun on his shoulder, eight feet long. At the moment this figure appeared, one of the British sergeants came running on the stage, and cried out, "The

Yankees are attacking our works on Bunker Hill." The audience took it for a part of the play; but General Howe knew it was no joke, and called out, "Officers, to your alarm-posts!"

The American army, at this time about Boston, was but little better provided for than the English. Many fell sick with fatigue and exposure. They had provisions enough from the country, to be sure, while the English troops were said to be living wholly on salt meat, and the Boston Tories upon horse-flesh. But the whole number, in January, was reduced to less than ten thousand; and these, having enlisted for a few months only, were every day going home.

At one time, there were hardly men enough to man the lines. As for powder, they had but four rounds to a man; and but four small brass cannon, and a few old iron pieces, full of holes, with the wood-work broken off. They were fitted into logs, like the barrel of a gun into the stock, and lifted up and down, and wheeled about in this way, but to some good purpose. The British laughed at these machines, at first, but they soon found them no laughing matter.

They kept up a continual cannonade, in return; firing about two thousand shot and bombshells, it is said, in the course of a few months. But the whole of this firing killed only twelve Americans. It was about this time, that a party of the English officers, walking on Beacon Hill, in the course of the season, in the evening, were frightened by terrible noises in the air. They ran down the hill with the greatest despatch. It seems that they mistook the buzzing of a few beetles and bugs, for the whizzing of "air-guns." They suspected that the cunning Yankees had contrived some queer machines for killing them, without the noise of gunpowder.

There were two cannon kept in a gun-house opposite the Mall, at the corner of West street, in the care of one Paddock. The British found it out, and Paddock promised to deliver them up. A party of school boys undertook to prevent him from doing it.

The school-house was the next building to the gun-house, separated only by a yard, common to both, and surrounded by a high fence. The boys contrived to enter the gun-house windows, in the rear, in spite of an English guard, which had been placed before the building. The guns were taken off their carriages, carried into the school-room, and placed in a large box under the master's desk, in which wood was kept.

The English soon missed the guns, and began

to search the yard. They then entered the school-house, and examined it all over, excepting the box, which the master placed his lame foot upon. They were too polite to disturb him, and excused him from rising. The boys looked on, but lisped not a word. The guns remained in the box for a fortnight, when one of the largest boys carried them away in a trunk, one evening, on a wheel-barrow. A blacksmith at the south end, kept them some time under a pile of coal; and they were at last put into a boat at night, and conveyed safely to the American camp.

The condition of the American army in the early part of the year 1776 was miserable. They soon after received five brass cannon, small arms of all kinds, cargoes of provisions, &c. These were all captured from the British, off the coast, by American privateers. Privateers are armed vessels, fitted out by private individuals.

In England, the year 1776 opened with new resolutions, on the part of the ministry, and the majority of Parliament, to continue the war. The party called the whigs, were violently opposed to it; but the tories, the ministry, and king, regarded the Americans as rebels, and resolved to spare no pains to punish them severely.

They found it difficult to enlist soldiers in England, for the war was unpopular with the lower classes. Recruiting officers were sent about, the royal standard was raised in all the cities, and large bounties and wages were promised; but to little purpose. In Scotland, some thousands were raised; and a bargain was made with some of the small states of Germany, for about seventeen thousand German troops. These were called Hessians, because a part of them came from Hesse.

In the meantime, the American army at Boston, began to form plans for seizing upon the town, for taking the British garrison prisoners, and for destroying their fleet in the harbor. But they kept quietly in their quarters till March, 1776; the British now and then sallying out on the American lines; and the latter returning the compliment, by playing upon the town with their rusty cannon.

During this month, the news came of the doings of the ministry in England, and of the king's violent speech, at the close of the session of Parliament. The whole American army was greatly excited. The speech was publicly burnt in the camp. At the same time, the red ground of the American flag was changed, and, in place of it, thirteen blue and white stripes were in-

serted, as an emblem of the thirteen Colonies, that were united in the struggle for liberty. These stripes are still retained in our national flag.

There was something of the same feeling in Congress as in the army. Stimulated by the conduct of the king and Parliament, they resolved, from this time, to follow up the war, at all hazards. Hearing that an attack would be made upon New York, they urged General Washington to press, as closely as possible, the siege of Boston, so that the British might not be able to spare troops to send against New York. He wished to attack the town at once, but most of his generals opposed this plan; and he concluded to fortify the heights of Dorchester, which command the entire city on the south side.

Heavy batteries were opened from the American works in Cambridge, Roxbury and Lechmere Point. The bombs fell into the town every hour, and houses were constantly set on fire by them. All this was to employ the British upon that side, while the Americans, on the night of the 4th of March, secretly marched over Dorchester Neck.

The frost rendered the roads good, and such was the silence of the march, and the tremendous roar kept up by the batteries, that 2,000 troops passed over, with 300 loaded carts, and nothing was known of it till morning. Had the British suspected this manœuvre, they would have taken measures to prevent it. By four o'clock in the morning, two fortifications were raised upon the two heights.

The British were amazed. "These rebels have done more in one night," said General Howe, who now commanded, "than my army would have done in a week." A terrible cannonade now opened from the British forts, and the shipping, upon the American fortifications on Dorchester Heights. But few men, however, were killed; and the Americans worked on in high spirits, taking no notice of the cannonballs, as they came, ploughing the ground about them.

General Howe saw that he must either leave the town, or dislodge the Americans from the heights. He resolved upon the latter; but a long storm, and a very high sea, prevented his troops from crossing over. He finally concluded to give up the town, and transport his whole force to Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

Knowing that his shipping might be prevented from passing out of the harbor, by the American fortifications, he prepared a great mass of stuff

for setting fire to the town, and then proposed to Washington and the selectmen, that if his troops were suffered to pass safely, the town should be left standing. This was agreed to.

He had 150 carrying vessels, called transports, in the harbor; and he embarked on board these, on the 17th of March, taking with him 1,500 of the American Tories. Never was such a scene of confusion, plunder, hurrying, crying and quarrelling; there were fathers bearing their baggage, mothers leading their children, beasts of burden loaded with furniture. The vessels were crowded. The British were some days getting out of the bay; and had the pleasure, meanwhile, of seeing the American army marched into Boston, with great rejoicing.

The siege had lasted sixteen months. Provisions had become so scarce, that fresh fish sold at a shilling a pound; geese at nine shillings apiece; a turkey at two dollars; hams at two shillings a pound; sheep at six dollars each; and apples at six dollars a barrel. Two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon were left behind; also a quantity of wheat and other grain, a good deal of coal for fuel, and 150 horses.

The English soldiers now began to think that the Americans were an enemy worth conquering, and that powder was not absolutely wasted upon them, as upon so many crows. They were provoked by the treatment they had received from the sharp-shooters at Breed's Hill, and the rough compliments of the old cannon.

The Americans, on the other side, now entered upon the war with their whole hearts. They were irritated more than ever at the conduct of the English ministry, in hiring the Hessian soldiers. This irritation was not allayed by the bill which had just passed through Parliament, compelling all persons found in American vessels, to serve on board his majesty's ships of war.

From this time, the war, on both sides, assumed a more determined character. A strong English force was sent to relieve Carleton, in Canada. Arnold's whole force before Quebec, now amounted to only 3,000 men. Many of these were sick of the small-pox. General Thomas died of the disease. The river was clear of ice, April, 1776, and English reinforcements were expected every day by the governor. An attack was made upon Quebec, but it failed of success; and Arnold was now obliged to break up his camp and retreat, leaving his baggage behind. Governor Carleton pursued,

till the Americans reached the mouth of the river Sorel.

About the last of May, English forces arrived at Quebec, amounting to 13,000 men, commanded by Burgoyne, Phillips, and a German general, called Reidesel. Arnold, meanwhile, was skirmishing with the Canadians and Indians, about Montreal and the Sorel. In a short time, he went down the St. Lawrence to Trois Rivières, where there was a large body of English.

He expected to surprise them in the night, but was misled by his guide; and, when he arrived late in the morning, the enemy was drawn up in battle array. A skirmish began, and the Americans were defeated. They fled over a wild, swampy country of woods, leaving many prisoners behind them; and, having crossed the St. Lawrence, at last arrived at Fort St. John, on the Sorel.

The English pursued them to this place. Arnold's force was too small to resist a siege. He therefore set fire to the magazine and barracks, and retreated farther south to Crown Point. The English, having lost their batteaux, could pursue him no farther, and soon after returned to Quebec.

The Americans, under Arnold, had suffered exceedingly in the retreat. They sometimes waded in the water to the waist, and dragged the loaded batteaux up the rapids by main strength. Two regiments, at one time, had not a single man in health; another had only six, and a fourth only forty. On the first of July, they reached Crown Point. And thus ended the courageous, but unfortunate expedition to Canada.

During the summer of 1776, Crown Point was taken by the British; and the Americans, now commanded by General Gates, withdrew to Ticonderoga. A fleet was built on the lake, at Skeensborough, consisting of a sloop, three schooners, and six gondolas, which are large flat vessels. They carried, in the whole, more than 100 guns, and more than 400 men. Arnold commanded the fleet.

By the month of October, the British had collected a much larger naval force; and, as nothing could be done, by way of invading the Provinces from Canada, till Lake Champlain should be cleared of the Americans, they sailed up the lake, and engaged them. The two fleets fought till night. Arnold then very skilfully made his escape, and, in the morning, not an American sail was to be seen.

The British fleet followed on, however, and

found them again off Crown Point. Some of the American vessels escaped to Ticonderoga. Seven of them remained. They were attacked, and the action continued some hours. Arnold was determined that his vessels should not be taken. He contrived, therefore, to run them on shore, and there they were blown up. He did not leave his own vessel till she was wrapped in flames. Lake Champlain was now in the power of the British; but Gates and Arnold had prevented them, strong as their force was, from invading the Provinces farther south. It was now too late in the season to attempt it.

Boston, which had been entered by the American army on the 17th of March, was no longer disturbed by the enemy. The British, finding that the Provinces of North Carolina and Virginia were too strong for them, determined to make an attack upon the city of Charleston, in South Carolina.

Admiral Parker and General Clinton reached Charleston harbor on the 28th of June, and, with eleven large vessels of war, commenced a tremendous attack upon Fort Moultrie. This stood upon Sullivan's Island, six miles from the city, and was built of a kind of wood called palmetto, so spongy and soft, that the balls were buried in it, and no splinters were thrown off.

The fort was defended by sixty pieces of cannon. Ship after ship poured in their tremendous broadsides. The whole harbor seemed to be but a sheet of flame. The Americans aimed well, and every shot had its effect. Some of the English vessels were soon stranded. The *Thunder*, after firing more than sixty bombs, was disabled. The *Bristol* was almost destroyed, and a great number of men were killed.

The fire of the fort suddenly stopped. Their powder was exhausted. The enemy thought themselves sure of the victory, and the ships moved nearer, with their flags flying, and their drums beating. But the Americans were soon supplied from the shore, and the battle lasted, hotter than ever, till seven in the evening. The English drew off in the night, and the enterprise was abandoned. This defence of Fort Moultrie was one of the most gallant actions of the war.

Every man and every officer fought like a hero. Congress voted their thanks to the whole garrison, and to several of the officers by name. A sword was presented to a sergeant of grenadiers, named Jasper. In the heat of the battle, the staff of the fort flag had been cut down by a ball. It fell from the parapet to the ground below. Jasper sprang after it, fastened it to the

rammer of a cannon, and hoisted it again, amid the fire of the enemy.

General Clinton arrived at Staten Island, off the harbor of New York, about the 12th of July. General Howe, with the army which left Boston for Halifax, in March, had taken possession of the island on the second of the month. Two hundred of the inhabitants enlisted under his banner. Some of the New Jersey people came into his camp, and Governor Tryon, of New York, visited him, informed him of the state of the Province, and encouraged him to believe that every thing must soon yield to his army.

The British plan now was, to direct the whole English force upon the Province of New York, and to make it, with the city of New York, the centre of all their operations in America. From this point, they could march south upon the southern Provinces; here they could receive stores from England by water, and provisions from Staten and Long Islands; and here they could ascend the Hudson, and meet Burgoyne, in his route south from Canada. At least, such were the views of the English officers; but the event will show, that these things were more easily said than done.

The revolution in America had now reached a point from which it could not turn backward. The feelings of a great part of the people were alienated from England, and a deep hostility was planted in their bosoms. They had originally asked for justice, and that was denied. Oppression followed, and that they resisted. Then came the British armies, with fire and sword, to consume their dwellings, and shed their blood.

A high-spirited people were not likely to look on these things but with resentment. Their love and respect for England were originally very strong. These, indeed, lasted up to the period of which I am now speaking. But now all thoughts of reconciliation were abandoned. The people no longer asked for redress; they cast off their allegiance to the king, and determined to be free; the "spirit of '76," which is often alluded to, was the earnest voice of a nation, resolving that they would risk every thing for independence.

In June, 1776, Congress had chosen five of their members to consider the great question, whether the Provinces should declare themselves a *Free and Independent Nation*. These were Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Sherman, and Livingston. They reported in favor of so doing; and Congress agreed with them. Independence was solemnly declared on the fourth day of

July. The declaration was written by Jefferson, and signed by John Hancock, president. It was then signed by every other member of Congress.

This declaration has become famous among all nations. It was drawn up by Thomas Jefferson; and then it was a great deal discussed by the members of Congress, and many amendments and alterations were made. It was a long time before Congress could satisfy themselves. One gentleman objected to one word, and another to another word, till, as Franklin said to Mr. Jefferson, it fared like the sign of a hatter in Philadelphia, composed in these words, "John Thompson, hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money," with the figure of a hat at the end.

Before nailing it over his door, the hatter submitted it to his friends for correction. One thought the word "hatter" of no use, it being followed by the words "makes hats." So "hatter" was struck out. A second said that "makes" might as well be omitted; his customers would not care who made the hats. A third thought "ready money" was useless; it was not the custom of the place to sell for any thing but money. These were brushed out, and it now read, "John Thompson sells hats." "Sells hats!" says the next man the hatter met; "why, nobody will expect you to give them away." "Sells" was knocked out, and then "hats," because there was one painted on the board. This, with "John Thompson," was all that remained. The declaration was trimmed in much the same manner. But it satisfied every body at last.

This story, therefore, only applies to the manner in which the Declaration of Independence was discussed in Congress. As it was finally passed and signed by the members of Congress, it was one of the most noble efforts of the human mind.

The people received and read it with great joy. Independence was proclaimed, with great parade, at Philadelphia, on the 8th. Cannon were fired, the bells rung, bonfires were kindled, and the people seemed to be mad with joy. On the 11th, the declaration was read to each brigade of the American army, then assembled at New York, and received with prodigious peals of applause.

The same evening, the statue of George III, erected in 1770, was dragged through the streets, by the "sons of liberty;" and the lead it was made of was melted into musket balls. An immense multitude, at Baltimore, received the declaration in the same manner; the air ringing with shouts, and the roar of cannon.

The king's effigy was made the sport of the populace, and burnt in the public square.

In Boston, the declaration was read from the gallery of the State-house, to an immense crowd, gathered from all quarters. Men, women and children assembled to hear it, and every moment the air sounded with the shouts of the multitude. The troops were drawn up, splendidly dressed and armed, in King street, which from that time was called State street.

The bells rang, the people shouted, the cannon thundered and blazed, and the striped banners waved from the steeples, till the whole air seemed to be alive. In the evening, all the ensigns of royalty, English lions, sceptres or crowns, whether graven or painted, were torn in pieces, and burnt in State street.

The Virginian Convention voted, that the king's name should be struck out from all the public prayers. They ordered, that the great seal of that Commonwealth should represent Virtue as the guardian genius of the Province, resting one hand upon her lance, and holding with the other a sword, trampling upon tyranny, in the shape of a prostrate man, with a crown fallen from his head, and a broken chain in his hand.

Such was the declaration of independence, and such the manner in which it was received by the Americans. They had now declared themselves to the world as a free people; but ere their freedom could be established, they had yet to pass through a long, bloody and desolating war.

General Washington now occupied New York and Long Island, which lies a few miles from the city, with seventeen thousand troops. On the 22d of August, the English landed, in great force, on the island, and a very hot battle was fought, among the hills and woods. A whole regiment of fine young men from Maryland were killed, some cannon were lost, and the Americans retreated to the northern part of the island.

Here the stormy weather kept the enemy from attacking the camp again. But, fearing an assault every moment, the Americans concluded to pass over to the island of New York, and join the rest of the army. This was done in the night of August 29th. They kindled up circles of bright fires in their camp, to deceive the enemy, and started off in their boats at 11 o'clock in the evening.

They were so near the British all the while, as to hear the sound of their pickaxes, and now and then the shout of a British soldier, as he walked on guard. They were neither seen nor

heard, however. The fleet of boats moved off from the shore, like an army of ghosts. Not a word was said, no drums beat, no bugles rang, no colors waved in the breeze.

A fair wind favored the troops; they crossed the water like birds. In the morning, at eight, when the fog cleared up, which had covered them in the passage, and the sun shone out bright and warm upon the green shores, the wooded hill-tops of the islands, and the smooth surface of the bay, the American army had vanished. The camp was deserted, the fires had gone down, and nothing was seen, but a few distant boats, which had come back for the cannon.

Previous to the retreat of the Americans, several skirmishes were fought between the two armies. Two forts, one belonging to the English, and the other to the Americans, were within half gun shot of each other, and were only separated by a small creek. It was at last agreed between the British and American officers, that the sentinels should not fire upon each other, as they went their rounds. So they became very civil. "Give us a quid of your tobacco, my good friend," cried the English guard to the American sentinel. "Oh! certainly," said the latter. He drew his twisted roll from his pocket, and tossed it across the creek to the Englishman, who gnawed off a quid, and threw it back again.

The British army now pressed the Americans with great activity; the latter were driven back from point to point. They left the city of New York, at last, and the British entered it. A few days after, a terrible fire raged in the place, and consumed more than a thousand houses. The British supposed the inhabitants had set it on fire, and were so angry, as to throw some of them into the flames.

Washington now retreated into the back country. The British scoured the Province of New York, with their troops, and covered all the shores with their vessels. Several strong forts were taken, together with their garrisons. Nothing could be done to oppose them. The Americans were never so much discouraged.

General Washington, with his army, marched into New Jersey, and attempted to harass the British army there, under Cornwallis. But they were too strong, and Washington was obliged to retreat night and day: over mountain and valley, he fled before them. The time the militia had enlisted for was short, and many of them went home. Whole companies deserted, and the army was so small in December, that Washington knew every man by his name.

They were so nearly naked and ragged, too, and looked so miserable, that their own countrymen would not join them. Large numbers went over to the enemy. They were driven, week after week, up and down the banks of the Delaware. The infantry left the frozen ground bloody behind them, with their bare and sore feet. They were so closely pursued, that they could scarcely cross a stream, and beat down the bridges after crossing it, before the enemy came galloping up on the other side.

The British cavalry traversed the country, with their large, fine horses, and elegant uniforms. The hundred or two horsemen of the American army, were mounted upon wretched, worn-out horses, so lean and frightful, as to be the constant theme of ridicule with the British soldiers. The riders were not much better. "Ragamuffins" had become a common name for them.

These were gloomy times: and the American people began to fear, that they would be crushed in their struggle for freedom. Many were entirely disheartened. Some persons basely deserted the cause of their country, in this hour of trouble, and went over to the enemy. But Washington remained firm and undismayed. While other minds were shaken with doubt and fear, he remained steadfast and resolved. Looking deeply into the future, and placing his trust in Heaven, he seemed to penetrate the clouds, that shed their gloom upon the land, and to see beyond them a brighter and a happier day.

He always appeared before his soldiers with a smile, and fought or fasted with them, as necessity required. He inspired all around him with courage, and wrote many letters to Congress, entreating them to make great exertions to send him assistance. Accordingly, they endeavored to rouse the country, by representing to the people the necessity of an immediate increase of the army.

This appeal was not without its effect. Philadelphia, in a very short time, furnished Washington with a regiment of fifteen hundred noble fellows, who were resolved to support him to the last. They had been accustomed to the gay company and high living of the city; but they shouldered the musket, slept, with a mere blanket around them, on the frozen ground, or in sheds and barns; and suffered every thing with the poorest of the army.

The British now withdrew into winter quarters. They occupied the villages for many miles, up and down, on the eastern side of the

Delaware, with their army. Washington was below them, on the other side. But they were tired of pursuing him; and they believed that his army would soon dwindle away, and the whole country be conquered. They scarcely took the trouble to set guards at night.

But Washington watched them like a lynx. On the night of December 25th, he crossed the Delaware, again, with a large part of his army. The night was dark, stormy and cold. The river was crowded with broken ice, rushing together, and sweeping down upon its swift current. But, notwithstanding these difficulties and dangers, the river was passed by the American troops, and they marched on to Trenton.

They entered that place at eight in the morning. A large body of Hessians were stationed there. They were completely surprised; but they fought bravely for a short time. Five hundred cavalry made their escape; but some fine cannon and more than a thousand prisoners were taken by the Americans. Cornwallis, who lay a few miles off, thought so little of the American "ragamuffins," at this time, that he mistook the noise of the cannon at Trenton for thunder.

The British army were amazed at this unexpected event. They moved and marched about, but to no purpose. Washington started off for the mountains of New Jersey. The British were close upon his rear. They encamped so near him one evening, that they thought it impossible for him to escape. They put off attacking him, however, till the next morning.

The Americans kindled up their fires, as usual, and marched off at one o'clock, without noise. They reached Princeton at daybreak, and fell upon the British there so suddenly and so fiercely, that sixty of them were killed, and three hundred taken prisoners. Their commanding officer had some fears of an attack, and had written to the commander of the British army, a day or two before, for a reinforcement. "Don't be alarmed," was the answer; "with a corporal and six men, you may scour the whole country; don't be alarmed." They found themselves mistaken, however, as we have seen. Washington now formed a camp at Morristown. Militia came to him from all parts.

The British treated their prisoners with cruelty. Hundreds were confined in the New York prisons. They were often insulted as rebels. A party of them was once brought before General Howe, to be tried. An English gentleman pleaded their youth in their favor. "It won't do," said the general; "hang up the

rascals! hang them up!" They were only carted through the streets, however, seated on coffins. Halters were tied about their necks, and the British soldiers hooted at them.

While these things were going on, late in the year 1776, at New York, Sir Peter Parker scoured the coasts of Rhode Island with a large squadron, and overran the whole Province. Meanwhile, a man by the name of Stuart was sent, by the British, among the Indians in the high, wild lands back of Virginia, and the other southern Colonies.

The Cherokees were persuaded by him to make war; and they rushed in upon the settlements of the whites, burning the villages, and scalping men, women and children. But a large American force soon marched into their own country. Their wigwams were burnt to the ground, and their cornfields trampled under foot. They were frightened at last, and begged for peace.

It once happened, during the expedition against the Indians, that, the Americans having marched a long way among the hills, Major Pickens was sent ahead with twenty-five men, as a scouting party, to examine the country. One morning, as he and his party waded through the tall grass on the bank of a stream called Little River, more than two hundred Indians came rushing out on a ridge of land just above them. "Let us scalp them," cried the Indian leader to his men; "they are too few to shoot."

But Major Pickens was prepared for their onset. His men were sharp-shooters, and each man had his rifle. He ordered them not to fire until he did; to take sure aim; and, having fired, to bury themselves in the grass, and load their rifles. The Indian chief soon came up within twenty-five yards of the little band, yelling and shaking his tomahawk. Pickens stretched out his rifle, took a deliberate aim, and shot him dead.

The twenty-five brave riflemen now fired. The Indians fell on all sides. They yelled more than ever, with fury and terror, dropped their tomahawks, and fell back among the trees. Even there the rifles were too sure for them. Not an Indian could show himself over a log or a rock, but a bullet instantly whistled through him.

One of them was seen running his gun through the roots of a fallen tree. A rifleman aimed at him as coolly as if he had been a wooden mark, hit him precisely in the nose, and laid him flat on his back. Another Indian

lifted the dead body, and was running off with it,—for the Indians never leave the dead,—when another rifleman fired, and killed him. Dozens of them were picked off in this way, and the rest fled.

A few such skirmishes as these made the Indians soon tired of fighting the Americans, to which they had been instigated by the British. The next year, when an attempt was made to set them upon the white inhabitants along the frontiers, they replied to the British emissaries, that “the hatchet was buried so deep that they could not find it.”

In the spring of 1777, General Howe amused himself by sending out detachments from his camp to ravage various parts of the country. On the 26th of April, Governor Tryon embarked at New York with a detachment; sailed through the Sound; and landed at Fairfield, Connecticut. They marched through the country in battle array, and reached Danbury in twenty hours.

As they came, the few militia who were there fled at full speed. The British began to burn and demolish every thing except the houses of the tories. Eighteen houses were consumed; and eight hundred barrels of pork and beef, two thousand barrels of flour, and seventeen hundred tents were carried off or destroyed. But the militia now began to muster from the country round about.

At Ridgefield, General Arnold blocked up the road in front of the British, who were now returning. He had with him about five hundred men. These brave fellows, who had marched fifteen or twenty miles in the rain, kept up a brisk fire upon the enemy, as they came on; and stood their ground, till the British formed a lodgment upon a hill at their left hand. They were then obliged to give way. The British rushed on, and a whole platoon fired at General Arnold, who was not more than thirty yards distant. His horse was killed. A soldier advanced to run him through with his bayonet; Arnold shot him dead with his pistol, and escaped. The British lost more than two hundred men, but made good their retreat to the Sound. Congress presented General Arnold with a fine war-horse, richly caparisoned, for his gallantry.

By way of retaliation, on the 24th of May, Colonel Meigs, an American, crossed the Sound with one hundred and seventy men, in whale-boats, and fell upon the enemy at Sagg Harbor, on Long Island. They burned twelve vessels, destroyed a large quantity of forage, killed six

men, and brought off ninety prisoners, without losing one of their own men. They returned to Guilford, having been the distance of ninety miles in twenty-five hours from the time of their departure. Congress ordered an elegant sword to be presented to Colonel Meigs.

General Howe made great efforts, in the spring of 1777, to persuade the Americans to enlist under him. They were promised large wages and bounties; but very few of them could be wheedled in this way. They hated the Germans even more than they did the English. But great numbers of militia crowded to Washington's camp, at Middle Brook, New Jersey. His army amounted to fifteen thousand men.

He was so strongly intrenched among the hills, that Howe dared not attack him. The summer was spent in marching to and fro, in New Jersey, without effecting much. But in July, the British mustered a force of sixteen thousand men, at New York. These left there, soon after, with a large fleet. An attack was expected every where upon the coast; but no one knew whither they were bound. Having been off at sea, with high winds, for a long time, they entered Chesapeake Bay at last, and landed at Turkey Point.

They left that place September 3d, and, marching towards Philadelphia, came up with Washington's army at a place called Chad's Ford, on the river Brandywine. On the 11th, they had a warm skirmish, and the Americans were driven back. Congress removed to York town, Virginia; and Howe entered Philadelphia, in great triumph, September 26th.

The Americans were defeated again at Germantown, on the 4th of October. The battle began early in the morning, when nothing could be seen farther than thirty yards. During the whole action, which lasted nearly three hours, the firing on both sides was directed by the flash of each other's guns. The smoke of the cannon and musketry, mingled with the thick fog, rested over the armies in clouds.

The Americans saved their artillery, even to a single cannon, which had been dismounted. This piece belonged to General Greene's division; and he stopped in the midst of the retreat, and coolly ordered it to be placed in a wagon. In this manner it was carried off.

General Greene's aid-de-camp, Major Burnet wore a long cue in this battle, as the fashion then was in the army. As he turned round to attend to the cannon just mentioned, his cue was cut off by a musket ball from the enemy.

"Don't hurry, my dear major," cried Greene, laughing; "pray dismount, and get that long cue of yours; don't be in haste."

The English were driving after them at a tremendous rate, cavalry, cannon, and all. The major jumped from his horse, however, and picked up his cue. Just at that moment, a shot took off a large powdered curl from the head of Greene. The major, in turn, advised him to stop and pick it up; but he rode on quietly, and was the last man on the field.

About this time, a smart action was fought at Red Bank, on the Jersey side of the Delaware, seven miles below Philadelphia. The Americans had erected batteries here, and upon Mud Island, half a mile distant, in the middle of the river. Nothing, therefore, belonging to the British, could pass up and down between their camp, which was now at Philadelphia, and their fleet in the river below.

Two ranges of chevaux-de-frise were placed in the channel. They stretched from the island nearly to the bank.

Howe sent down two thousand Germans, under Col. Donop, to attack the Red Bank redoubt. This was defended by four hundred men.

This number was so small, that half the redoubt was left vacant, and a line was drawn through the middle of it. The enemy came on fiercely enough, with a brisk cannonade; entered the empty part of the redoubt, and shouted for victory. But it was now the garrison's turn. They poured out such a tremendous fire, that the Germans, after a brief conflict, fled, with the loss of four hundred men. Their brave commander, Donop, was killed. Late in the season, however, these fortifications in the river were abandoned.

Washington retired into winter quarters, at Valley Forge, sixteen miles from Philadelphia. His army might have been tracked, by the blood of their feet, in marching, without shoes or stockings, over the hard, frozen ground. Thousands of them had no blankets, and were obliged to spend the night in trying to get warm, instead of sleeping. They erected log-huts for lodgings.

For a fortnight, they nearly starved. They were sometimes without bread and without meat. A person passing by the huts of these poor fellows in the evening, might have seen them, through the crevices, stretching their cold hands over the fire, and a soldier occasionally coming in or going out, with nothing but a blanket on his shoulders. "No pay, no clothes, no provisions, no rum," said they to each other.

But they loved Washington and their country too well, to desert them in these trying times.

While a British force lay on the west side of Rhode Island, under General Prescott, during this last season, (1777,) one Barton, a militia major, learned their situation from a deserter, and planned an attack upon them. He collected his regiment, and asked, which of them would hazard their lives with him. If any were willing, they should advance two paces. Every man came forward; they knew Barton well for a brave fellow.

He chose thirty-six of them, mustered five whale-boats, and started off at nine o'clock in the evening. The men promised to follow him at all hazards. He directed them to sit perfectly still, like statues, and obey him. Barton's boat went ahead, distinguished by a long pole run out from the stem, with a handkerchief tied to it.

As they rowed by Prudence Island, they heard the English guard cry, "All's well." A noise was heard on the main land, like the trampling of horses; but, as the night was very dark, nothing could be seen, and no man whispered a word. They now landed, and set off silently for Prescott's lodgings, which were a mile from the shore. The Americans had to pass by a house occupied by a company of troopers.

"Who comes there?" cried the sentinel. They said nothing; and a few trees standing before them, their number could not be seen. They moved on. "Who comes there?" muttered the sentinel again. "Friends," replied Barton. "Friends," says the soldier, "advance, and give the countersign." "Poh! poh!" said Barton; "We have no countersign—have you seen any rascals to-night?" He rushed upon the guard, at this moment, like a lion, and threatened to blow his brains out, if he uttered a syllable. The poor fellow was horribly frightened, but they took him along with them. They soon reached the house, burst in the door, and rushed forward. A British soldier, with only a shirt on, rushing out at the same time, ran for the cavalry house, to give the alarm. The men would not believe him, but laughed at him for being frightened at ghosts. He confessed that the creature (Barton) was clothed in white—and so it passed off.

"Is General Prescott here?" shouted Barton, to the master of the house. "No, sir! oh no, sir!" said the poor fellow, scared almost out of his wits. Nobody in the house seemed to know any thing about Prescott. "Then," shouted Barton, at the head of the staircase, "I will

burn the house down about your ears." And he seized a flaming brand from the fire place.

"What noise is this?" cries somebody in the next chamber. Barton opened the door, and found an elderly gentleman sitting up in bed. "Are you General Prescott, sir?" "Yes, sir." "You are my prisoner, then," said Barton. Prescott was half dressed by the soldiers in a moment, and carried off to the shore, with a Major Barrington, who had leaped from a chamber window.

They had scarcely rowed through the English fleet, when a discharge of cannon gave the alarm. Fifty boats pursued them in the dark. They escaped, however, and, in six hours from the time of starting, landed at Warwick Point. "You have made a monstrous bold push, major," said Prescott, as they stepped ashore. "Thank you, sir," said Barton, with a bow; "we have done as well as we could." This capture occasioned great joy throughout the country.

Having seen Washington's army in their winter quarters at Valley Forge, we shall now follow the northern army, under Gates, and the English under Burgoyne, through the campaign of 1777. The latter intended to break his way from Canada, up the river Sorel, through Lakes Champlain and George, and the river Hudson, to New York. He had under his command one of the finest armies ever seen.

The Americans were driven before him, from Champlain almost to Albany. Burgoyne pressed after them; but his route lay through the woods, and the Americans cut large trees on both sides of the road, so that they fell across it, and blocked it up entirely. The country was so covered with marshes, and crossed by creeks, that the British were obliged to build no less than forty bridges; one of them was a log bridge, extending two miles across a swamp. July 30th, Burgoyne reached Fort Edward, on the Hudson.

He had with his army a large number of Indian warriors, and they ravaged the country in the most horrible manner. One of them murdered a beautiful American girl, Miss McRea. She was the daughter of a tory, and was to be married to a young English officer. The latter sent two Indians to guide her across the wood from the fort to his own station. They quarrelled on the way, which should have special charge of her, and one of them, to terminate the dispute, sunk his tomahawk in her head, and ended her life.

The spirit of the whole country was greatly

excited by these things; and an army of thirteen thousand men was collected under General Gates, to oppose Burgoyne. Meanwhile, a British force, under General St. Leger, had crossed Lake Ontario, from the St. Lawrence, and laid siege to Fort Schuyler, on the southern side. General Herkimer marched northward with eight hundred militia, to relieve it. He fell into an ambuscade, however, in the woods, and was killed.

In his last moments, though mortally wounded, he was seen sitting on a stump, still encouraging his men. They stood firm, and several of the British Indians fell at their first fire. The rest were so enraged, that they turned upon the tories and the British, and murdered several of them. The battle was heard at the fort, and two hundred and fifty of the Americans came out to reinforce the detachment. The British were wholly routed. The Indians fled, howling like wild beasts, and left their kettles, blankets, tomahawks and deer-skins behind.

But St. Leger, with his Indians and tories, still besieged Fort Schuyler. General Arnold was now sent, with one thousand men, to attack them. But this force was too small, and the Americans had recourse to a stratagem to frighten the enemy. Colonel Brooks, afterwards governor of Massachusetts, seized upon one Cuyler, a tory, who owned a large farmhouse. He was in great terror, lest the Americans should plunder him; but Brooks agreed to let him go, and spare his property, if he would travel to Fort Schuyler, and tell the British force there, that Arnold was coming upon them with an immense army.

Cuyler consented. He bored his coat through in two or three places, in the skirts, and made all haste across the woods to the British camp. He informed the Indians there, that Arnold was rushing upon them with a tremendous force; he said he had fled before them for his life, and showed them the bullet-holes in his old coat, in proof of his story.

The Indians were frightened. Nothing could persuade them to stay with St. Leger. "You told us," said they, "there would be no fighting for us; that we should smoke our pipes; and when you had taken the prisoners in the fort, we were to have the pleasure of cutting their throats. But this won't do." Accordingly, seven or eight hundred immediately left him. He was himself so alarmed, that he fled with his troops, and left his baggage behind him.

Two Indian chiefs, who, it seems, understood

the plot, followed them in their march, and played jokes upon the officers. One of the chiefs had loitered behind; and just as the officers reached a deep, muddy place, he came running up to them, out of breath, and cried out, "They are coming! they are coming!" The soldiers threw down their knapsacks, and plunged through the mire as fast as they could go. St. Leger himself was completely plastered with mud from head to foot.

In this way, Fort Schuyler was relieved from the siege without bloodshed. The stratagem practised by the Americans, afforded a great deal of amusement to the army.

About the middle of August, Burgoyne sent five hundred Hessians and one hundred Indians, under Colonel Baum, to take possession of a collection of American provisions, at Bennington, Vermont. But General Stark was there, luckily, with eight hundred New Hampshire and Vermont militia. Colonel Baum, finding this force greater than his own, threw up temporary breastworks for defence, and sent to Burgoyne for reinforcements. Several skirmishes now followed, in which the Americans had the advantage. Animated by success, they at length ventured to make a general attack upon the breastworks of the enemy. They were without cannon, and destitute even of bayonets. The Hessians, too, fought very bravely for two hours.

But they were now opposed by still braver men. The Americans rushed into the very flash of their cannon and musketry. Stark had said, at the outset of the battle, "My fellow soldiers, we conquer to-day, or this night Mary Stark is a widow." Such deep resolution seemed to be in the breast of every man. They could not be resisted. Multitudes of the enemy fell before their keen and well-directed fire. Baum himself was killed, and most of his detachment either lost their lives, or were taken prisoners.

The Americans, not expecting another enemy, had dispersed themselves after the battle. Suddenly, a reinforcement of several hundred British troops, under Colonel Breyman, arrived at Bennington. The Americans were now near losing all they had gained. But it happened that a regiment, under Colonel Warner, reached the place soon after. These, with the militia, immediately made an attack upon the enemy. They fought till sunset, when the British retreated, and, under cover of the night, the greater part effected their escape.

In these two engagements, four hundred of the enemy were killed and wounded, six hundred were taken prisoners; and two hundred and fifty dragoon swords, eight loads of baggage, and twenty horses, fell into the hands of the Americans. A Vermont clergyman, at the commencement of the first day's battle, mounted a stump, and prayed for the Americans. The British heard him, and fired at him. The stump was bored through with their bullets, but the clergyman was unhurt. He stepped down. "Now give me a gun," said he; and he fired the first shot on the American side.

An old farmer in the neighborhood had five sons in the battle. He was told the next day, that one of them had come to a miserable end. "What!" cried the gray-headed patriot, "did he leave his post? did he run from the enemy?" "Oh no, sir; worse than that—he fell among the slain, fighting like a hero." "Then I am satisfied," said the old man; "bring him in; let me look upon my noble boy." The corpse was brought in; he wept over it. He then called for a bowl of water, and a napkin; washed the blood away with his own trembling hands, and thanked God, that his son had died for his country.

By the middle of September, the American army under Gates was within three miles of the great army of Burgoyne, on the Hudson. The latter was now severely pressed for provisions, and undertook to march on towards Albany. The Americans met him at Stillwater, on the 19th; a fierce battle was fought; and the British could advance no farther. They pitched their camp on the plains of Saratoga, three miles above the village, within cannon-shot of the American lines.

General Clinton was at this time attempting to force a passage up the Hudson, from New York, to reinforce Burgoyne. Spies and scouts were constantly passing between the two armies. One Palmer was at last caught in this business, and brought into the camp of the American general, Putnam, at Peekskill, New York. He was found to be an American tory, and the British had made him a lieutenant for his pains. Governor Tryon wrote for his release, and threatened vengeance if he were executed.

Putnam addressed the following note to the governor, in reply:—

"SIR—Nathan Palmer, a lieutenant in your service, was taken in my camp as a spy; he was tried as a spy; he was condemned as a

spy ; and you may rest assured, sir, he shall be hanged as a spy.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

To his Excellency Governor Tryon.

P. S. Afternoon. He is hanged."

Hot skirmishes now took place every day between the two armies at Saratoga. September 23d, a cannonade was kept up, with a tremendous roar and blaze, for three hours. The field was strown with the killed. An English captain, with forty-eight men, had the command of four fine cannon. He fought till thirty-six of his men were killed. His horses being shot down at last, the cannon were left to the Americans.

Some of the American soldiers, during these skirmishes, often placed themselves in the boughs of high trees, the country being wild and woody, and played with their rifles upon the rear and flanks of the enemy. The British officers were picked off like birds. Burgoyne himself once narrowly escaped. His aid-de-camp, General Phillips, was delivering a message to him, when he received a rifle ball in his arm. His saddle was furnished with very rich lace, and the sharp-shooter had taken him for Burgoyne.

October 7th, the whole British line was driven back by a tremendous charge. The German lines stood firm to the last, and Colonel Brooks was ordered to attack them. He galloped toward them at the head of his regiment, waving his sword ; and Colonel Arnold rushed on with him. Arnold was wounded, and carried off. Brooks kept on, and the Germans were driven back. Colonel Cilley, of New Hampshire, captured a cannon with his own hands, and was seen astride upon it, in the heat of the battle, shouting to his soldiers.

In this battle, Burgoyne had a bullet pass through his hat, and another through the edge of his vest. The English general Frazer fought nobly for a long time. Colonel Morgan observed him at last, called up one of his best riflemen, and pointed him out. "Do you see that tall, fine looking fellow," said he, "fighting like a lion? It is Frazer. I honor the man—but he must die." This was enough for the rifleman. He aimed, and Frazer was shot dead.

On the 18th of October, 1777, the whole British army under Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates. There were nearly ten thousand men, including Indians; forty cannon, seven thousand muskets, and a vast quantity of tents and cartridges. The whole country was

filled with rejoicing. The thanks of Congress were voted to Gates and his army. But the best effect of the victory was, that the French now concluded to fight with the Americans against England.

Treaties between the two nations were signed February 6th, 1778, and a fast sailing schooner from France reached Casco Bay, in Maine, in about a month, with the news. It occasioned prodigious joy in Congress, in the army at Valley Forge, and over the whole country. A French fleet arrived on the coast early in July.

General Clinton knew that they were coming, and therefore thought it necessary to remove to New York. He left Philadelphia on the 18th of June, and marched through New Jersey, toward the latter place. The British army had been in possession of Philadelphia for many months. Their departure was a most welcome event to the inhabitants. The business of the city was very much interrupted while they were there, and the intercourse of the inhabitants with the neighboring towns and villages, was attended with much difficulty and vexation.

The following is the story of Captain Plunkett, who escaped from the British, while they were at Philadelphia, in a curious manner. He was an American officer, and, being taken prisoner, was carried to that city, and kept in confinement. Some years before, he had formed a very pleasant acquaintance with a young Quakeress. She became apprized of his situation, and determined to effect his release. Accordingly, she privately sent him the uniform of a British officer. The captain put it on, and ordered the guard to open the door. The latter, taking him for a British officer, allowed him to pass into the streets. He immediately went to the house of the young Quakeress, where he remained concealed for some time. His benefactress then procured for him an old market woman's gown, bonnet and shawl. The captain dressed himself in these, and, thus disguised, set out to leave the city. The British soldiers, who were on guard at the gate, taking him for a market woman, allowed him to pass; and thus he escaped from the enemy.

The Americans contrived some machines, which were filled with gunpowder, and sent down the river Delaware, near to the city. They expected that these would explode, and annoy the British shipping; they did, in fact, no damage, but the British were very much alarmed; accordingly, they fired cannon at every thing they saw floating in the river. The Americans heard of all this, and they were very

much amused with it. Mr. Francis Hopkinson, a man of great wit, wrote a ballad on the subject, which follows. Sir William, spoken of in the poem, was Sir William Howe, the British commander.

THE BATTLE OF THE KEGS.

GALLANTS, attend, and hear a friend
Trill forth harmonious ditty:
Strange things I'll tell, which late befell
In Philadelphia city.

'Twas early day, as poets say,
Just when the sun was rising,
A soldier stood on log of wood,
And saw a thing surprising.
As in a maze he stood to gaze,—
The truth can't be denied, sir,—
He spied a score of kegs, or more,
Come floating down the tide, sir.

A sailor too, in jerkin blue,
This strange appearance viewing,
First rubb'd his eyes, in great surprise,
Then said, "Some mischief's brewing.

"These kegs do hold the rebels bold,
Pack'd up like pickled herring;
And they're come down t' attack the town,
In this new way of ferrying."

The soldier flew, the sailor too,
And, scar'd almost to death, sir,
Wore out their shoes, to spread the news,
And ran till out of breath, sir.

Now up and down, throughout the town,
Most frantic scenes were acted;
And some ran here, and others there,
Like men almost distracted.

Some fire cried, which some denied,
But said the earth had quaked;
And girls and boys, with hideous noise,
Ran through the streets half naked.

Sir William he, snug as a flea,
Lay all this time a snoring,
Nor thought of harm, as he lay warm
The land of dreams exploring.

Now in a fright he starts upright,
Awaked by such a clatter:
He rubs both eyes, and boldly cries,
"Alas, what is the matter?"

At his bedside he then espied
Sir Erskine at command, sir;
Upon one foot he had one boot,
And the other in his hand, sir.

"Arise, arise!" Sir Erskine cries;
"The rebels—more's the pity—
Without a boat, are all afloat,
And ranged before the city.

"The motley crew, in vessels new,
With Satan for their guide, sir,
Pack'd up in bags, or wooden kegs,
Come driving down the tide, sir.

"Therefore prepare for bloody war,—
These kegs must all be routed,
Or surely we despised shall be,
And British courage doubted."

The royal hand now ready stand,
All ranged in dread array, sir,

With stomach stout, to see it out,
And make a bloody day, sir.
The cannons roar from shore to shore,
The small arms make a rattle;
Since wars began, I'm sure no man
E'er saw so strange a battle.

The rebel dales, the rebel vales,
With rebel trees surrounded,
The distant woods, the hills and floods,
With rebel echoes sounded.

The fish below swam to and fro,
Attack'd from every quarter;
"Why sure," thought they, "the d——'s to pay,
'Mongst folks above the water."

The kegs, 'tis said, though strongly made,
Of rebel staves and hoops, sir,
Could not oppose their powerful foes,
The conquering British troops, sir.

From morn to night, these men of might
Display'd amazing courage,
And when the sun was fairly down,
Retired to sup their porridge.

An hundred men, with each a pen,
Or more, upon my word, sir,
It is most true, would be too few,
Their valor to record, sir.

Such feats did they perform that day,
Against these wicked kegs, sir,
That years to come, if they get home,
They'll make their boasts and brags, sir.

As soon as Washington heard that Clinton had left Philadelphia, he broke up his quarters at Valley Forge, and followed hard after him. A hot battle was fought on the 28th, near Monmouth court-house. It did not cease till the evening. Washington slept upon his cloak under a tree, expecting more fighting in the morning; but the British marched off in the night. Sixty of their soldiers were found dead on the battle-field, without wounds. Fatigue and the excessive heat had killed them.

In the beginning of this battle, one Molly Pitcher was occupied in carrying water from a spring to a battery, where her husband was employed in loading and firing a cannon. He was shot dead at last, and she saw him fall. An officer rode up, and ordered off the cannon. "It can be of no use, now," said he. but Molly stepped up, offered her services, and took her husband's place, to the astonishment of the army. She fought well, and half pay for life was given her by Congress. She wore an epaulette, and was called Captain Molly, ever after.

In the midst of the fight, there was a soldier, whose gun-lock was knocked off by a bullet. At the same instant, a soldier at his side was killed. He picked up the dead man's musket, and was preparing to fire, when a bullet entered the muzzle of the gun, and twisted the barrel

into the shape of a cork-screw. Although the bullets were flying around him like hail-stones, he deliberately knelt down upon the spot, unscrewed the lock from the musket in his hand, and fastened it to his own gun, which he had thrown away. In a few minutes, he was again prepared, and then engaged in the deadly conflict.

No other great battles were fought during the campaign of 1778. The armies only molested each other by sending out small detachments. One Gray, called "No Flint Gray," because he always ordered his soldiers to carry their flints in their pockets, and use the bayonets only, lay in wait in a barn, one night, for a British party. He set guards on the road, but these fell asleep.

The enemy found out his situation, rushed in upon him, and surprised him in profound slumber. Sixty-seven, out of one hundred and four of his men, were cruelly bayoneted on the spot. Twenty were made prisoners, and a few escaped. One of these had eleven bayonet wounds in his body; but he lived many years afterward.

Colonel McLane, of Lee's famous legion of troopers, had a narrow escape. He had planned an attack on a small British force stationed on a turnpike road, eight miles from Philadelphia, and rode ahead with a single soldier, to point out the way for his men. It was in the gray of the morning. His comrade suddenly shouted, "Colonel, the British!" spurred his horse, and was out of sight in a moment.

There, indeed, were the enemy all about him. They had lain in ambuscade, and thus suddenly came upon him. A dozen shots were fired, but his horse only was wounded in the flank. This spurred the animal on at such a furious rate, that he dashed through the woods like a hawk. The colonel now came up with a farm-house by the road-side, when a number of British officers observed him as he passed. They thought he was on his way to the English army, which was directly ahead.

He dashed by, and they soon found out their mistake, and pursued him. His horse went with such speed, however, over fences and fields, and every other obstacle, that, at last, only two men continued to pursue him. These came up with him at the ascent of a small hill, the three horses so exhausted, that neither could be forced out of a walk. One of the soldiers cried, "Surrender, you rebellious rascal, or we will cut you to pieces."

The colonel made no reply, but laid his hand on his pistols. The man now came up, and

seized him by the collar, without drawing his sword. The colonel drew a pistol from his holster, aimed it at the Englishman's heart, and killed him. The other now seized him on the other side; a fierce struggle ensued. The colonel received a severe sword-gash in his left arm; but he drew his second pistol that moment with his right, placed it between the Englishman's eyes, and killed him by a shot in the head. Colonel McLane now stopped the flow of his own blood, by crawling into a mill-pond, and at last reached the American camp.

In the camp at Morristown, during the winter and the spring of 1779, the Americans were often without meat or bread; and they ate peas, barley, and almost every kind of horse-food, but hay. Salt could only be got for eight dollars a bushel. The snow was four feet deep. They had nothing but a bed of straw and a blanket at night. They made log huts in February, which were tolerably comfortable. But many deserted, and the rest were almost discouraged.

Small parties were often sent out by each of the armies to annoy the other. On one occasion, a man by the name of Mayhew was pursued through the snow by two of the British troopers. They gained fast upon him, and he found he must be overtaken. So he turned about, and asked, if they would give him quarter. "Yes, you dog," shouted both of them, "we'll quarter you." Upon this, Mayhew resolved to give them one shot. He fired at the foremost, who immediately yelled out, "The rascal has broken my leg." Both of them wheeled about, and galloped away as fast as they could go.

Little was done on either side during the year 1779. The British main army, under Clinton, was at New York; and the Americans, under Washington, were among the Highlands, above that city, on the river Hudson. In the spring, a British force was sent to ravage the coast of Virginia. They destroyed every thing in their way—villages, shipping and stores. The Virginians sent to the British general to ask, "what sort of war this was." He replied, that "all rebels must be so treated."

A month or two afterwards, Governor Tryon was sent to commit similar havoc in Connecticut. Colonel Whiting had mustered the militia at Fairfield. Tryon came to that place, and commanded him to surrender. He gave him an hour for consideration; but, before that time had elapsed, his soldiers set the town on fire, and a great part of it was laid in ashes.

At New Haven, all possible damage was

done. The harbor was covered over with feathers, poured out from the beds of the people. Desks, trunks, closets and chests were broken open; the women were robbed of their buckles, rings, bonnets and aprons. East Haven was afterwards burnt, and Norwalk shared a similar fate.

At a place near Stamford, the British came upon General Putnam, who had one hundred and fifty militia-men with him, and two cannon. With these, he kept the enemy at bay for some time. He then ordered the soldiers into a swamp hard by, where the British troopers could not follow; and he himself rode at full gallop down a steep rock behind the meeting-house. Nearly one hundred steps had been hewn in it, like a flight of stairs, for the people to ascend in going to meeting. The troopers stopped at the brink, and dared not follow him. He escaped with a bullet-hole through his hat.

In July, a fleet of thirty-seven small vessels was fitted out from Boston, with fifteen hundred militia on board, under General Wadsworth and General Lovell. The object was, to drive the British from the Penobscot river, in Maine, where they had built a fort at a place called Bagaduce then, now Castine. They were near succeeding, when a British fleet appeared off the mouth of the river. They were obliged to leave their vessels, and most of the troops, after some fighting, escaped across the wild lands of Maine, to the settlements on the river Kennebec.

On the Hudson, the Americans were more successful. On the 15th of July, Washington sent General Wayne up the river with twelve hundred men, to attack a strong British fort called Stony Point. At eleven in the evening, Wayne arrived within a mile or two of the fort. The troops were now formed into two columns. Colonel Fleury marched on in front, with one hundred and fifty volunteers, guided by twenty picked men. They marched silently, with unloaded guns and fixed bayonets. A disorderly fellow, who persisted in loading his gun, was run through the body by his captain.

No man was suffered to fire. The fort was defended by a deep swamp, covered with water. The troops marched through it, waist deep. They proceeded with charged bayonets, under a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry from the British, till the two columns met in the centre of the fort. The garrison, six hundred in number, were taken prisoners, with fifteen cannon, and a large quantity of stores. The Americans lost a hundred men: seventeen of the

twenty picked men, who marched in front, were among the number.

General Lincoln commanded in the Southern Provinces during 1779, the British still holding possession of Savannah. He besieged them there with the help of the French fleet, but was driven off. Prevost, the British general, himself, met with the same bad luck in besieging Charleston, South Carolina. The people resisted him nobly, with some assistance from Lincoln, and the siege was abandoned.

But Prevost ravaged the country, burning and plundering without mercy. The Tories joined him, and the negro slaves were hired to serve him as spies and scouts. Peter Francisco, an American trooper, made himself famous at this time. A British plundering dragoon entered a hut in the country, where he happened to be, and ordered him to "deliver up every thing, or die."

"I have nothing to deliver," said Peter, who was unarmed; "do as you please." "Off with those great silver buckles on your shoes, you scoundrel!" said the dragoon. "Take them, if you like," answered Peter; "I will not give them." The soldier stooped to cut them off with his knife, placing his sword under his arm, with the hilt towards Peter. He seized upon it, and struck the dragoon with such force as to sever his head from his body at a single blow.

Sergeant Jasper was another brave fellow, who has been mentioned before. He once went secretly, with a young friend of his, by the name of Newton, to visit his brother, a soldier at a British fort. As he stayed there a day or two, his brother took him to see some American prisoners, just brought in. They were all hand-cuffed. There was a young woman among the rest, with her husband, and a beautiful little boy, five years old, leaning his head on her bosom, and weeping.

Jasper and Newton were hardly able to bear this. They walked to a wood near by. "I shall not live long," said Jasper. "Why so?" said the other. "Why, the thought of that poor woman haunts me. I shall die, if I do not save them." "That is my mind, exactly," said Newton, grasping Jasper's hand. "Go on, my brave friend; I will stand by you to the last."

After breakfast, the prisoners were sent on towards Savannah, under a guard of ten armed men. The two friends followed them through the woods, but without arms. Thinking they would stop at the Spa, a famous spring two

miles from Savannah, they went secretly round to that place, and concealed themselves in the bushes. By and by, the party came up, and the prisoners were suffered to rest at the spring.

Two men kept guard with their muskets, while two more came to the spring for water. The others piled their arms up, and sat down at a distance. The two guards now rested their guns against a tree, and began drinking from their canteens. "Now's the time," cried Jasper. At the same instant, the two heroes sprang from the bushes, snatched the two muskets, and shot down the two guards.

By this time, two of the soldiers had seized upon their guns. But they were instantly knock down. Jasper and Newton stood over the pile of guns, and ordered the other six to surrender. They were glad to do so. The American prisoners were now armed, and the hand-cuffs were taken from them, and put upon the British soldiers, and the party soon reached the American camp.

During the year 1780, nothing of great consequence was done in the Northern Provinces. The two armies lay near each other, the British being in New York, and the Americans on the Hudson; but no battles were fought.

When the British troops took New York, and the Americans had retired some distance up the North River, De Lancey joined the British, took a colonel's commission, and raised a regiment of horse, which was called Le Lancey's corps. The other took a captain's commission in the American army; and now, feelings of hostility took the place of the former friendship and kindness that subsisted between them.

The British often sent out parties to procure, in whatever way they could, cattle, sheep, &c., for food. On one occasion, such a party had collected a large number of these animals, and succeeded in driving them within the British lines, before they were discovered. The place to which they had conveyed their plunder, was within fifteen or twenty miles of New York, and was considered a place of security. Captain Moulton was one of the most active partisans in the American army, and was often employed in enterprises which required both daring and dexterity.

Being well acquainted with the country, the posts where the British were stationed, and also the place where they had retired with their plunder, he requested and obtained permission to attempt its recapture. In this service, he had about one hundred men under his command.

His plan was, to avoid the British posts, dash upon his prey, take them by surprise, and make his retreat before any alarm could be given. Unless completely successful, the destruction of the whole party seemed inevitable. It was about thirty or forty miles from the head-quarters of the American army to the scene of action, which lay several miles within the enemy's lines.

Captain M. and his party began their march about noon. He ordered several of his men to keep half a mile or more in advance, to guard against surprise. At sunset, they were about ten or fifteen miles from the place where they expected to find the cattle. They rested till midnight, and then set off for the scene of action. They found all still and quiet on their route. When within a mile, they halted, and Captain M. gave directions as to the assault, which he intended to make soon after day-break. He ordered his men not to fire a gun, but told them to rush upon those who guarded the cattle, and kill, or take them prisoners.

These orders were strictly obeyed, and the surprise was complete. In less than an hour, the cattle were collected, and, with a few prisoners, were on their way to the American camp, under the escort of twenty men, who were directed by Captain M. to push on as fast as possible, until they had passed a large open plain, which lay in their route. He was to stay with the rest of the party, and destroy the stores which they could not convey away, and was then to follow and endeavor to overtake them, by the time they had crossed the plain.

It was two hours after his first arrival, before Captain M. commenced his return. His situation he knew to be extremely critical. Colonel De Lancey was stationed but ten or twelve miles distant, with his regiment of horse; and he feared he would be upon him before he could join the rest of the party. He had just reached the plain already mentioned, when he heard the tramp of horses, and saw a troop of cavalry coming at full gallop upon him. He ordered his men to push on, hoping to cross the plain before he was overtaken. But he had only reached the middle, when De Lancey and his troop had come very near.

Captain Moulton immediately halted, and formed his men in a hollow square, ordering the front line to kneel on one knee, and present their bayonets, resting the butt-end of the gun on the ground; the others to present theirs over the heads of their comrades. He warned them not to fire a gun, and not to speak; but to be unmoved, firm and steadfast. Scarcely were

they thus formed, when the horse, to the number of two or three hundred, came on at full charge, appearing as if they would ride over the little band, and trample them to the earth.

But in vain did their riders urge them to the onset. When within a rod of the bristling bayonets, they recoiled, and, wheeling to the right and left, passed round the corps, and formed for another charge, which was made with little success. They could only bring their horses near enough to clash their swords upon the bayonets, but without reaching the soldiers. A few pistols were fired, but without effect. Colonel De L. then called upon Captain M. to surrender, but received no answer. At length the horsemen wheeled about, and were preparing for a third charge. Captain M. then spoke to De Lancey:—"If you make another assault upon us, I will order twenty balls to be put through your heart, though we are sacrificed the next moment!" De Lancey knew this to be no idle threat. He therefore retired with his men, and left the little patriot band to pursue their march. The next day, they arrived at head quarters, with their plunder and prisoners.

The most important event of this year, was the treason of General Arnold. He commanded a very strong fort at West Point, sixty miles from New York, on the North River. He undertook to deliver it into the possession of the British.

Major Andre, a young British officer, went on shore in the night from a British ship in the river, to arrange the business with Arnold. The two officers met privately at some distance from the fort. Arnold agreed, for a certain sum of money, and other considerations, to surrender the fort, with the garrison, cannon and ammunition, into the hands of the British commander. In settling the details of this business, Andre was detained till the next day; and then the boatmen refused to carry him back. He had to return by land, and to pass by the American camp, on his way to New York. He was furnished with a horse, and exchanged his uniform for a common coat.

He thought himself already out of danger, when, as he trotted quietly on through the woods, he was stopped by three Americans, who were scouting between the out-posts of the two armies. "Who goes there?" cried the first, seizing his bridle. Andre was frightened, and asked the scout where he belonged. "Below," answered he, meaning New York.

"So do I," said Andre, deceived; "I'm a British officer, in great haste; don't stop me."

"Are you, indeed?" said the scouts; "then we'll see about that!" They found his papers in his boots. He offered them his gold watch, horse and purse, if they would release him; but they told him they knew their business too well. He was carried to the camp, and though a brave and accomplished young man, yet he was condemned and hanged, according to the usages of war, as a spy. Even the Americans shed many tears for him. The scouts were handsomely rewarded.

Arnold escaped from West Point in great haste. Andre had contrived to send him notice of his capture. He was dining with some of his friends, when the letter came. They saw he was very much agitated. He started up, and looked wild; made an excuse to go out, and they saw nothing more of him. He went to New York, and joined the British army; was paid about fifty thousand dollars, and was appointed a general in the British service, for his intended treason. His name was covered with everlasting shame and disgrace. Even his gallantry and decided military talents were overlooked and forgotten in his infamy. The British themselves despised him. After the war, he went to England, where he lived many years in obscurity and contempt.

The head-quarters of General Washington were at Tappan, on the Hudson, at the time he heard of Arnold's treason. Having taken measures to put the fort in a state of security, he appointed a court-martial, to try Andre. After a very deliberate examination, he was found guilty, and condemned to be hanged as a spy. When the gallant young officer heard that he was condemned to be hanged, he wrote a very pathetic letter to Washington, praying that he might be shot, and die as a soldier, rather than be executed like a felon.

No man had a kinder heart than General Washington; and he would gladly have granted the request of the unfortunate young Englishman. But duty to his country would not permit him to soften the sentence of the law. He was very anxious to bring Arnold to justice, and imagined that, if he could be taken, Andre might be set free. He resolved to make an attempt to effect these desirable objects, and, having formed his plan, Washington sent to Major Lee to repair to head-quarters, at Tappan. "I have sent for you," said General Washington, "in the expectation that you have some one in your corps, who is willing to undertake a delicate and hazardous project. Whoever comes forward will confer great obligations upon me personally, and,

in behalf of the United States, I will reward him amply. No time is to be lost; he must proceed, if possible, to-night. I intend to seize Arnold, and save Andre."

Major Lee named a sergeant-major of his corps, by the name of Champe, a native of Virginia, a man full of bone and muscle, with a countenance grave, thoughtful, and taciturn, of tried courage, and inflexible perseverance.

Champe was sent for by Major Lee, and the plan proposed. This was for him to desert; to escape to New York; to appear friendly to the enemy; to watch Arnold, and, upon some fit opportunity, with the assistance of some one whom he could trust, to seize him, and conduct him to a place on the river, appointed, where boats should be in readiness to bear them away.

Champe listened to the plan attentively; but, with the spirit of a man of honor and integrity, replied, "that it was not danger nor difficulty that deterred him from immediately accepting the proposal, but the ignominy of desertion, and the hypocrisy of enlisting with the enemy."

To these objections Lee replied, that although he would appear to desert, yet, as he obeyed the call of his commander-in-chief, his departure could not be considered as criminal; and that, if he suffered in reputation for a time, the matter would one day be explained to his credit. As to the second objection, it was urged, that to bring such a man as Arnold to justice, loaded with guilt as he was; and to save Andre, so young, so accomplished, so beloved; to achieve so much good in the cause of his country, was more than sufficient to balance a wrong, existing only in appearance.

The objections of Champe were at length surmounted, and he accepted the service. It was now eleven o'clock at night. With his instructions in his pocket, the sergeant returned to camp; and, taking his cloak, valise and orderly book, drew his horse from the picket, and mounted, putting himself upon fortune.

Scarcely had half an hour elapsed, before Captain Carnes, the officer of the day, waited upon Lee, who was vainly attempting to rest, and informed him, that one of the patrol had fallen in with a dragoon, who, being challenged, put spurs to his horse, and escaped. Lee, hoping to conceal the flight of Champe, or at least to delay pursuit, complained of fatigue, and told the captain that the patrol had probably mistaken a countryman for a dragoon. Carnes, however, was not thus to be quieted; and he withdrew to assemble his corps. On examination, it was found that Champe was absent. The captain

now returned, and acquainted Lee with the discovery, adding, that he had detached a party to pursue the deserter, and begged the Major's written orders.

After making as much delay as practicable without exciting suspicion, Lee delivers his orders, in which he directed the party to take Champe, if possible. "Bring him alive," said he, "that he may suffer in the presence of the army; but kill him if he resists, or tries to escape after being taken."

A shower of rain fell soon after Champe's departure, which enabled the pursuing dragoons to take the trail of his horse; his shoes, in common with those of all the horses of the corps, being made in a peculiar form, and each having a private mark, which was to be seen in the path.

Middleton, the leader of the pursuing party, left the camp a few minutes past twelve, so that Champe had the start of but little more than an hour—a period by far shorter than had been contemplated. During the night, the dragoons were often delayed in the necessary halts to examine the road; but, on the coming of morning, the impression of the horse's shoes was so apparent, that they pressed on with rapidity. Some miles above Bergen, a village three miles north of New York, on the opposite side of the Hudson, on ascending a hill, Champe was seen not more than half a mile distant. Fortunately, Champe descried his pursuers at the same moment, and, conjecturing their object, put spurs to his horse, with the hope of escape.

By taking a different road, Champe was, for a time, lost sight of; but, on approaching the river, he was again perceived. Aware of his danger, he now lashed his valise, containing his clothes and orderly book, to his shoulders, and prepared himself to plunge into the river, if necessary. Swift was his flight, and swift the pursuit. Middleton and his party were within a few hundred yards, when Champe threw himself from his horse, and plunged into the river, calling aloud upon some British galleys, at no great distance, for help. A boat was instantly despatched to the sergeant's assistance, and a fire commenced upon the pursuers. Champe was taken on board, and soon after carried to New York, with a letter from the captain of the galley, stating the past scene, all of which he had witnessed.

The pursuers having recovered the sergeant's horse and cloak, returned to camp, where they arrived about three o'clock the next day. On their appearance with the well known horse, the soldiers made the air resound with the acclama-

tion that the scoundrel was killed. The agony of Lee, for a moment, was past description, lest the faithful, honorable, intrepid Champe had fallen. But the truth soon relieved his fears, and he repaired to Washington to impart to him the success, thus far, of his plan.

Soon after the arrival of Champe in New York, he was sent to Sir Henry Clinton, who treated him kindly, but detained him more than an hour in asking him questions; to answer some of which, without exciting suspicion, required all the art the sergeant was master of. He succeeded, however, and Sir Henry gave him a couple of guineas, and recommended him to Arnold, who was wishing to procure American recruits. Arnold received him kindly, and proposed to him to join his legion. Champe, however, expressed his wish to retire from war; but assured the general, if he should change his mind, he would enlist.

Champe found means to communicate to Lee an account of his adventures; but, unfortunately, he could not succeed in taking Arnold, as was wished, before the execution of Andre. Ten days before Champe brought his project to a conclusion, Lee received from him his final communication, appointing the third subsequent night for a party of dragoons to meet him at Hoboken, opposite New York, when he hoped to deliver Arnold to the officers.

Champe had enlisted into Arnold's legion, from which time he had every opportunity he could wish, to attend to the habits of the general. He discovered that it was his custom to return home about twelve every night, and that, previously to going to bed, he always visited the garden. During this visit, the conspirators were to seize him, and, being prepared with a gag, they were to apply the same instantly.

Adjoining the house in which Arnold resided, and in which it was designed to seize and gag him, Champe had taken off several fence-palings, and replaced them, so that with ease, and without noise, he could readily open his way to the adjoining alley. Into this alley he intended to convey his prisoner, aided by his companion, one of two associates, who had been introduced by the friend to whom Champe had been originally made known by letter from the commander-in-chief, and with whose aid and counsel he had so far conducted the enterprise. His other associate was with the boat, prepared at one of the wharves on the Hudson River, to receive the party.

Champe and his friend intended to place themselves each under Arnold's shoulder, and

thus to bear him, through the most unfrequented alleys and streets, to the boat, representing Arnold, in case of being questioned, as a drunken soldier, whom they were conveying to the guard-house.

When arrived at the boat, the difficulties would be all surmounted, there being no danger nor obstacle in passing to the Jersey shore. These particulars, as soon as made known to Lee, were communicated to the commander-in-chief, who was highly gratified with the much desired intelligence. He requested Major Lee to meet Champe, and to take care that Arnold should not be hurt.

The day arrived, and Lee, with a party of accoutred horses,—one for Arnold, one for the sergeant, and the third for his associate, who was to assist in securing Arnold,—left the camp, never doubting the success of the enterprise, from the tenor of the last received communication. The party reached Hoboken about midnight, where they were concealed in the adjoining wood; Lee, with three dragoons stationing himself near the shore of the river. Hour after hour passed, but no boat approached.

At length the day broke, and the major retired to his party, and, with his led horses, returned to the camp, where he proceeded to head-quarters, to inform the general of the much lamented disappointment, as mortifying as it was inexplicable. Washington, having perused Champe's plan and communication, had indulged the presumption, that at length the object of his keen and constant pursuit was sure of execution, and did not dissemble the joy which such a conviction produced. He was chagrined at the issue, and apprehended that his faithful sergeant must have been detected in the last scene of his tedious and difficult enterprise.

In a few days, Lee received an anonymous letter from Champe's patron and friend, informing him, that on the day preceding the night fixed for the execution of the plot, Arnold had removed his quarters to another part of the town, to superintend the embarkation of troops, preparing, as was rumored, for an expedition to be directed by himself; and that the American legion, consisting chiefly of American deserters, had been transferred from their barracks to one of the transports, it being apprehended that, if left on shore until the expedition was ready, many of them might desert.

Thus it happened, that John Champe, instead of crossing the Hudson that night, was safely deposited on board one of the fleet of transports, from whence he never departed, until the troops

under Arnold landed in Virginia. Nor was he able to escape from the British army until after the junction of Lord Cornwallis at Petersburg, when he deserted; and, proceeding high up into Virginia, he passed into North Carolina, and, keeping in the friendly districts of that state, safely joined the army soon after it had passed the Congaree, in pursuit of Lord Rawdon.

His appearance excited extreme surprise among his former comrades, which was not a little increased, when they saw the cordial-reception he met with from the late Major, now Lieutenant-Colonel Lee. His whole story was soon known to the corps, which re-produced the love and respect of officers and soldiers, heretofore invariably entertained for the sergeant, heightened by universal admiration of his late daring and arduous attempt.

Champe was introduced to General Greene, who very cheerfully complied with the promise made by the commander-in-chief, so far as in his power; and, having provided the sergeant with a good horse, and money for his journey, sent him to General Washington, who munificently anticipated every desire of the sergeant, and presented him with a discharge from further service, lest he might, in the vicissitudes of war, fall into the hands of the enemy, when, if recognised, he was sure to die on a gibbet.

When General Washington was called by President Adams, in 1798, to the command of the army, prepared to defend the country against French hostility, he sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Lee, to inquire for Champe; being determined to bring him into the field at the head of a company of infantry. Lee sent to Loudon county, Virginia, where Champe settled after his discharge from the army; when he learned that the gallant soldier had removed to Kentucky, where he soon after died.

We must now return to our history. Congress continued to make great efforts to supply the army, though the paper money they had issued was worth so little, that a soldier would give forty of these dollars for a breakfast, and a colonel's pay would hardly find oats for his horse. The merchants of Philadelphia raised a large sum of better money, however, and sent it to the army. The ladies of that city furnished a large quantity of clothing.

But the British, all this time, were overrunning the two Carolinas. They had taken Charleston on the 11th of May, 1780, after a long siege, and a brave defence by General Lincoln.

General Gates was soon after sent to take command of the southern army. He was joined

by hundreds of the Carolina militia. Congress sent him some fine Maryland and Delaware troops also. They had a very long and hard march through the woods, finding nothing to eat on the way, but peaches and green corn, with now and then a flock of wild turkeys, or a drove of wild hogs. But they were brave men, and did not murmur. They even joked each other on account of their thin faces, and lank legs.

A battle took place on the 16th of August, near Camden, South Carolina, between Gates and the British under Lord Cornwallis. The former was defeated, and fled eighty miles into the back country. The lean, northern soldiers we have just mentioned, fought nobly an hour after all the rest had been routed like an army of sheep. The brave Baron De Kalb was wounded in eleven places. He fell from his horse, and died in the hands of the British. He was a Frenchman, and sent his compliments, in his last moments, to "his gallant Maryland and Delaware soldiers."

Generals Marion and Sumpter gave the British great trouble during this campaign. Small parties of the mountain militia joined them, and they swept down upon the enemy, wherever they could find them in small parties. The farmers' wives furnished them pewter spoons and platters, to make into bullets; and they forged swords of scythes and the saws of saw-mills.

In October, sixteen hundred of these mountaineers mustered together to attack a British force under Major Ferguson, who had encamped not far from the mountains. For weeks, they had no salt, bread, or spirits; they slept upon boughs of trees, without blankets, drank only from the running streams, and lived upon wild game, or ears of corn, and pumpkins, roasted by their great log-fires in the woods.

They were to assault Ferguson in three parties, and Colonel Cleaveland addressed his party in these words: "My brave boys, we have beat the red-coats and the tories, and we can beat them again. They are all cowards. You must fight, each man for himself, without orders. Fire as quick as you can, and stand as long as you can. If you must retreat, get behind the trees—don't run, my fine fellows, don't run!" "Hurrah for the mountaineers!" cried they, and rushed down upon the enemy.

The Americans were driven back at the point of the bayonet; but they only lay down among the logs and rocks, and, being sharp-shooters, killed more than two hundred of the enemy. Ferguson was killed himself, and eight hundred

of his soldiers surrendered. Ten of the most savage Tories, notorious rascals, were hung up on the neighboring trees.

With the year 1781, on which we now enter, the war drew rapidly toward a close. It was carried on almost entirely in the Southern Provinces. General Greene was appointed to command the American forces in that quarter. At the time of his arrival, they were a miserable, half-starved militia, of three thousand men. They marked the frozen ground with the blood of their bare feet, and lived half the time upon frogs, taken from the swamps, wild game, rice, and wretchedly lean cattle.

But they were soon reinforced; and small parties, under Sumpter, Marion, Morgan, and others, often annoyed the forces of Cornwallis. Colonel Washington laid siege to a strong block-house near Camden, defended by a British colonel, and a hundred Tories. He had no cannon, and few men; but he carved out a few pine logs in the shape of cannon, mounted them on wheels, and summoned the Tories to surrender. They were frightened at the appearance of his big cannon, and surrendered. Not a shot was fired upon either side.

On the 17th of January, Colonel Morgan, with eight hundred militia, was attacked at a place called the Cowpens, in South Carolina, by Tarleton, a famous British officer, with eleven hundred men and two cannon. The enemy rushed on with a tremendous shout. The front line of militia were driven back. Tarleton pursued them, at full gallop, with his troopers, and fell upon the second line. They too were giving way.

At this moment, Colonel Washington charged Tarleton with forty-five militia-men, mounted, and armed as troopers. The whole line now rallied under Colonel Howard, and advanced with fixed bayonets. The British fled. Their cannon were left behind; three hundred British soldiers were killed and wounded, and five hundred were taken prisoners; eight hundred muskets, seventy negroes, and one hundred dragoon horses, also fell into the hands of the Americans. Many British officers were killed. Morgan always told his sharpshooters "to aim at the epaulettes, and not at the poor rascals who fought for six-pence a day."

General Greene was now driven back, by Cornwallis, into North Carolina. The latter pursued him through the Province, over mountains and swamps, and arrived at the river Dan, just as Greene had crossed it. Cornwallis now found it necessary to turn about; and so he

marched back, and Greene soon followed him with new forces.

Sumpter joined him at Orangeburg, having received orders to do so during his hasty retreat before the enemy. It seems Greene could find no man in his army who would carry the message to Sumpter. A country girl, named Emily Geiger, at last offered her services, and was sent. She was taken by the British, and confined for the purpose of being searched. She, however, ate up the letter which she carried, piece by piece. They released her, to go home, as they supposed; but she took a roundabout way, reached Sumpter's camp safely, and delivered her message, in her own words.

The Americans were defeated near Guilford court-house on the 15th of March. But Cornwallis retreated soon after. He had suffered great loss, and his army was small. A militia colonel cried out in this battle, as the British were marching up, "They will surround us." He was frightened himself, and frightened his soldiers so much, that they gave way, while the enemy were one hundred and forty yards distant.

Colonel Washington, at the head of his troopers, nearly captured Cornwallis in this battle. He was just rushing upon the British general, when his cap fell from his head. As he leaped to the ground for it, the leading American officer behind him was shot through the body, and rendered unable to manage his horse. The animal wheeled round, and galloped off with his rider; and the troop, supposing it was Washington's order, wheeled about also, and rode off at full speed.

Fort Watson, between Camden and Charleston, surrendered, in April, with 114 men, to General Marion. The fort was built on a mound of earth thirty feet high; but Marion, with his mountaineers, had raised a work which overlooked it in such a manner, that not a man in the fort could show his head over the parapets, or scarcely point his musket through a hole in the walls, but the riflemen above would shoot him. Greene was again defeated at Camden, on the 25th of April, by nine hundred English, under Lord Rawdon.

But in a month or two, the British lost six forts, and that of Augusta was among them. Here there were three hundred men, as a garrison, who almost buried themselves under ground, while the Americans were building up batteries within thirty yards, which swept the fort through and through. Greene and all his officers, and all his men, fought nobly the whole season. "I will recover the Province," said the general, "or die in the attempt." It is remarka-

ble, that although his force was much inferior to that of Cornwallis, and though he was frequently defeated, yet, by his admirable manœuvres, the result of the campaign was entirely favorable to the Americans, and injurious to the British.

Greene attacked the enemy at Eutaw Springs, September 8th, and completely defeated them, killing and capturing eleven hundred of their best soldiers. In pursuing the enemy, one Manning found himself surrounded by them. He seized upon a small British officer; and, being himself a stout man, placed him on his shoulders, and retreated, the English not daring to fire at him. The little officer was horribly frightened, but Manning took good care of him.

The war was closed by the capture of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, on York River, Virginia. He had left Carolina, and now expected to overrun Virginia. But in September, the Americans and French, under Washington, surrounded him from all quarters, on the land; while the French fleet, riding in Chesapeake Bay, blocked up the mouths of the rivers, and kept the English fleet from coming in.

It was impossible for Clinton, with all his forces at New York, to reinforce Cornwallis. Washington had kept him in fear all summer, and made him believe, till the last moment, that he was to be besieged in New York. It was not till August 24th, that Washington left his camp on the Hudson, and marched through New Jersey and Pennsylvania, to the head of the Chesapeake. The French Admiral De Grasse, who had just arrived, carried the American forces down the bay to Yorktown.

The army passed through Philadelphia, on this march, in the most splendid style. The line was more than two miles long. The streets were crowded with spectators; and the windows, to the highest stories, were filled with ladies, waving their handkerchiefs, as the gallant troops passed by. It was a magnificent spectacle. There was Washington, with all his generals; the French Count Rochambeau, with all his; General Knox, with one hundred fine cannon; and the whole army, pressing on with proud steps and a noble confidence. The music was beautiful; every body thought they would conquer; and, just at this time, news came, that the French fleet had arrived in the Chesapeake. The city rang with the shouts of the immense multitude.

By the 7th of October, Cornwallis was completely besieged. He had raised intrenchments; but the allied army, the Americans and French, had erected breast-works all about him,

circle after circle, and now opened a battery of one hundred cannon. They fired day and night. The roar was terrible. The ground, for miles, shook with it; and the bombs and shells were seen whirling and crossing each other in the dark sky, and blazing like comets.

If they fell upon the ground, it was torn up for a rod around, and dozens were killed when they burst. The bombs sometimes went over the heads of the enemy, and fell among the British vessels in the harbor, near the British works at Gloucester Point, on the other side of the river. The water spouted in columns as they fell.

One night, an attack was made upon two redoubts, which the British had built out so far, that they stood in the way of some American works just building around them. The French were ordered to take one redoubt, and the Americans, under Lafayette, the other. The two parties tried to out-do each other. Lafayette carried his redoubt first, however, and sent his aid-de-camp to the leader of the French party, through all the fire of the batteries, to tell him he was in. "So will I be," said the Frenchman, "in five minutes;" and he performed his promise.

Cornwallis surrendered on the 19th. His army, of about seven thousand men, marched out, at two o'clock, and passed between the American line on one side, and the French on the other, stretched out for more than a mile. They were all dressed in their most splendid uniforms, with fine music, and colors flying. The English marched, carrying their colors bound up, with a slow and solemn step.

The English general rode up to Washington, at the head of the line, and excused the absence of Cornwallis, who feigned sickness. Washington pointed him politely to General Lincoln, and the latter directed him to a large field, where the whole British army laid down their arms, and were led away prisoners. After this capture, the English gave up all hopes of success. No fighting of any consequence took place, after this, upon the land.

The British troops were wholly withdrawn from the United States of America in the following season. The terms of peace with England were settled by the British and American ambassadors at Paris, in November, 1782.

The 3d of November, 1783, was fixed upon by Congress for the final disbanding of the American army. On the day previous, Washington issued his farewell orders, and bade an affectionate adieu to the soldiers who had fought with him in the great struggle, which was now over.

Soon after taking leave of the army, General Washington was called to the still more painful hour of separation from his officers, greatly endeared to him by a long series of common sufferings and dangers.

The officers, having previously assembled in New York for the purpose, General Washington now joined them, and, calling for a glass of wine, thus addressed them: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take my leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy, as your former ones have been glorious and honorable."

Having thus affectionately addressed them, he took each by the hand, and bade him farewell. Followed by them to the side of the Hudson, he entered a barge, and, while tears flowed down his cheeks, he turned towards the companions of his glory, and bade them a silent adieu.

Thus ended the American Revolution.

REYNOLDS, Sir Joshua, an eminent English painter, born at Plympton in Devonshire, in 1723. He was particularly celebrated for his portraits, in which he rejected the stiff, formal style of his predecessors. In 1769 he was elected president of the royal academy and received the honor of knighthood. He lived in habits of intimacy with Johnson, Garrick, Burke, and other eminent men of his time, and, although afflicted with incurable deafness in the latter part of his life, enjoyed conversation by means of a trumpet. In 1791 his eyesight failed, and the following year he died, at the age of seventy.

Mr. Burke once observed to Sir Joshua Reynolds—"What a delight you have in your profession."—"No, Sir," said Dr. Johnson, taking up the question, "Reynolds only paints to get money—" Miss Hannah Moore, who was present, defending Sir Joshua, insisted that the pleasure experienced by the artist was derived from higher and more luxuriant sources than mere pecuniary consideration. "Only answer me," said the moralist, in an impressive tone, "did Leander swim the Hellespont merely because he was fond of swimming?"

RHODE ISLAND, one of the United States, bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by Connecticut; containing 1350 square miles, and 97,212 inhabitants.

COUNTIES AND SHIRE TOWNS.

Bristol	-	-	Bristol
Kent	-	-	East Greenwich
Newport	-	-	Newport
Providence	-	-	Providence.
Rhode Island is extensively engaged in man-			

ufactures. The principal article is cotton goods. The land in the vicinity of Narraganset bay is very fertile, in other parts poor. Brown University, at Providence, is a well-endowed and flourishing institution; and education generally receives careful attention. Roger Williams, a minister who was driven from Massachusetts on account of his religious principles, made the first settlement in this state at Providence in 1636. He established a community in which persecution for religion was unknown. The official style of the state is the state of *Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations*. The island which gives its name to the state is in Narraganset bay, is about 15 miles long and 3 broad, healthy and pleasant, and containing 3 townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown.

RHODES, an island in the Grecian archipelago, 10 miles from the southern coast of Asia Minor, now in the hands of the Turks. It was formerly celebrated for the fertility of its soil, its consecration to the gods, and its wonderful works of art, including the celebrated Colossus (see *Colossus of Rhodes*). It was made a Roman province in the reign of Vespasian. In 1309 the knights of St. John held possession of it but were forced to surrender it to Soliman II, in 1522.

RICHARD I, king of England, surnamed Cœur de Lion, was born at Oxford, 1157, and was crowned at London Sept. 3, 1189; released the king and people of Scotland from their oaths of homage they had taken to his father, for 10,000 marks, Dec. 5, 1189; embarked at Dover, Dec. 11; set out on the crusade, and joined Philip of France on the plains of Vezelay, June 29, 1190; took Messina the latter end of the year; married Berengera, daughter of the king of Navarre, May 12, 1191; defeated the Cyprians, and took their king prisoner, 1191; and was taken prisoner near Vienna, on his return home, by Leopold, Duke of Austria, Dec. 20, 1192, by whom he was detained two years, and was ransomed for 40,000*l.*, and set at liberty at Mentz. He returned to England March 20, 1194, but a war breaking out between England and France, King Richard besieged the castle of Chaluz, near Limoges, in Normandy, where he was shot with an arrow, and died April 6, 1199; he was buried at Fontevraud, and succeeded by his brother.

RICHARD II, King of England, was born at Bourdeaux in 1367, and succeeded King Edward III in 1377. Being only eleven years old when he came to the crown, the kingdom was governed, during his minority, by his uncles,

the Dukes of Lancaster and Gloucester. His reign was disturbed by the famous rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. He next found himself involved in a war with the barons, who forced him at last to sacrifice his misleading favorites to their revenge. But the events which proved most fatal to him were the Duke of Gloucester's death, whom he caused to be smothered, and his unjust seizure of the Duke of Lancaster's goods upon his decease. Upon these provocations, Richard, having gone to Ireland to pacify a disturbance there, Henry, the young Duke of Lancaster, landed in England with some forces, which soon increased to a great number by the discontented party. The Duke of York, whom King Richard had left to govern the kingdom in his absence, could gain but little assistance to oppose the Duke of Lancaster. The king's affairs now bore so dismal an aspect, that he offered to resign his crown. On this, he was conducted to London, where he was lodged in the Tower. A parliament was summoned at Westminster, in which King Richard was charged with the breach of his coronation oath, in thirty-two articles; the result of which was, his solemn resignation of the crown to his cousin Henry, Duke of Lancaster, which was accepted by the parliament. Thus the house of Lancaster obtained the throne in the person of this Henry IV of that name; till the house of York prevailing in the reign of Henry VI, the Lancastrian line lost the crown. Upon this resignation, King Richard was removed to Pomfret Castle, where he was soon after murdered, Feb. 13, 1400.

RICHARD III, formerly duke of Gloucester, was the youngest brother of King Edward IV, and the last king of England of the line of York. This wicked prince, to obtain the crown and secure it when it was in his possession, spared nothing that stood in his way. Having first killed King Henry VI, and Prince Edward his son, he next procured the death of the Duke of Clarence, his own brother, by an impeachment of high-treason in the reign of Edward IV. Edward dying, left two sons in their nonage, Edward V, his next successor, and Richard. Before Edward could be crowned, Richard, his uncle, seated himself on the throne by the assistance of the Duke of Buckingham.

This being done, he had Edward and his brother, then in the Tower, smothered in their beds. There was then at the court of the Duke of Bretagne, in France, Henry, earl of Richmond, the next heir to the house of Lancaster, whose advancement to the crown Buckingham,

with some others of the conspiracy, resolved upon; with this sage proviso, that Henry should consent to marry the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King Edward IV, in order to unite the two houses of York and Lancaster; but before the plot was carried into execution, the duke being betrayed by an old servant of his, lost his head without any form of trial. Henry, in the mean time, was preparing to come over, and landed soon after with 200 men at Milford Haven. At last, with a body of 5000 men, he encountered King Richard at Bosworth, in Leicestershire, in 1485. The battle was sharp, and some time doubtful; and at last Henry gained the day, and by this single victory obtained the crown. Richard was killed in the field, and was buried at Leicester. (See *Bosworth Field*.)

King Richard is erroneously represented as a deformed person. He was of small stature, but not otherwise noticeable. Walpole has done much towards removing some of the darker stains upon his character.

RICHELIEU, (Armand Jean du Plessis), a cardinal and statesman, was born of a noble family at Paris, in 1585. He studied in the Sorbonne, and in 1607 obtained the bishopric of Luçon. He was also appointed grand-almoner, and in 1616 made secretary of state. When Mary de Medici fell into disgrace, Richelieu was banished to Avignon, where he wrote his "Method of Controversy." Being soon after recalled to court, he brought about a reconciliation between the king and queen, for which he was rewarded with a cardinal's hat, and appointed prime minister, in which situation he displayed extraordinary talents. He subdued the Protestants, reduced Savoy, humbled Spain, struck terror into Germany, and commanded the admiration of all Europe. In the midst of this splendor, he died Dec. 4, 1642, and was buried at the Sorbonne, where Girardon constructed a magnificent mausoleum to his memory.

RIDLEY (Nicholas), a Protestant martyr, was born in Northumberland. To qualify himself for divinity, he went to Paris, and studied some time in the Sorbonne. On his return he was chosen proctor of the university, in which capacity he signed the declaration against the papal supremacy. He was also elected public orator, and archbishop Cranmer made him his chaplain. Soon after this he became master of Pembroke Hall, with which he held some considerable church preferment at Canterbury and Westminster. On the accession of Edward VI, he was consecrated bishop of Rochester; and,

in 1550, was translated to London, where he discharged the duties of his office with unwearying diligence. He was also employed in all the ecclesiastical measures of that reign, particularly in the compiling of the liturgy, and the framing of the articles of religion. But one of the most distinguished occurrences in the life of this great prelate, was that of inciting King Edward to endow the three great foundations of Christ's, Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's hospitals. It was the misfortune, however, of the bishop, to become the dupe of the Duke of Northumberland, who prevailed upon him to concur in the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey. For this he was committed to the Tower, and after a confinement of eight months, sent to Oxford, there to hold a disputation with the triumphant party. This mockery was followed by a degradation from the episcopal dignity, and sentence of condemnation to the flames, which he endured with the venerable Latimer before Baliol College, Oct. 15, 1555.

RIZZIO (David), a Piedmontese musician, who ingratiated himself into the favor of Mary queen of Scotland. He became her secretary for French despatches, and was the only avenue by which honors or emolument could be obtained; at the same time that he became more and more obnoxious to the whole kingdom, particularly to the nobles. He was barbarously assassinated by Darnley, the husband of Mary, on the suspicion of a criminal intercourse between her and Rizzio.

ROBERT II, king of Scotland, and first of the Stuarts, succeeded David Bruce, his uncle, in 1371. At the solicitation of Charles V of France, he invaded England, took Berwick and Perth, and defeated 15,000 English, who invaded Scotland, under General Talbot. A truce being agreed upon betwixt the English and French soon after, in which the Scots were comprehended, the English invaded the Scots before the publication, wasting the lands of the Douglasses and Lindsays. The truce being ended, the Scots invaded England; on which, Richard II invaded Scotland with 60,000 foot and 8000 horse. The Scots, not having force enough to fight him, invaded England again, to divert him. The Scots designed to invade England again, but knowing the king to be of a peaceable inclination, and his eldest son unfit for war, they made application to Robert, earl of Fife, the second, and levied 30,000 men privately for the expedition.

The Scots divided their army into two parts; the greatest commanded by the king's two sons,

marched towards Carlisle. Douglas, with 300 horse and 2000 foot entered Northumberland. The great army carried all before them without opposition; but Douglas, having wasted the country as far as Durham, came before Newcastle, and threatened it with a siege. He staid before the town two days, which were spent in skirmishes; and at last the generals, Douglas and Percy agreed upon a personal rencounter, wherein Percy was dismounted and disarmed; but his men coming to his rescue, he was saved. Douglas now marched off with his men, and attacked Otterburn castle. Douglas resolved to stay there and answer Percy's challenge; who, marching against him with 10,000 men, had nearly surprised him at supper.

But the alarm being given, and the Scots advantageously posted, the battle began with great vigor. Douglas broke into the thick of the enemy, and made a terrible slaughter, but before his men came up, he had received three mortal wounds. The English, at length, were totally routed, 1840 slain, 1000 wounded, and 1040 taken prisoners. The Scots carried off the Percies, with four hundred prisoners of note; dismissed the rest; took Douglas's corpse, with those of other great men, along with them, and buried them at Melrose. This victory was obtained July 21, 1388, but Douglas was so deeply lamented, that both the Scots armies returned home as melancholy as if they had been conquered. King Robert died April 19, 1390, in the 19th year of his reign.

ROBERT III, called John Robert, succeeded Robert II in 1390. He was the first who created dukes in Scotland; and his brother, the viceroy, was made Duke of Albany; but Douglas refused this new title. A war happened afterwards with England, in which the Earl of March took part with the English, who invaded the kingdom, and besieged Edinburgh castle; the English returning without having effected their purpose, the Scots invaded Northumberland, and were surprised and defeated on returning with their spoil; when Archibald Douglas gathered 10,000 men, but was defeated, taken prisoner, and many of the nobles slain, by Henry Percy of Northumberland, and George earl of March abovementioned, May 7, 1401.

In the mean time all things went to ruin in Scotland, by the tyranny of the governor, who starved his nephew, the prince, to death; so that the king was obliged to secure James by sending him to France; but landing at Flamborough in Yorkshire, he was detained prisoner by the English, contrary to the truce, which so

afflicted his father, that he died April 1, 1406, and the government was settled upon his brother; during whose administration the English invaded Scotland, and overran the southern counties.

In 1419 auxiliaries were sent to France under the Earl of Buchan, who defeated the Duke of Clarence; for which the Earl of Buchan was made Lord High Constable of France. Robert, the governor of Scotland, died in 1420, and his son Murdo succeeded him: during whose regency more auxiliaries were sent to France, and Douglas was created Duke of Touraine in that kingdom; but they were twice defeated by the English, under John duke of Bedford, who carried James I king of Scotland with him, being still prisoner since his arrival at Flamborough. James being prevailed upon to forbid his subjects to fight against that army where he was in person, they answered, that they did not acknowledge him for their king while he was in the power of his enemy. But not long after, Murdo, the governor, being displeased with the insolence of his own sons, James I was ransomed and brought home in 1423.

ROCKINGHAM, Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of, came into power on the dissolution of the Grenville administration, in 1765, and was appointed first Lord of the Treasury. He was a nobleman possessing but a mediocrity of understanding, and noway calculated to warrant the expectation of his long continuance in office: he was, however, a man of disinterested principles and unaffected patriotism. The chief business of his administration was to undo all that his predecessors had done, particularly repealing the stamp and cider acts. In 1766 he was succeeded in his office by the Duke of Grafton.

RODNEY, Cæsar, a signer of the American declaration of independence, was born at Dover, Delaware, about 1730. He successively filled the offices of high sheriff, justice of the peace, and judge of the lower courts, and represented his county in the provincial legislature. In 1775 he was made brigadier-general. In 1777 he remained for two months in the camp near Princeton, laboriously occupied. For four years he was president of his state, but retired from office in 1782, and died the following year.

RODNEY, George, Brydges, admiral, was the son of captain Henry Rodney, a naval officer. He was born in 1717, entered early into the navy, and in 1742 obtained the command of a ship. In 1749 he was appointed Governor of Newfoundland; and on his return, in 1753,

married the sister of the Earl of Northampton. In 1759 he was made Admiral of the Blue; and the same year destroyed the stores, prepared at Havre de Grace, for an invasion of England. In 1761 he served on the West India station with such activity, that at the conclusion of the war he was made a baronet. In 1768 he was elected into parliament for Northampton; but the contest ruined his estate. In 1771 he went to Jamaica as commander-in-chief; and at the expiration of the term of service, retired to France, where overtures were made to him on the part of that government, which he refused with indignation. In 1779 he was again called into employment; and the year following, by defeating the Spanish fleet, off Cape St. Vincent, he saved Gibraltar. After this he went to the West Indies, where, on the 12th of April, 1782, he gained a great victory over Count de Grasse; for which he was made a peer. He died in London, May 24, 1792.

ROE, Sir Thomas, a statesman, was born about 1560, at Low Layton, in Essex, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford; after which he became a student of one of the Inns of court. In 1604 he was knighted, and soon after went to make discoveries in America. In 1614 he was sent on an embassy to the Mogul, at whose court he remained three years. In 1621 he went in the same capacity to Constantinople, and during his residence there, collected a number of manuscripts, which he presented to the Bodleian library. In 1629, Sir Thomas negotiated a peace between Poland and Sweden: and it was by his advice, that Gustavus Adolphus entered Germany, where he gained the battle of Leipsic. In 1640 he was chosen to represent the university of Oxford in parliament. The next year he was sent ambassador to the diet of Ratisbon, and on his return was made Chancellor of the Garter. He died in 1644.

ROME, a city of Italy, the capital of the Roman empire, situate on the banks of the river Tiber, at the distance of about sixteen miles from the sea. The name of its founder, and the manner of its foundation, are not precisely known. Romulus, however, is universally supposed to have laid the foundations of that celebrated city, on the 20th of April, according to Varro, in the year 3961 of the Julian period, 3251 years after the creation of the world, 753 before the birth of Christ, 431 years after the Trojan war, and in the 4th year of the sixth Olympiad.

In its original state, Rome was but a small castle on the summit of Mount Palatine; and

the founder, to give his followers the appearance of a nation or a barbarian horde, was obliged to erect a standard as a common asylum, for every criminal, debtor, or murderer, who fled from their native country to avoid the punishment which attended them. From such an assemblage a numerous body was soon collected, and before the death of the founder, the Romans had covered with their habitations, the Palatine, Capitoline, Aventine, Esquiline hills, with Mount Cælius, and Quirinalis.

After many successful wars against the neighboring states, the views of Romulus were directed to regulate a nation naturally fierce, warlike, and uncivilized. Under the successors of Romulus, the power of Rome was increased, and the boundaries of her dominions extended; while one was employed in regulating the forms of worship, and inculcating in the minds of his subjects a reverence for the Deity, another was engaged in enforcing discipline among the army, and raising the consequence of the soldiers in the government of the state; and a third made the object of his administration consist in adorning his capital, in beautifying its edifices, and in fortifying it with towers and walls.

During 244 years the Romans were governed by kings, but the tyranny, the oppression, and the violence of the last of these monarchs, and of his family, became so atrocious, that a revolution was effected in the state, and the democratical government was established. The monarchical government existed under seven princes, who began to reign in the following order: Romulus, B. C. 753; and after one year's interregnum, Numa, 715; Tullus Hostilius, 672; Ancus Martius, 640; Tarquin Priscus, 616; Servius Tullius, 578; and Tarquin the Proud, 534, expelled 25 years after, B. C. 504; and this regal administration has been properly denominated the infancy of the Roman empire.

After the expulsion of the Tarquins from the throne, the Romans became more sensible of their consequence: with their liberty they acquired a spirit of faction, and became so jealous of their independence, that the first of their consuls who had been the most zealous and animated in the assertion of their freedom, was banished from the city because he bore the name, and was of the family of the tyrants; and another, to stop their suspicions, was obliged to pull down his house, whose stateliness and magnificence above the rest, seemed incompatible with the duties and the rank of a private citizen.

To the fame which their conquests and daily successes had gained abroad, the Romans were not a little indebted for their gradual rise to superiority; and to this may be added the policy of the census, which every fifth year told them their actual strength, and how many citizens were able to bear arms. And, indeed, it was no small satisfaction to a people, who were continually making war, to see, that in spite of all the losses which they might sustain in the field, the increase of the inhabitants of the city was prodigious, and almost incredible: and had Romulus lived after the battle of Actium, he would have been persuaded with difficulty of the great number of inhabitants contained within those walls, which, in the most flourishing period of his reign, could scarce muster an army of 3000 infantry and 300 horse.

But when Rome had flourished under the consular government for about 120 years, and had beheld with pleasure the conquests of her citizens over the neighboring states and cities, which, according to a Roman historian, she was ashamed to recollect in the summit of her power, an irruption of the barbarians of Gaul rendered her very existence precarious, and her name was nearly extinguished. The valor of an injured individual, Camillus, saved it from destruction, yet not before its buildings and temples were reduced to ashes.

This celebrated event, which gave the appellation of another founder of Rome to Camillus, has been looked upon as a glorious era to the Romans. But no sooner were they freed from the fears of their barbarian invaders, than they turned their arms against those states which refused to acknowledge their superiority, or yield their independence. Their wars with Pyrrhus and the Tarentines, displayed their character in a different view; if they before had fought for freedom and independence, they now drew their swords for glory; and here we may see them conquered in the field, and yet refusing to grant that peace for which their conqueror himself had sued. The advantages they gained from their battles with Pyrrhus were many. The Roman name became known in Greece, Sicily, and Africa, and in losing or gaining a victory, the Romans were enabled to examine the manœuvres, observe the discipline, and contemplate the order and the encampments of those soldiers whose friends and ancestors had accompanied Alexander the Great in the conquest of Asia.

Italy became subjected to the Romans at the end of the war with the Tarentines, and that

period of time has been called the second age, or the adolescence of the Roman empire. After this memorable era, they tried their strength not only with distant nations, but also upon a new element; and in the long wars which they waged against Carthage, they were successful, and obtained the sovereignty of the sea: and though Hannibal for sixteen years kept them in continual alarms, hovered round their gates, and destroyed their armies almost before their walls, yet they were doomed to conquer, and soon to add the kingdom of Macedonia and the provinces of Asia to their empire.

Yet while their conquests were so extensive abroad, we find them torn by factions at home; and so far was the resentment of the poorer citizens carried, that we see the enemy at the gates of the city, while all are unwilling to take up arms and to unite in the defence of their common liberty. The senators and nobles were ambitious of power, and endeavored to retain in their hands that influence which had been exercised with so much success, and such cruelty, by their monarchs. This was the continual occasion of tumults and sedition. The people were jealous of their liberty. The oppression of the nobles irritated them, and the stripes to which they were too often exposed without mercy, were often productive of revolutions.

The plebeians, though originally the poorest and most contemptible citizens of an indigent nation, whose food in the first ages of the empire was only bread and salt, and whose drink was water, soon gained rights and privileges by their opposition. Though really slaves, they became powerful in the state; one concession from the patricians produced another, and when their independence was boldly asserted by their tribunes, they were admitted to share in the highest offices of the state, the laws which forbade the intermarriage of plebeian and patrician families were repealed, and the meanest peasant could by valor and fortitude be raised to the dignity of dictator and consul. It was not till these privileges were obtained by the people from the senate, that Rome began to enjoy internal peace and tranquillity, her battles were then fought with more vigor, her soldiers were more animated, and her sovereignty was more universally established.

But supreme power, lodged in the hands of a factious and ambitious citizen, becomes too often dangerous. The greatest oppression and tyranny took the place of subordination and obedience; and from those causes proceeded the unparralleled slaughter and effusion of blood under

a Sylla and a Marius. It has been justly observed, that the first Romans conquered their enemies by valor, temperance, and fortitude; their moderation also and their justice were well known among their neighbors, and not only private possessions, but even mighty kingdoms and empires, were left in their power, to be distributed among a family, or to be ensured in the hands of a successor.

They were also chosen umpires to decide quarrels, but in this honorable office they consulted their own interest; they artfully supported the weaker side, that the more powerful might be reduced, and gradually become their prey.

Under J. Cæsar and Pompey, the rage of civil war was carried to unprecedented excess: it was not merely to avenge a private injury, but it was a contest for the sovereignty; and though each of the adversaries wore the mask of pretended sincerity, and professed himself to be the supporter of the republic, no less than the abolition of freedom and the public liberty was the aim. What Julius began, his adopted son achieved: the ancient spirit of national independence was extinguished at Rome; and after the battle of Actium, the Romans seemed unable to govern themselves without the assistance of a chief, who, under the title of imperator, an appellation given to every commander by his army after some signal victory, reigned with as much power and as much sovereignty as another Tarquin.

Under their emperors, the Romans lived a luxurious and indolent life, they had long forgot to appear in the field, and their wars were left to be waged by mercenary troops, who fought without spirit or animosity, and who were ever ready to yield to him who bought their allegiance and fidelity with the greatest sums of money. Their leaders themselves were not the most prudent or the most humane; the power which they had acquired by bribery was indeed precarious, and among a people, where not only the highest offices of the state, but even the imperial purple itself are exposed to sale, there cannot be expected much happiness or tranquillity in the palace of the emperor.

The reigns of the successors of Augustus were distinguished by variety; one was the most abandoned and profligate of men, whom his own vices and extravagance hurried out of the world, while his successor, perhaps the most clement, just, and popular of princes, was sacrificed in the midst of his guards and attendants, by the dagger of some offended favorite or

disappointed eunuch. Few indeed were the emperors of Rome whose days were not shortened by poison, or the sword of an assassin. If one for some time had the imprudence to trust himself in the midst of a multitude, at last to perish by his own credulity, the other consulted his safety, but with no better success, in the innumerable chambers of his palace, and changed every day, to elude discovery, the place of his retirement. After they had been governed by a race of princes, remarkable for the variety of their characters, the Roman possessions were divided into two distinct empires, by the enterprising Constantine, A. D. 328. Constantinople became the seat of the eastern empire, and Rome remained in the possession of the western emperors, and continued to be the capital of their dominions.

In the year 800 of the Christian era, Rome with Italy was delivered by Charlemagne, the then emperor of the west, into the hands of the pope, who still continues to hold the sovereignty, and to maintain his independence under the name of the Ecclesiastical States.

The original poverty of the Romans has often been disguised by their poets and historians, who wished it to appear that a nation who were masters of the world, had had a better beginning than a race of shepherds and robbers. Yet it was to this simplicity they were indebted for their successes. Their houses were originally destitute of every ornament, they were made with unequal boards, and covered with mud, and these served them rather as a shelter against the inclemency of the seasons than for relaxation and ease. Till the age of Pyrrhus, they despised riches, and many salutary laws were enacted to restrain luxury and to punish indolence. They observed great temperance in their meals; young men were not permitted to drink wine till they had attained their 30th year, and it was totally forbidden to women.

Their national spirit was supported by policy; the triumphal procession of a conqueror along the streets amidst the applause of thousands, was well calculated to promote emulation; and the number of gladiators who were regularly introduced, not only in public games and spectacles, but also at private meetings, served to cherish their fondness for war, whilst it steeled their hearts against the calls of compassion; and when they could gaze with pleasure upon wretches whom they forcibly obliged to murder one another, they were not inactive in the destruction of those whom they considered as inveterate foes or formidable rivals in the field.

In their punishments, civil as well as military, the Romans were strict and rigorous; a deserter was severely whipped and sold as a slave, and the degradation from the rank of a soldier and dignity of a citizen was the most ignominious stigma which could be affixed upon a seditious mutineer.

The transmarine victories of the Romans proved at last the ruin of their innocence and bravery. They grew fond of the luxury of the Asiatics: and conquered, by the vices and indolence of those nations whom they had subdued, they became as effeminate and as dissolute as their captives. Marcellus was the first who introduced a taste for the fine arts among his countrymen. The spoils and treasures that were obtained in the plunder of Syracuse and Corinth, rendered the Romans partial to elegant refinement and ornamental equipage. Though Cato had despised philosophy, and declared that war was the only profession of his countrymen, the Romans, by their intercourse with the Greeks, soon became fond of literature; and though they had once banished the sophists of Athens from their city, yet they beheld with rapture their settlement among them in the principal towns of Italy, after the conquest of Achaia.

They soon after began to imitate their polished captives, and to cultivate poetry with success. From the valor of their heroes and conquerors, indeed, the sublimest subjects were offered to the genius of their poets; but of the little that remains to celebrate the early victories of Rome, nothing can be compared to the nobler effusions of the Augustan age.

There were no less than 420 temples at Rome, crowded with statues, the priests were numerous, and each divinity had a particular college of sacerdotal servants. Their wars were declared in the most awful and solemn manner, and prayers were always offered in the temples for the prosperity of Rome, when a defeat had been sustained, or a victory won. The power of fathers over their children was very extensive, and indeed unlimited; they could sell them or put them to death at pleasure, without the forms of a trial, or the interference of the civil magistrate. Many of their ancient families were celebrated for the great men whom they had produced, but the vigorous and interested part they took in the government of the republic exposed them often to danger; and some have observed that the Romans sunk into indolence and luxury when the Cornelii, the Fabii, the Æmilii, the Marcelli, &c., who had so often supported their spirit and led them to

victory, had been extinguished in the bloody wars of Marius and of the two triumvirates. When Rome was become powerful, she was distinguished from other cities by the flattery of her neighbors and citizens; a form of worship was established to her as a deity, and temples were raised in her honor, not only in the city but in the provinces.

EMPERORS, from Julius Cæsar to Jovian, distinguishing the length of their reign and its commencement.

	R.	B. C.
Julius Cæsar	16	— 46
Augustus	43	— 30
		A. D.
Tiberius	22	— 14
Caligula	4	— 36
Claudius	14	— 40
Nero	14	— 54
Galba, Otho and Vitellius	1½	— 69
Vespasian	10	— 69
Titus	3	— 78
Domitian	15	— 81
Nerva	1	— 96
Trajan	19	— 97
Adrian	21	— 116
Antoninus Pius	23	— 137
Aurelius	19	— 161
Commodus	13	— 180
Pertinax	1	— 193
Severus	17	— 194
Caracalla	7	— 211
Heliogabalus	4	— 218
Alexander	13	— 222
Maximinus	3	— 235
Gordian, jun.	6	— 238
Philip	5	— 244
Decius	2	— 249
Gallus	3	— 251
Gallienus	14	— 254
Claudius	2	— 268
Aurelian	5	— 270
Tacitus	1	— 275
Probus	6	— 276
Numerian	2	— 282
Dioclesian	20	— 284
Constantine Chlorus	3	— 304
Constantine the Great	30	— 307
Constantius II	24	— 337
Julian	2	— 361
Jovian	1	— 363

Valentinian succeeded in 364, when the empire was divided into the eastern and western branches, of which the latter terminated in 476, and the former in 1453, when Constantinople was taken by the Turks.

The following description of the city of Rome will prove interesting and useful.

Rome was built on the banks of the river Tiber, on seven hills called Palatinus, Capitolinus, Aventinus, Quirinalis, Cælius, Viminalis, and Esquilinus: as the city increased in size, three others were added; the Janiculum, Vaticanus and Hortulorum.

It was at first nearly square, containing about 1000 houses, and was almost a mile in circumference; but in its most flourishing state the walls surrounded a space of 50 miles, and it reckoned 4,000,000 of inhabitants. The gates, at the death of Romulus, were four; but at length it had no less than 37, the principal of which were Triumphalis, Esquilina, Flaminia, Carmentalis, Quirinalis and Viminalis.

Romulus divided the city into three tribes; to these Servius Tullus added a fourth; but Augustus found it necessary, for the better order and government of the city, to divide it into 14 regions or wards.

Rome abounded with magnificent buildings; Temples, Theatres, Amphitheatres, and places for exercise or amusements, buildings, for the assemblies of the people, public places, piazzas or porticoes, columns, triumphal arches and trophies, aqueducts, public sewers and high-roads. The chief temples were the Capitol, the Pantheon, the temple of Janus, and that of Saturn.

The Pantheon was built by Agrippa, son-in-law to Augustus, and dedicated to all the gods: it is of a circular form, and has no windows; but its roof, which is in the shape of a dome, has an opening on the top for the admission of light. The top was covered with silver plates, but their place is now supplied with lead; the walls in the inside were either solid marble, or incrusted; the front on the outside was covered with brazen plates gilt; and the gate was of brass, of extraordinary work and size. It is now called the Rotunda, and is a Christian church, consecrated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints: the ascent to it was by 12 steps; but the descent is now by as many, the earth around being so much raised by the demolition of houses. The temple of Saturn served for the public treasury, as being the most secure place in the city: here were preserved the military ensigns, among which were the public records and registers, the great ivory tables, containing a list of all the tribes, and the schemes of the public accounts. The temple of Janus was remarkable for its two brazen gates, one on each side; which were to be open in time of war, and shut in time of peace. There were numerous temples dedicated to Apollo, Juno, Mars, and other gods: there were also buildings called curiæ, where the inhabitants of each curia or parish met to perform divine service. The theatres were of a semi-circular form; sometimes so large as to contain 80,000 persons: the seats rose one above another; and were

divided into three ranges, appropriated to the senators, knights, and commons. Amphitheatres were buildings of a round or oval shape, appropriated to the greater shows of gladiators, wild beasts, &c.

A circus was a place used for the celebration of chariot races and other popular sports, and for making harangues; they were usually oblong, with ranges of seats for the convenience of the spectators. The most remarkable was the Circus Maximus: it was a mile in circumference; containing seats for 150,000 spectators, and was extremely beautiful.

The Naumachiæ were places for exhibiting naval engagements, built nearly in the form of a circus: some of them were of such amazing extent, that considerable fleets engaged in them without inconvenience. The principal public place in Rome was the Forum Romanum: the Campus Martius, or field of Mars, was without the city. The Forum was a large oblong open space, where the assemblies of the people were held, where justice was administered, and public business transacted: it was entirely surrounded with arched porticoes, within which were spacious halls called basilicæ, where courts of justice might sit for the decision of private affairs. The Campus Martius was a large plain along the Tiber, where the Roman youth practised all kinds of feats of activity, and learned the use of arms: it was adorned with the statues of famous men, and with triumphal arches, columns, porticoes, and other magnificent structures. The piazzas, or porticoes, were among the most splendid ornaments of the city, being supported on marble pillars, and adorned with statues. They were used chiefly for walking and riding under cover: under these also authors recited their works, and philosophers disputed. Many pillars were erected at Rome in honor of great men, or to commemorate illustrious actions; the most remarkable are those of Trajan and Antoninus Pius. Trajan's pillar, which is still standing in the middle of a forum, is composed of 24 pieces of marble, so curiously cemented as to appear but one: its height is 128 feet; and it has in the inside 185 steps for ascending to the top, and 40 windows for the admission of light: its diameter at the bottom is 12 feet, and at the top ten feet. On the pillar are represented the warlike exploits of Trajan and his army; on the top was a colossal statue of that emperor, 20 feet high, holding in his left hand a sceptre, and in his right hand a hollow globe of gold containing his ashes; but this has been taken down, and a statue of St. Peter

erected in its place. The pillar of Antoninus is another of the most precious remains of antiquity: the sculpture and other ornaments resemble those on Trajan's pillar, but the workmanship is greatly inferior; it is 176 feet high, the steps of ascent are 106, and the windows 56. Triumphal arches were erected in honor of illustrious generals, who had gained signal victories in war: several of them are still standing. At first they were built of brick or stone, but afterwards magnificently of marble; they had a large arched gate in the middle, and two small ones on each side, ornamented with columns and statues, and various figures done in sculpture. The aqueducts were, by far, the noblest proofs of the grandeur of the empire: some of these wonderful channels brought water from upwards of 60 miles through rocks and mountains, and over valleys; supported on arches in some places above 109 feet high, one row being placed above another. The common sewers were subterranean channels, constructed with amazing strength, to carry the filth of the city into the Tiber. Agrippa caused seven streams to meet together under ground in one channel, with such a rapid current as to carry all before it: sometimes when these streams were swelled with immoderate rains, they carried away huge pieces of stone and timber, yet the fabric received no detriment; sometimes terrible earthquakes shook the foundations of the city, but these channels remained impregnable. The public ways were among the greatest of the Roman works, and were made with amazing labor and expense. The Via Appia was perhaps the most noble; it was carried to a distance of 350 miles, and was made of stones from one to five feet square, but so artfully joined as to seem one; under which there were two layers, the first of rough stones cemented with mortar, and the second of gravel. Although this road has been constructed upwards of 2,000 years, parts of it still remain entire.

Romulus, soon after the foundation of Rome, divided the inhabitants into three tribes, and each tribe into ten curiæ; but the number of tribes was by degrees increased to 35. The Roman people were also divided into two ranks, called patricians and plebeians; to which another order was afterwards added, called equites. The patricians were so called from the patres, or fathers, who composed the senate; they were likewise called patrones, or patrons. The plebeians were so called from plebs, the common people; they were also termed clientes, or clients. The patricians were called patrones, and the ple-

beians clientes because the patricians were appointed to watch over and protect the plebeians, and were their counsellors and advocates; while the plebeians, who were obliged to choose patrons, were expected to serve them with fidelity, to pay them all possible deference, and even to assist with money, if requisite.

The equites, or knights did not at first form a distinct order in the state: they were chosen into the equestrian order by the censor, and presented with a horse at the public expense, and with a gold ring: they were taken promiscuously from among such of the patricians and plebeians as had attained their eighteenth year, and whose fortune amounted to 3,229*l*. Among the Romans there were *nobiles*, *novi*, and *ignobiles*; also *ingenui*, *liberti*, and *libertini*. The *nobiles* were those whose ancestors had held the office of consul, prætor, censor, or curule ædile: they had a right to make images of themselves, which were kept with care by their descendants, and were carried out at funerals. Those who were the first of their family, who had raised themselves to any of the above offices, were denominated *homines novi*, new men, or upstarts. The Romans called those *ignobiles* who had no images of their own, or of their ancestors. They whose parents had always been free, were called *ingenui*; slaves who had been made free, were called *liberti* and *libertini*. The Romans had slaves, who not only did all domestic services, but were likewise employed in various trades and manufactures. Men became slaves by being taken in war, by being born in a state of servitude, or criminals were reduced to slavery by way of punishment. The Roman slaves were publicly sold in a market-place, and were at the absolute disposal of the buyer, not being esteemed as persons, but as things or effects. Among the Romans, those who endeavored to ingratiate themselves with the people were called *populares*; while those who favored the interests of the senate, and the passions of the great, received the appellation of the *optimates*,—but this was a distinction of party, and not of rank or dignity.

The senate was the chief council of state in Rome, or a body of magistrates intrusted with the care of putting the laws into execution, and was instituted by Romulus, to be the perpetual council of his newly-formed state. At its creation, it consisted of 100 persons, whom Romulus chose from among such of the inhabitants as were most illustrious for their birth, wisdom, and integrity.

The senators were called *patres*, or fathers,

on account of their age, gravity, and the paternal care they had of the state. Under the successors of Romulus, and in the time of the republic, the number of senators was, by degrees, increased to upwards of 1,000; but Augustus reduced them to 600. The kings had, at first, the sole right of naming senators; but they were afterwards chosen by the consuls, and at last by the censors only.

At first only patricians were admitted to a seat in the senate; but afterwards the plebeians and equites were admitted. Those who were appointed senators, were to be possessed of an estate of not less than 9,175*l*. sterling, and to be upwards of 30 years of age. They were nominated and enrolled by the censors; besides which, several great offices qualified those who filled them, for a place in the senate; and military services sometimes procured admission.

Beside a want of sufficient revenue, no one could sit in the senate who had exercised a low trade, or whose father had been a slave. The senators were distinguished by an oblong stripe of purple, sewed on the forepart of their senatorial gown; and black buskins reaching to the middle of the leg, with the letter C in silver on the top of the foot. The chief privilege of the senators was their having a particular place at the public spectacles, called *orchestra*; it was next the stage in the theatre, and next the arena, or open space, in the amphitheatre. The senate was assembled at first by the kings, and after their expulsion by the consuls and prætors; it could also be summoned by the tribunes of the people, even against the will of the consuls. The kings were said at one time to act according to the counsel of the senate: afterwards Tarquin banished or put to death the senators, as he chose, and again, after the regal government was abolished, the power of the senate was raised to its highest pitch.

The senate could be held only in a temple, that is, a place consecrated by the augurs: it was assembled commonly within the city; but it met without the walls for the reception of foreign ambassadors, and of their own generals, who were never permitted to come within the walls while in actual command. The senate assembled usually three times a month, but was often called together on other days for the despatch of business; and in it nothing could be done before the rising nor after the setting of the sun.

Before the business of the senate commenced, the consul, or magistrate who presided, offered a sacrifice; and on entering the senate-house the

members rose to do him honor; he then proposed the business to them. The senate was consulted on every thing pertaining to the administration of the state, except the creation of magistrates, the passing of laws, and the determination of war or peace; all which properly belonged to the Roman people.

The magistrate presiding asked the opinion of every member individually, beginning with the oldest senator, or with the consuls elect; and all that pleased stood up and gave their judgment upon the point: but when they only assented to the opinion of another, they continued sitting. They who addressed the senate had the privilege of speaking as long as they pleased, and of introducing in their speech many things foreign to the subject; so that when any member wished to hinder the passing of a decree, he protracted his speech till after sunset. As it was not lawful for the consul to interrupt an orator, those who abused this right were sometimes forced to desist from speaking by the noise and clamor of the other senators.

When as many as wished to address the senate had concluded, the presiding magistrate made a short report of their several opinions, and then ordered the senate to divide one party to one side of the house, and the opposite to the other; the number being told, a majority decided the debate. After the division of the senate, a decree was made out according to the opinion of the majority, and the names of those who had been most anxious for the decree were usually prefixed to it; it was then taken to the tribunes of the people, for their approbation or rejection.

When the opinions of the senators were asked, as related above, the decree was termed *senatus consultum*; but when in cases of little concern, or such as required expedition, a decree was made without any opinions being asked, it was called *senatus consultum per discessionem*. A decree could be prevented from passing the senate by the interposition of the tribunes of the commons; it might be done also by a magistrate of equal authority with him who proposed the business, or when the number of senators required by law was not present.

The proceedings of the senate were private till Julius Cæsar appointed that they should be published. When affairs of secrecy were discussed, the clerks and other attendants were not admitted; but what passed was written by some of the senators.

A magistrate in the Roman republic was a person invested with public authority, either religious, civil, or military; so that the same

person might act as a priest and a judge, regulate the police of the city, direct the affairs of the empire, and command an army. The magistrates of Rome were elective; and, previous to their election, they were called *candidati*, from a white shining robe which they wore while soliciting the votes of the people. The candidate for an office was obliged to be present in person, and to be approved by the magistrates: he declared his intention generally a year before the election; and the interval was spent in securing his friends, and gaining the favor of the people by every popular art.

The Roman magistrates were variously divided: the most proper and commodious division is into ordinary, extraordinary and provincial. The magistrates in Rome, called ordinary, were those who were created at stated times, and were constantly in the republic. The chief ordinary magistrates were the consuls, prætors, censors, tribunes, ædiles, and quæstors. The extraordinary magistrates were such as were not constantly and statedly elected in the republic, but arose out of some public disorder or emergency. The extraordinary magistrates were the dictator and master of horse, the *decemviri*, military tribunes, and *interrex*. The magistrates of Rome were termed *provinciales* when they were appointed to the government of a province or distant part of the empire. In the beginning of the Roman republic, the magistrates were chosen only from the patricians; but afterwards, indiscriminately, from the other orders. All magistrates were obliged, within five days after entering on their office, to swear that they would observe the laws; and after the expiration of their office, they might be brought to trial, if they had done any thing amiss.

We must now only notice the Roman games. The Roman games, as constituting part of religious worship, were always consecrated to some god, and were either stated, or vowed by generals in war, or celebrated on extraordinary occasions: the most celebrated games were those of the circus. The shows exhibited in the *circus maximus* were chariot and horse races; contests of agility and strength; a mock fight on horseback; the combat of wild beasts; the representation of a horse and foot battle; and the sham sea-fight.

The charioteers were distributed into four parties or factions distinguished by their different colored dress. The spectators favored one or the other color, as humor or caprice inclined them. In the time of Justinian, 30,000 men lost their lives at Constantinople in a tumult

raised by contention among the partisans of these several colors. These were running, leaping, boxing, wrestling, and throwing the quoit: boxers covered their hands with a kind of gloves, which had lead or iron sewed into them, to make the stroke fall with a greater weight. The combats between wild beasts were various: sometimes a tiger being matched with a lion, sometimes a lion with a bull, a bull with an elephant, a rhinoceros with a bear, &c.: men also fought with wild beasts, being either forced to it by punishment, as the primitive Christians often were; or they fought voluntarily, or for hire.

There were *naumachiæ* or naval combats which were instituted for the purpose of acquiring naval discipline: in later times, however, those who fought were composed of captives or condemned malefactors, who fought to death, unless saved by the clemency of the emperor.

The gladiators were men who fought with weapons in a public circus, for the entertainment of the public. These shows seem to have taken their rise from the custom of slaughtering captives at the tombs of those slain in battle, which was supposed to appease their manes, but from which humanity recoils with horror. Gladiators were at first composed of captives, slaves, and of condemned malefactors, who were regularly trained for the combat; yet in the more degenerate period of the empire, free-born citizens, and even senators engaged in this dangerous and disgraceful employment. The gladiators were named after the arms they used: the most remarkable were the *retiarii* and the *secutores*. The *retiarius* wore a short tunic, with his head bare: he held in his left-hand a trident, or three-pointed spear; and in his right, a net, with which he endeavored to entangle his adversary, that with his trident he might despatch him. The *secutor*, or follower, was armed with a helmet, a shield, and a sword, and was matched with the *retiarius*: if the latter missed his aim in throwing the net, he attempted by flight to gain time for a second cast; while the *secutor* pursued to prevent his design by despatching him.

The Romans were unacquainted with dramatic entertainments, or stage-plays, for some centuries after the building of the city: they were first introduced at Rome on account of a pestilence, to appease the divine wrath: they were divided, as with us, into tragedy, comedy, and pantomime. The Roman tragedy and comedy were wholly borrowed from the Greeks, and nearly resembled ours: their chief difference

consisted in the chorus; this was usually a company of actors, which remained on the stage singing and conversing on the subject in the intervals of the acts.

The modern city of Rome contains 144,542 inhabitants.

ROMILLY, Sir Samuel, an eminent lawyer, was born March 1, 1757. In 1783 he was called to the bar. At length he rose to distinction in the Court of Chancery; and, in the last administration of Mr. Fox, was made solicitor-general. When the party to whom he was attached went out of office, he also retired. He exerted himself in endeavoring to effect a revision of the criminal code, with a view to the limitation of capital punishments to a few heinous offences; on which subject he published an able pamphlet; as he also did another against the erection of the office of vice-chancellor. The death of this eminent man was most melancholy. Shocked at the loss of his lady, who died in the Isle of Wight, he became delirious, and destroyed himself, November 2, 1818.

ROMULUS, founder of Rome, was born at the same birth with Remus; but of what parents it is impossible to say, as the account of their origin is involved in much fable and mystery. They undertook to build a city, hoping that it would become a warlike and powerful nation. Romulus marked with a furrow the place where he wished to erect the walls; but their slenderness was ridiculed by Remus, who leaped over them with the greatest contempt. This irritated Romulus, and Remus was immediately put to death, either by the hand of his brother or one of the workmen.

When the walls were built, the city was without inhabitants; but Romulus, by making an asylum of a sacred grove, soon collected a number of fugitives, foreigners, and criminals, whom he received as his lawful subjects. Yet however numerous these might be, they were despised by the neighboring inhabitants, and none were willing to form matrimonial connexions with them.

But Romulus obtained by force what was denied to his petitions. The Romans celebrated games in honor of the god Consus, and forcibly carried away all the females who had assembled there to be spectators of these unusual exhibitions. These violent measures offended the neighboring nations; they made war against the ravishers with various success, till at last they entered Rome, which had been betrayed to them by one of the stolen virgins. A violent engagement was begun in the middle of the Roman forum: but the Sabines were conquered, or, ac

according to Ovid, the two enemies laid down their arms when the women had rushed between the two armies, and by their tears and entreaties raised compassion in the bosoms of their parents and husbands.

The Sabines left their original possessions and came to live in Rome, where Tatius, their king, shared the sovereign power with Romulus. The introduction of the Sabines into the city of Rome was attended with the most salutary consequences; and the Romans, by pursuing this plan, and admitting the conquered nations among their citizens, rendered themselves more powerful and more formidable. Afterwards Romulus divided the lands which he had obtained by conquest; one part was reserved for religious uses, to maintain the priests, to erect temples, and to consecrate altars; the other was appropriated for the expenses of the state; and the third part was equally distributed among his subjects, who were divided into three classes or tribes.

The most aged and experienced, to the number of 100, were also chosen, whom the monarch might consult in matters of the highest importance, and from their age they were called *senators*, and from their authority *patres*. The whole body of the people were also distinguished by the name of patricians and plebeians, patron and client, who by mutual interest were induced to preserve the peace of the state, and to promote the public good.

Some time after, Romulus disappeared, as he was giving instructions to the senators; and the eclipse of the sun, which happened at that time, was favorable to the rumor which asserted that the king had been taken up to heaven, 714 B. C. after a reign of 39 years.

RONCESVALLES, a valley in Navarre, where the army of Charlemagne, on their return from an expedition to that country, were attacked in the narrow passes of the mountains, and all that were separated from the main body were killed, among whom were several chiefs of note.

ROOKE, Sir George, a gallant English admiral, was born in Kent in 1650. He entered early into the naval service, and had the command of several expeditions in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne; all of which he conducted with equal skill and courage. In 1702 he attacked the French fleet in the harbor of Vigo, and took several galleons and men-of-war, besides destroying a number of others. In 1704 he made himself master of Gibraltar; notwithstanding which, such was the violence of

party, Sir George was soon afterwards superseded by the Whigs, who endeavored to lessen his services by representing them as the effects of mere chance and good fortune. He died January 24, 1709. When he made his will, some of his friends wondered at the slenderness of his circumstances, considering what employments he had been engaged in; to whom the dying hero said, "I do not leave much, 'tis true; but what I do leave was honestly gotten; it never cost a seaman a tear, nor the nation a farthing."

ROSCOE, William, was born in 1732, of humble parents, and, having received a common education, was articled, at an early age, to an attorney at Liverpool. He soon mastered, by dint of hard study, the Latin, French, and Italian languages, while he, at the same time, neither neglected his business nor the study of the English Classics. His first poetical work, *Mount Pleasant*, was written at the age of sixteen. As a banker, Mr. Roscoe was unsuccessful. His most important and celebrated works are the *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*, and the *Life of Leo X.* He died in 1831; and his memory is affectionately cherished by the inhabitants of Liverpool, whose taste he endeavored to improve, and whose public works he ably and strenuously supported.

ROSE, George, a statesman, was the son of an episcopal clergyman at Brechin, in the shire of Angus, and was born there, in 1744. He was brought up under an uncle, who kept a school near London, after which he went into the navy, and became a purser; but, by the interest of the Earl of Marchmont, he was taken from thence, and made keeper of the records in the Exchequer. Here his talents for business were soon discovered, and he was appointed to superintend the publication of the *Domesday Book*; after which he was employed to complete the journals of the Lords, in thirty-one volumes, folio. From this period his advancement was rapid, and his services were duly appreciated and engaged, by almost every administration. Mr. Pitt, in particular, placed unbounded confidence in his judgment on subjects of trade and finance; and, when Pitt returned to power, after the short peace, Mr. Rose was made president of the board of trade, and treasurer of the navy. On the death of Mr. Pitt, another change occurred; but, when the administration formed by Lord Grenville retired, Mr. Rose resumed his former station, and continued in it till his death, which happened at Cuffnells, his seat in Hampshire, Jan. 13, 1818.

ROSS, George, a signer of the Declaration

of Independence, born in 1730, at Newcastle, Delaware, was the son of a clergyman. At the age of eighteen, having been admitted to practise law, he settled at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was for some years a member of Congress, and discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of his numerous constituents. In July, 1779, an attack of the gout put an end to his life in his fiftieth year.

ROUEN, anciently Rothomagus, a city of France, formerly capital of the province of Normandy, situated on the right bank of the river Seine, 86 N. W. of Paris. Population 88,000. It was besieged by Henry V. of England in 1418, and taken after a siege of five months, but again fell into the hands of the French in 1449.

RUPERT Prince, the third son of Frederic, king of Bohemia, by Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He was born in 1619, and received an education adapted to the military service. In the civil wars of England, while his elder brother became a pensioner to the parliament, prince Rupert adhered steadfastly to his royal uncle, and defeated the rebels in several engagements; for which the king honored him with the garter, and made him a peer. The prince, however, was more successful as a naval commander than on the land, particularly after the restoration, in the great Dutch war, on the conclusion of which he led a retired life, occupied wholly in scientific pursuits. He died in London in 1682, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

RUSSELL, William, first duke of Bedford, was the eldest son of Francis, the fourth earl of Bedford, and was born in 1614. He received his education at Magdalen-college, Oxford, and at the coronation of Charles I, was created knight of the oath. In the beginning of the civil war, he acted against the king, and commanded the reserve of horse in the battle of Edgehill; but in 1645, he joined the royal standard, and fought with great bravery at the battle of Newbury. His estate, in consequence, was put under sequestration, but on his submission to the parliament it was restored. He then led a private life till the return of Charles II, when he assisted at the coronation, and was made a knight of the garter. He also attended the coronation of William and Mary, and in 1694, was created Duke of Bedford. He died in 1700.

RUSSELL, William, lord, third son of the preceding, was born about 1641. He received a private education under puritanical teachers. His early life, however, appears to have been rather dissipated, till he married, in 1667, the

excellent daughter of Lord Southampton. On becoming a member of the House of Commons, he distinguished himself by his zeal for the exclusion of the Duke of York; and at length became so far involved in a conspiracy for effecting a revolution, that, when the Rye-house plot was discovered, an indictment was preferred against him, and he was condemned at the Old Bailey. Great exertions were made to save his life, but all without effect, and he was beheaded in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, July 18, 1683. After the revolution an act was passed, to annul and make void the proceedings against Lord Russell. His widow, lady Rachel, died Sept. 29, 1723, at the age of 87.

RUSSIA. This great empire contains half of Europe, stretches across the north of Asia, and includes vast possessions in North America, thus almost girding the entire globe. It has an area of about 8,000,000 square miles, with about 65,000,000 inhabitants. The revenue, before the last Polish rebellion, was \$55,000,000, and the public debt, in 1824, \$170,000,000. The subject of education has received the attention of government, but not many years ago, even the Russian nobles were shamefully ignorant. The condition of the peasants is deplorable: they are the property of the crown or of individuals, and are transferred with estates, being considered in the light of irrational live stock.

A traveller gives the following account of a curious scene which he witnessed in Russia: I had been some years in St. Petersburg before my mind had become familiarized with the brutal abasement of the serfs in the surrounding country. It is strange for one used to a free country, to observe the feudal system, in its strictest sense, still holding its ground in a part of the continent of Europe surrounded by enlightened and civilized countries, which, however, do not exert the least influence upon it. The Russian peasant is treated more harshly than the West Indian negro; like him, he is not his own master, like him, he has no family; he, and his children, may be sold at any moment. He is forced to die upon his natal soil, pursued through life by a tyrannical master, who often wreaks his vengeance on his slave by depriving him of the necessities of life; he cannot go to seek subsistence in other lands, but must die, consuming himself with silent grief. Nay—the peasant has no wrongs—he is a mere machine, moved only by the rod of his driver.

But let us drop this grave style, and look upon the sunny side of Russian manners, and nothing is so droll as the nuptial ceremonies

which take place at the fête of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Petrowski, a village about 15 leagues from St. Petersburg.

This festival always attracts a crowd of curious spectators; but it is difficult to penetrate into the centre of the village, in the midst of the ceremonies, without you are accompanied by a man of some authority or rank. It was with the painter of the empress mother, on whose estates the ceremony takes place, that I saw the singular spectacle.

On approaching we witnessed the arrival of a crowd of young girls, each having a flower or a ribbon in their hair, and mounted upon little horses, some of which were forced to carry double and even treble. Their mothers accompanied them armed with stout cudgels. The young men appeared clad in bridal garments. Nothing is as ugly as the Russian, particularly those of Petrowski, and this rendered the scene grotesque in the extreme.

The young girls were drawn up in lines along the street of the village, and the suitors approached, like Turks in the slave-market of Stamboul, examined, and made comparisons; and when one of them found a beauty that suited him, without a word, he pushed her out of the line, and shoved her into a neighboring house to await the conclusion of the bargain. Parents have no right to interfere with the choice of their children, only if the mother objects to the suitor of her girl, she commonly amuses herself at his expense by giving him a sound beating with her cudgel. The Lutheran minister and the magistrate preside at these espousals, registering the names of the couples, and the definitive celebration of the marriages takes place about eight days after.

In the ninth century, the Scandinavians, who were Danes, Normans, or Norwegians, and Swedes, emigrated from the north, and, crossing the Baltic, settled in this country. These intruders were called Waregers, from which the name of Russes or Russians is derived. After subduing Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, the Waregers were offered the government of the whole country, and, embracing the proposal, deputed to the office three brothers of known abilities and valor, whose names were Ruric, Sineus, and Truwor. They reigned very amicably together, and made considerable additions to their respective territories, all of which at length devolved on Ruric, by the death of Sineus and Truwor, who left no issue.

Ruric left his dominions in 878, to his son Igor, a minor, under the care of a relation

named Olech, who governed with great ability and integrity during the nonage of the young prince, and who undertook an expedition against Constantinople, which he besieged for some time, and at length compelled the emperor to purchase peace at a stipulated price. On the death of Olech, Igor undertook an unsuccessful expedition against Constantinople, and afterwards ravaged and desolated the country of the Drevlians, by whom he was slain. Swetoslaw, the son of Igor, was a great warrior, and enlarged his dominions by the acquisition of much territory, but was basely murdered by the prince of the Petchenegans.

Wolodimir I, succeeded in 976, and imprudently divided his dominions among his twelve sons, who became enemies to each other, and, after his death, replunged their country into all the horrors of murder, massacres, and civil wars.

In 1019, Jaroslaw, who had been appointed to the government of Novogorod, assembled his forces, and attacking his brothers, dispossessed them of their dominions, which he usurped. He also divided his territories among his five sons, who, being equally ambitious, and able to injure each other, renewed all the horrors of civil war, in 1106. At length, Wolodimir II, being more fortunate and more enterprising than the rest, possessed himself of the greatest part of these territories, and was declared universal monarch. He transferred his power to his son Wsewold II, who plunged the state into fresh disorder, by dividing his dominions among his sons. These dissensions afforded the Tartars an opportunity of making incursions into Russia, which they plundered and desolated, and which was also attacked by the Poles, in 1237. To complete the misery of the Russians, the Tartars returned, and, attacking them with irresistible fury, made an entire conquest of their country.

During several reigns which occupy a space of more than 200 years, the miseries of a foreign yoke were aggravated by the calamities of intestine discord and civil war. At length, in 1450, John Basilowitz I, by his invincible spirit, and refined policy, became the conqueror and deliverer of his country, and laid the foundation of that grandeur which has since distinguished Russia. Taking advantage of a war in which the Tartars were engaged, and having in the mean time considerably increased his forces, he disclaimed all subjection to that people, attacked their dominions, and made himself master of Casan, where he was crowned.

He was honored with the surname of Great, and assumed the title of Czar, which signifies Emperor, but which was more used by his successors.

On the death of John Basilowitz in 1505, the crown ought to have devolved to his eldest son Demetrius, whom he had by a former wife; but his widow Sophia, by various artful insinuations, obtained it for her own son Gabriel, who, disliking his own name, assumed that of Basilius Twansowitz. He engaged in a war with the Poles and Crim-Tartars, who, penetrating to the gates of Moscow, made the czar tremble on his throne, and obliged him to submit to their conditions. The Tartars entered Russia a second time, ravaged the country, and, making themselves masters of Moscow, compelled Basilius to acknowledge himself their vassal, and to promise to pay them an annual tribute. John Basilowitz II, succeeded in 1533, and was one of the greatest monarchs of Russia. He was constantly engaged in war with the Tartars, the Poles, the Swedes, the Danes, or the Turks, and was almost always successful. He left two sons; Theodore Iwanowitz, who succeeded him, and Demetrius, an infant, placed under the tutelage of the knez Bogdam Bielski. This guardian formed the design of placing his pupil on the throne, in prejudice to his elder brother Theodore, whose simplicity and want of talents rendered him incapable of supporting the weight of a diadem. But though the nobles delivered Theodore from the enterprises of Bielski, that weak monarch suffered all the authority to centre in the hands of the knez Boris Gudenow, whose sister he had married, and who, after ordering Demetrius to be put to death, administered to Theodore a slow poison.

Finding his dissolution approaching, Theodore offered the sceptre to some of his nearest relations: but as they all refused it, he threw it on the floor, saying, "Let him be the emperor who picks it up." Boris Gudenow then stepped forward, and took it, to the great dissatisfaction of the nation. In Theodore ended the family of Ruric, which had governed Russia upwards of 700 years. His reign was disturbed, and terminated by the re-appearance of the real or pretended Demetrius.

Thinking it impossible to oppose an effectual resistance to Demetrius, Boris, in a moment of despair, took poison, of which he died. Theodore was only fifteen years of age at the time of his father's death, and ascended the throne in 1605. After making his public entry into Moscow, Demetrius was crowned sovereign of

all the Russians. Notwithstanding these successes, a party was formed against him. The conspirators declared that Demetrius was an impostor, whose design was to extirpate the nobility, to overturn the religion of Russia, and render the people slaves to Poland. An insurgent multitude attacked the palace; and Demetrius, finding himself surrounded, leaped from a window, broke his thigh in the fall, was taken, and put to death. Immediately after the murder of Demetrius, Zuski, the leader of the conspirators, was elected sovereign by the suffrages of the people, though the nobles and senators were divided in opinion between him and John Galitzin.

Two noblemen, discontented with the government of their country, declared that Demetrius still existed; and, raising an army, they combated and defeated Zuski, but were in their turn defeated, made prisoners, and put to death. To this shade succeeded a real being, who has been called a third Demetrius, and who was a schoolmaster at Socola, a small town in Polish Russia. For some time the Poles gave every assistance in their power to this pretender, and changing sides, they aided the czar in expelling the schoolmaster, who fled into Tartary, where he was afterwards assassinated. Zuski was afterwards deposed, shaven, and immured in a convent, where he died.

In 1610 the crown was offered to Uladislaus, son of the king of Poland, who sent before him an army of Poles, that committed every species of devastation. At length the delays of Uladislaus, the insolence and licentiousness of the Poles, and the impatience of the Russians, who saw no end of their sufferings, excited the people to discontent and insurrection. As the election of Uladislaus was rendered of no effect by his never appearing to accept the crown, the Russians proceeded to the choice of a new sovereign, and elected Michael Theodorowitz Romanow, son of Philaretus. This great and pacific prince died in the 49th year of his age, and the 33d of his reign, and bequeathed the crown to his son, then in his 16th year.

Alexis Theodorowitz succeeded to the throne in 1645, and appointed as his first minister and counsellor Boris Morosau, a man till then held in estimation and respect, and possessed of great abilities, but unfortunately tainted with the spirit of ambition. Open traffic was made of justice; offices and employments were publicly sold. These exactions and oppressions excited the resentment of the inhabitants of Moscow, who, finding their petitions disregarded, and no

grievances redressed, proceeded to the utmost excesses. This act of popular vengeance instructed the czar to beware of reposing unlimited confidence in his ministers, and to guide the helm of the empire with his own hand. He employed his subsequent life in rectifying and repairing, by a mild and equitable administration, the faults and errors into which he had been led in his youth, by his too great confidence in favorites and ministers. He died in the 46th year of his age. By his first wife, Alexis left two sons, Theodore and John, and a daughter called Sophia; and by a second, Peter, and the Princess Natalia.

Theodore succeeded to the throne in 1676, at the age of 19 years, and possessed all the good qualities of his father, whose example he imitated in attempting to polish Russia, and to introduce into that country useful establishments. Theodore having appointed Peter his successor on the throne, to the exclusion of his elder brother, John, the intrigues of the Princess Sophia, their sister, occasioned a dreadful rebellion, which was at length terminated with proclaiming the two princes, John and Peter, joint sovereigns, and associating Sophia in the government as co-regent in 1682.

The imbecility of the elder brother, and the youth of Peter, allowed Sophia to enjoy all the honors of sovereignty. She married John to a young lady of the house of Soltikoff, and formed a design against the life of Peter, who, being informed of her intention, made his escape, raised troops, and caused Sophia to be imprisoned and deprived of all authority.

From 1690 Peter is to be considered as sole sovereign of Russia; since from the period of this revolution to the year 1696, in which John died, the latter led a private and retired life. Peter the Great died 1725, at the age of fifty-three years, and was succeeded on the throne by his widow, Catharine.

She left the throne to Peter II, grandson of the late czar, in 1727, whose father Peter the Great had inhumanly condemned to suffer death. This prince was extremely beloved by his people; and Russia has since termed his reign its happiest period during a hundred years.—On the death of Peter II in 1730, the council, the senate, the general officers, and other persons of distinction, assembled, and elected to the throne Anne Iwanowna, duchess of Courland, and second daughter of John, Peter's eldest brother. Anne successfully executed many projects conceived by Peter the Great, and died at Petersburg, after a glorious and happy reign of ten years, A. D. 1740.

Previous to her death, the late empress had declared her niece, Anne of Mecklenburg, grand-duchess, and her niece's son, Iwan, emperor of Russia, though he was a very remote descendant of the house of Romanow, and seemed rather of German than Russian extraction. However, there appeared another aspirant to the throne, who was the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, and aunt to the grand-duchess Anne, and who finally succeeded in the attempt. Iwan, the innocent and unconscious boy, who, with no ambition to rule, had been raised to the imperial purple, was dethroned, and immured in a dungeon; and the grand-duchess and her husband were imprisoned in a fortress, where they died.

Elizabeth, having thus obtained possession of the throne of Russia in 1740, bent all her thoughts to the government of the empire. However, her reign was tarnished by the institution of a political court of inquisition, under the name of a secret state chancery, empowered to examine into and punish all expressions of displeasure with the measures of government.

On the death of Elizabeth, Charles Peter Ulric, only son of the Duke of Holstein, peaceably ascended the throne of Russia in 1762, as the declared successor of the late empress, and assumed the title of Peter III. He was grandson to Peter the Great and Catharine I, whose eldest daughter, the Princess Anne, had married his father, Charles Frederic.

Peter had for a long time slighted his consort, Catharine of the house of Anhalt-Zerbst, and now openly lived with the Countess of Worontzoff, niece to the chancellor of that name. Catharine indulged in the greatest licentiousness; and, after the dismissal of Poniatowski, the Polish ambassador, with whom she had been too intimate, she carried on a criminal intercourse with Gregory Orloff, who became an active and a zealous member of a conspiracy against the czar. To the conspiracy of Bestucheff, supported by his nephew, the Prince of Wolskonsky, and by Count Panin, was added another, of which the Princess Dashkoff, a girl only eighteen years of age, was the most active and spirited member. Of these factions, which acted in unison, but without the cognizance of each other, Catharine was the animating spirit.

At length a report was propagated, that the emperor entertained the design of declaring Prince Iwan his successor; of disowning the young grand duke, Paul Petrowitz, as his son; and of immuring Catharine for life in a prison, and substituting in her place his mistress, the Countess of Worontzoff.

At seven in the morning of the 9th of July, 1762, Catharine entered the city of Petersburg in the absence of the czar; and having induced the soldiers to believe that her death, together with that of her son, had been decreed by the emperor that night, the troops took the oath of allegiance to her. She then repaired to the church of Casan, where the archbishop of Novogorod placed on her head the imperial crown, and in a loud voice proclaimed her sovereign of all the Russias, under the name of Catharine II.

The new empress now marched at the head of the troops against her husband, who was solacing himself with his mistress at one of his houses of pleasure, when he was informed of the event which had taken place at Petersburg. Consternation immediately pervaded his whole company. The emperor, perplexed and confounded, ordered, countermanded, asked advice, adopted, and again rejected it, and at length set out with his mistress and aid-de-camp to meet Catharine at the castle of Peterhoff, vainly hoping to move, by submission, the heart of a woman who was utterly devoid of pity or compassion. The unfortunate Peter, after being induced to write and sign a renunciation of the throne of Russia, was cast into prison, where a few days after he was murdered.

On the death of Augustus III, king of Poland, in 1764, Catharine, who had signed a treaty of alliance with Prussia, raised to the throne of that kingdom Stanislaus Poniatowski, her former paramour, notwithstanding the murmurs and resistance of the Polish nation. During the absence of the empress at Riga, a conspiracy, real or pretended, was formed in favor of Prince Iwan, who was barbarously put to death. The purposes for which Poniatowski had been raised to the throne of Poland, began gradually to develop themselves; and having traced on a map a line of demarcation, by which a great part of the Polish territory had been assigned to Russia, Catharine insisted on the recognition of these limits, and the propriety of her claim. The Poles having induced the Ottoman Porte to take up arms in their behalf, hostilities commenced between Turkey and Russia, and the empress resolved to rend the Grecian islands from the Ottoman Porte, and to be the patroness of liberty in Greece, and the foundress of a new republic. At length the dismemberment of Poland was effected by Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and Turkey was obliged to conclude a peace on very disadvantageous terms. The ambition of Catharine again excited the jealousy

and the fears of the Turkish emperor by the designs which she entertained respecting her grandson, whose name and education sufficiently denoted her intention. War was, therefore, again declared by the Porte against Russia, whose minister was shut up in the castle of the Seven Towers. Joseph II, emperor of Germany, sent 80,000 Austrians to the assistance of Catharine; and every thing seemed to announce the ruin of the Ottoman power. Surrounding nations, however, beheld with jealousy the designs of the empress, who threatened to destroy the equilibrium of Europe, but who, notwithstanding her victories and her conquests, at length perceived that a cessation of hostilities was very desirable. Accordingly, after some time, peace was concluded between Russia and the Porte, and a bloody and expensive war terminated. The arms of Russia and Prussia were now united in partitioning the remainder of Poland; and Frederic William, at the head of his forces, fought against Kosciusko, whose talents, courage, and despair were unavailing against multiplied and increasing numbers. After a few bloody victories, the courts of Petersburg and Berlin succeeded in dividing the remains of that unhappy country; and the courtiers of Catharine shared among them the possessions of the proscribed.

Catharine died after a long and prosperous reign, and at a time when she hoped to drive the Turks out of Europe, and to seize on the throne of Constantinople.

On the death of Catharine II, in 1796, Paul Petrowitz, her son, who was at that time 43 years of age, was proclaimed emperor of Russia. The first acts of the new czar were extremely popular; and his actions seemed to contradict the report of his stern and capricious disposition. However, Paul's conduct in the first days of his reign, was soon afterwards reversed.

Paul concluded with the king of Great Britain a treaty, by which they agreed to oppose, in the most efficacious manner, the successes of the French arms in extending the principles of anarchy, to promote solid and lasting peace, and to endeavor to re-establish the balance of power in Europe. For some time the Russians and their allies were fortunate; but their successes being afterwards converted into defeats, the emperor broke off the alliance which had been concluded with the court of London. Indignant that the British government would not acquiesce in his having appointed himself grand-master of Malta, Paul entered into an alliance with France, and excited a formidable

confederacy of the maritime powers of the north against the naval interests of Great Britain, which was broken by the battle of Copenhagen. His capricious and extravagant actions, some of which bordered on frenzy, gave great offence to many of the principal nobles; and he was murdered in the night of the 23d of March, 1801, though his death has been ascribed to an apoplectic fit.

The day after his decease, his eldest son, Alexander Paulowitz, who was in the 24th year of his age, was proclaimed emperor of all the Russias, and issued several popular ukases, in one of which he revived and confirmed all the regulations of the empress Catharine for the encouragement of industry and commerce.

Bonaparte not fulfilling the secret convention which had been entered into between France and Russia, with respect to the evacuation of the kingdom of Naples by the French troops, the adjusting of the affairs of Italy, and the indemnity promised to be granted to the king of Sardinia, Alexander ordered an additional levy of land forces throughout his dominions. He afterwards attempted to negotiate a general peace among the powers of Europe; but finding this impracticable, on account of the disposition and views of Bonaparte, he joined Austria and England in the coalition against France. The Russian troops however, could not join the Austrians till the latter had suffered several severe defeats. The battle of Austerlitz terminated unfavorably to the allies; and the emperor of Germany concluding a separate peace with France immediately after that event, the Russian troops returned into their own country. When war broke out between France and Prussia, the emperor Alexander ordered his forces to the assistance of the latter power. However, before they could arrive to aid their allies, the French had over-run Prussia, and penetrated into Poland, where they were defeated by the Russians; but Bonaparte, having compelled his vassal princes to furnish their stipulated contingents of troops, again advanced, and gained the battle of Friedland, which obliged the emperor Alexander to sign the treaty of Tilsit.

That treaty was soon after followed by a declaration of war, on the part of Russia, against Great Britain; and one immense power now occupied Europe, arranging and controlling every thing in conformity to its views. Russia, which had become the willing instrument of French policy, not only withdrew from her alliance with Sweden, but attacked that country. In 1808, an army of 40,000 men was sent into

Finland, from which the Swedes were finally expelled.

By the treaty of Tilsit, Russia bound herself to accede to the continental system, and to exclude from her ports all British manufactures and colonial produce. Not aware of the consequences of his engagements, the emperor Alexander had placed himself in a situation of great difficulty. If he attempted to fulfil the treaty by interdicting the trade between Great Britain and the Russian empire, he deprived his subjects of the best market for their produce, and roused his nobility against him. On the other hand, his apprehensions of the power of Bonaparte were strong and well founded. He, therefore, determined on a species of compromise, and forbade the introduction of all British produce and manufactures into his dominions, except by special license, and in neutral ships.

Soon after the differences commenced between Napoleon and the emperor Alexander, the former took such measures as he thought would either awe the latter into submission, or secure victory and success in case of hostilities: he assembled large bodies in the north of Germany; he kept possession of a great part of Prussia especially of the places most conveniently situated for an attack on Russian Poland; and he forcibly occupied Swedish Pomerania. Preparations were made by Russia to meet the approaching crisis; and before the commencement of hostilities, the force that could be brought against the French amounted to nearly 300,000 men, exclusively of the militia. On the other hand, the emperor Francis engaged to furnish 30,000 men to France in her war with Russia; the troops of the confederation of the Rhine had been raised to their stipulated quota; and the kings of Saxony and Naples had been induced to embark with Napoleon in this great enterprise. The armies of Bonaparte on the frontiers of Russian Poland amounted to at least 300,000 infantry, and 60,000 cavalry, in a state of the highest discipline and equipment, and commanded by the first military talents of the age.

The preparations on each side corresponded with the magnitude of the interests embarked in the contest. In numbers the combatants were not, at first, on an equality; and in discipline, in science, and in organization, the French possessed a great superiority. On the 9th of May, 1812, Napoleon left Paris; and arriving on the banks of the Niemen on the 22d of June, he issued to his soldiers a proclamation in his usual confident and laconic style. This

was his only declaration of war. The French and their allies passed the Niemen without opposition, and obtained possession of Wilna, the capital of Lithuania. The re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland was now proclaimed, and a diet assembled under the guarantee of the French emperor; and, by these means, the national enthusiasm was raised in his favor, and the ranks of his army were swelled by Polish levies.

The emperor of Austria recalled his ambassador from Petersburg, and furnished his contingent of troops to the French. Russia, however, acquired a new and zealous, though remote, ally in England, who formed a treaty of friendship and reciprocal defence with her, and a similar one with Sweden. In proportion as the French advanced into the territories of Russia, the more resistance they experienced; and several bloody engagements took place, without producing any decisive effect. The first great stand was made at the city of Smolensk, which is in the direct road to Moscow, and for the defence of which the Russians were posted. However, in the middle of the night, after a severe engagement, a dreadful conflagration was observed in the city; and the Russians abandoned Smolensk, and retired across the Dnieper. Moscow was now the great object to be contended for; and the Russian main army took a strong position to cover it from the attack of Napoleon.

A dreadful engagement ensued; and the result of this battle, which was named by the Russians the Battle of Borodino, was a victory claimed by each party. The French entered Moscow seven days after this engagement; but in order to deprive the French of a place for their winter quarters, the governor had ordered the city to be set on fire; and the French troops had scarcely entered the Kremlin, when Moscow appeared in flames in different parts. The conflagration was so extensive, and raged with such fury for several days, that not more than a tenth of the buildings remained unconsumed. The French began their retreat from Moscow, but were closely pursued by an exasperated foe. To add to their calamities a Russian winter set in with deep snow. The sufferings of the French were extreme, and their losses prodigious. Horses died in such numbers, that the greatest part of the artillery was left behind, and the cavalry was nearly dismounted; whole bodies of men, disabled by cold and hunger, surrendered without resistance to the pursuers; and nothing appeared but disaster and dismay. It

is probable, that of nearly 400,000 troops engaged in this frantic expedition, not 50,000, including the Prussian and Austrian contingents, escaped out of Russia.

Intoxicated by former successes, Napoleon expected that he had only on this, as on former occasions, to strike deeply into the heart of the invaded country, and that victory would hover round the wings of his eagles; but the constancy of the Russian government, the devoted patriotism of the people, the valor of the Russian army, and above all, the rigors of the season, consummated the ruin of the legions of an ambitious chief, who, in one expedition, had thus sacrificed, of friends and foes, soldiers and peaceable inhabitants, nearly one million of his species!

The Russian armies pursued the remnant of the French armies into Germany, where the former were joined by Prussia, by the princes of Germany, and finally by Austria. Sweden also joined the league against France. The battle of Leipsic, which was gained by the allies over Bonaparte, determined the fate of Germany, and shook to its foundation the mighty empire raised by Napoleon. By the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, the duchy of Warsaw, with the exception of certain provinces and districts, was ceded to the emperor of Russia, who addressed a letter to the Polish diet, announcing the fate of their country, and that he had assumed the title of king of Poland.

After the death of the emperor Alexander, Dec. 1, 1825, his brother Nicholas ascended the throne. The principal events which have occurred since the commencement of his reign, are, the war with Turkey, and the revolt of the Poles. The latter was not crushed without a violent struggle, which cost the Russians a terrible effusion of blood.

RUTLEDGE, John, a native of South Carolina, distinguished himself by his manly eloquence in the first congress, and was appointed president and commander-in-chief of South Carolina, in 1776. In 1779 he was chosen governor. He died Jan. 23, 1800.

RUTLEDGE, Edward, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in South Carolina, Nov. 1749. He chose the profession of the law, and received a part of his legal education in England. He was a member of the continental Congress from 1774 till 1777. In 1779 Mr. Rutledge was re-appointed to Congress, but relinquished his seat from ill health. However, he soon took the field at the head of a company, but was taken prisoner, and remained in the hands of the British nearly a year.

In 1798, having retired from the practice of the law, he was elected governor of South Carolina, but died Jan. 23, 1800.

RUYTER, Michael Adrian de, a Dutch Admiral, was born at Flushing in 1607. In the war with England, which broke out in 1652, he convoyed a rich fleet through the channel, and brought the whole into port, after an engagement which lasted two days. He was next joined in command with Van Tromp, and distinguished himself as well in the great battle of three days, fought in February, 1653, as in that where Van Tromp fell in July following. In 1658, he defeated the Swedes, for which the king of Denmark gave him a patent of nobility. At the renewal of hostilities with England, in the reign of Charles II, De Ruyter gained an advantage over Prince Rupert and Monk; but, two months afterwards, another battle was fought, in which the Dutch were defeated. The following year, however, he avenged himself, by riding triumphantly in the Thames, and destroying several English men-of-war at Sheerness. In 1672, he attacked the combined English and French fleets; and though the battle was undecided, De Ruyter kept the sea, and convoyed home a fleet of merchantmen. The gallant commander was mortally wounded in an engagement with the French, off Messina, and died at Syracuse, April 11, 1676. His remains were interred at Amsterdam, and a monument erected to his memory.

RYE-HOUSE PLOT, took its name from a farm called the Rye-house, the property of Rumbal, one of the conspirators against the life of Charles II. The particulars of this plot are, that while schemes on a very grand scale were concerting in the higher circles to check the rapid strides of tyranny encroaching on the rights and liberties of the people, others of a subordinate class were hatching, which, though perhaps not exactly on equally honorable principles, were nevertheless somewhat similar as to their final purpose. Among the abettors of this latter class were Colonel Rumsey, an old republican officer; lieutenant-colonel Walcot; Goodenough, under sheriff of London; Ferguson, an independent minister; and several attorneys, merchants, and tradesmen of London. Their object was to assassinate Charles on his way from Newmarket; but the house in which the king resided there happening to take fire, obliged him to leave that place earlier than he intended; and thus the execution of the design was prevented.

S.

SABINES, an ancient people of Italy, reckoned among the Aborigines, or those inhabitants whose origin was not known. Some suppose that they were originally a Lacedæmonian colony, who settled in that part of the country. The possessions of the Sabines were situated in the neighborhood of Rome, between the river Nar and the Anio, and bounded on the north by the Apennines and Umbria, south by Latium, east by the Æqui, and by Etruria on the west. The greatest part of the contiguous nations were descended from them, such as the Umbrians, the Campanians, the Sabelli, the Osci, Samnites, Hernici, Æqui, Marsi, Brutii, &c. The Sabines are celebrated in ancient history as being the first who took up arms against the Romans, to avenge the rape of their females at a spectacle where they had been invited. After some engagements, the greatest part of the Sabines left their ancient possessions, and migrated to Rome, where they settled with their new allies. They were at last totally subdued about the year of Rome 373, and ranked as Roman citizens. Their chief cities were Cures, Fidenæ, Reate, Crustumium, Corniculum, Nomentum, Collatia, &c. The character of the nation for chastity, for purity of morals, and for the knowledge of herbs and incantations was very great.

SACHEVEREL, Henry, a celebrated divine, was the son of a clergyman at Marlborough, where he had his education, and afterwards became demy of Magdalen-college, Oxford. Sacheverel obtained a fellowship; and in 1708 took his doctor's degree. The following year he preached two sermons, one at the assizes at Derby, and the other at St. Paul's, in both which he asserted, that the church was in imminent danger. For these discourses, which were considered as inflammatory, he was impeached by the House of Commons, and tried before the Lords, in 1710; when being found guilty of a misdemeanor, he was suspended from preaching for three years. This only increased his popularity, and brought the ministry into such contempt, that they were obliged to resign their places. At the expiration of the sentence the doctor was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew, Holborn. He died in 1724.

SACKVILLE, Thomas, lord Buckhurst and earl of Dorset, was the son of Sir Richard Sackville, and was born at Witham, in Sussex, in 1527. He was educated at Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge, and next to the Inner

Temple. On leaving the Temple he went abroad; and, after his return, was made lord Buckhurst. In 1587 he was sent on an embassy to the United Provinces. After this he was made knight of the garter; and chosen chancellor of Oxford. On the death of Burleigh he was appointed lord treasurer; and in the next reign created earl of Dorset. He died in 1608.

SACKVILLE, Charles, sixth earl of Dorset and Middlesex, was born in 1637. In 1665 he volunteered on board the fleet; and the night previous to the engagement with the Dutch, wrote the famous song, "To all you ladies now at land." Soon after this he was made a gentleman of the bed-chamber by Charles II, who also sent him on several embassies. At the Revolution he was appointed lord chamberlain to king William, whom he accompanied to Holland. He died at Bath, Jan. 19, 1706.

SACKVILLE, lord George, viscount, the third son of the first duke of Dorset, was born in 1716. He obtained a commission in the army, and distinguished himself in the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy. In 1758 he was made a lieutenant-general; but in the year following fell into disgrace for his conduct at the battle of Minden, owing to a mistake in the orders sent to him by prince Ferdinand. He was tried by a court-martial, and dismissed the service; but was restored in the next reign. In 1775 he was appointed secretary of state for the American colonies; but in 1783 he went out of office, and was created a viscount. He died in 1785.

SADLER, Sir Ralph, an English statesman, was born in 1507, at Hackney, in Middlesex. In early life he was taken into the family of Cromwell, earl of Essex, who introduced him to Henry VIII, in consequence of which he had a share in the dissolution of the monasteries, and partook of the spoil. He was also sent on an embassy to Scotland, to negotiate a marriage between prince Edward and queen Mary, but without effect. In the war which followed, sir Ralph distinguished himself greatly, and was made a knight banneret on the field after the battle of Pinkie. He was also appointed master of the great wardrobe. At the accession of Elizabeth he was again sent to Scotland; and when the unfortunate Mary came to England, she was committed to his care. He died in 1587.

SAINT HELENA, an island in the South Atlantic, 1200 miles west of the continent of Africa, and 1800 east of South America. The island is a rock about 21 miles in circumference,

very high and very steep, and only accessible at the landing-place, in a small valley at the east side of it, which is defended by batteries of guns; and as the wind always blows from the south-east, if a ship overshoots the island ever so little, she cannot recover it again. St. Helena is said to have been first discovered by the Portuguese, on the festival of the empress Helena, mother of the emperor Constantine the Great, whose name it still bears. The English East India Company took possession of it in 1600, and held it without interruption till the year 1673, when the Dutch took it by surprise. The English, under the command of Captain Munden, recovered it again within the space of a year, and at the same time took three Dutch East India ships that lay in the road. This island is celebrated in modern history, as the place to which the emperor Napoleon was exiled by the confederate powers in August, 1815, and where he died in 1820.—See *Napoleon*.

SALADIN, or SALAHEDDIN YUSEF BEN AYUB, was at first general of the army of Nouredin, sultan of Damascus, and in 1164 he conquered Egypt, and married the widow of the prince of Grand Cairo. After the death of Nouredin, he was called to the government during the minority of the prince his son. Being advanced to this power, he resolved to attack the Christians; and accordingly, in 1177, having raised an army, he endeavored to surprise Jerusalem, but was defeated with great slaughter, on the 25th of November. This loss inspiring him with revenge, in 1180 he passed the Euphrates, took several cities, as far as Nisibis, and made himself formidable to all his neighbors. He took Aleppo in 1184. But not long after, the Christians put a stop to his conquests, by a cessation of arms. The earl of Tripoli being jealous of Guy, king of Jerusalem, persuaded Saladin to break the truce; who, following his counsel, defeated the Christians, the 1st of May, 1187: and having raised an army of above 800,000 men, he obtained a second victory over them, took Guy in the flight, beheaded all the knights Templars, and of St. John, made himself master of Acre, Bairut, Giblet, Saide, and divers other places, and at last of Jerusalem. Pope Urban II, upon hearing of this news, died of grief. Saladin several times stormed the city of Tyre, but was often repulsed; and after some other losses sustained from the Christians, he died in 1193, in the 57th year of his age, having reigned over Egypt 22 years, and 19 as absolute master of Syria. No Asiatic monarch has filled so large

a space in the eyes of Europe, as the antagonist of Cœur de Lion. He was a compound of the dignity and baseness, the greatness and the littleness of man. As the Moslem hero of the third holy war, he proved himself a skilful general and a valiant soldier. He hated the Christian cause, for he was a zealous Mussulman. He gained the throne by blood, artifice, and treachery; but though ambitious, he was not tyrannical; he was mild in his government; the friend and dispenser of justice. Wars and rebellions filled all the thoughts of Saladin, and he established no principles of succession. Three of his numerous progeny became sovereigns of Aleppo, Damascus, and Egypt; others had smaller possessions; and the emirs and atabaks of Syria again struggled for independence.—See *Crusades*.

SALAMANCA, capital of a province of Spain in the southern part of the kingdom of Leon, contains 13,920 inhabitants. Its celebrated university was founded in the thirteenth century by Alphonso IX of Leon. A memorable battle was fought here on the 23d of July, 1812, between the British, under lord Wellington, and the French, under Marmont. On the 16th of June, lord Wellington appeared before the city, with his main army, when the French general, leaving a force to defend the fortifications, retired with his troops across the Tormes. He afterwards attempted to relieve the forts, which had been formed into a dépôt of stores; but the British general compelled him to abandon them to their fate. Major-general Clinton was now ordered to reduce them; and this being accomplished, lord Wellington put his army in motion against Marmont, who hastily retired across the Douro.

A series of skilful movements now ensued on both sides, until the 21st July, when the allied army was concentrated on the Tormes; the French crossed the river on the same day, and appeared to threaten Ciudad Rodrigo. During the 22d and 23d, Marmont practised a variety of evolutions, to distract the attention of the British general from his real plan. In aiming to surround the British, he extended and weakened his own line; and lord Wellington, watching the progress of this error, seized the favorable opportunity for striking a decisive blow. His arrangements were soon made, and no time lost in executing them. Major-general Pakenham, with the third division, began a furious assault on the flanks of the enemy's left, in which he was supported by brigadier-general Bradford's brigade, by the fourth and fifth divisions, and

by the cavalry under Sir Stapleton Cotton, in front. The French, though finely posted, and supported by cannon, were overthrown. Their centre was driven from the hill with precipitation; the right wing, being joined by some fugitives, maintained a show of resistance, but they were driven in confusion from the field.

The pursuit was continued till night, when the French guard was overtaken, attacked, and put to flight, the cavalry leaving the infantry to their fate. Three whole battalions surrendered, and large quantities of stores, baggage, and ammunition, fell into the conquerors' hands. Eleven pieces of cannon, two eagles, and six colors, were also taken; five generals, three colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, 150 officers, and 7000 soldiers, were made prisoners. The loss of the allies was about 700 killed, and 4000 wounded.

SALAMIS, or **SALAMINA**, now **COLOURI**, an island in the Saronic gulf, on the southern coast of Attica opposite Eleusis, at the distance of about a league, with a town and harbor of the same name. It was originally peopled by a colony of Ionians, and afterwards by some of the Greeks from the adjacent islands and countries. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there between the fleet of the Greeks and that of the Persians, when Xerxes invaded Attica. The Persian ships amounted to above 2000, and those of the Greeks to about 380 sail. In this engagement, which was fought on the 20th of October, B. C. 480, the Greeks lost 40 ships, and the Persians about 200, besides an immense number which were taken with all the ammunition they contained.

SALISBURY, or **NEW SARUM**, an ancient city of England in the county of Wilts. A parliament was summoned here in the reign of Edward I; another was held in 1328, to inquire into the state of the kingdom, then under the tyranny of queen Isabel and earl Mortimer; and it was here the latter broke in upon their deliberations with an armed force. In the first year of Richard III, Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, by whose influence and exertions Richard was advanced to the throne, was executed here. During the civil wars of Charles I, Salisbury was frequently laid under contributions by the contending parties. Pop. 9,876.

SALLUSTIUS, C. Crispus, a Latin historian born at Amiternum, in the country of the Sabines, 86 B. C. He received his education at Rome, and made himself known as a public magistrate in the office of quæstor and consul. His licentiousness, and the depravity of his

manners, however, did not escape the censure of the age, and Sallust was degraded from the dignity of a senator, B. C. 50. A continuation of extravagance could not long be supported by the income of Sallust, but he extricated himself from all difficulties by embracing the cause of Cæsar. He was restored to the rank of senator, and made governor of Numidia. In the administration of his province, Sallust behaved with unusual tyranny; he enriched himself by plundering the Africans, and at his return to Rome he built himself a magnificent house, and bought gardens, which, from their delightful and pleasant situation, still preserve the name of the gardens of Sallust. He died in the 51st year of his age, 35 years before the Christian era.

SALSETTE, an island on the western coast of Hindostan. The first account we have of this island, is dated in 1330; it was then governed by a Mahometan judge. It was taken possession of by the Portuguese in the 16th century, and by the Mahrattas in 1750. In 1773, during a rupture with the Mahrattas, it was occupied by the British troops, and has ever since remained in their possession.

SAMOS, an island in the Ægean sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, from which it is divided by a narrow strait, with a capital of the same name, built B. C. 986. It was first in the possession of the Leleges, and afterwards of the Ionians. The people of Samos were at first governed by kings, and afterwards the form of their government became democratical and oligarchical. Samos was in its most flourishing situation under Polycrates, who had made himself absolute there. The Samians assisted the Greeks against the Persians, when Xerxes invaded Europe, and were reduced under the power of Athens, after a revolt, by Pericles, B. C. 441. They were afterwards subdued by Eumenes, king of Pergamus, and were restored to their ancient liberty by Augustus. Under Vespasian, Samos became a Roman province.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, a group in the North Pacific ocean, covering about 6000 square miles, and containing 150,000 inhabitants, were discovered by Captains Cook and King in 1778, and were named by them after Lord Sandwich. Owing to desolating wars, the present population does not exceed 150,000, although Captain King made it amount to 400,000. The principal islands are Hawaii (Owhyhee), Maui (Mowee), Oahu (Woahoo), Taui (Atooi), and Nihau (Oneehow). The climate is warm, but healthy: many of the islands are volcanic. The

most important vegetable productions are taro, yam, breadfruit, cocoanut, strawberry, native,—and oranges, grapes, &c. not indigenous. The adoption of Christianity has produced the happiest effects upon the natives, who were formerly sunk in idolatry, sacrificing human victims upon their altars. The mission established at Hawaii by the American Board of Foreign Missions, has been completely successful. There are over 900 schools in the islands. The situation of the Sandwich islands causes them to be visited by many vessels for repairs and provisions, while, in a commercial point of view, they are by no means to be overlooked.

SARACENS (Orientals); the name adopted by the Arabs after their settlement in Europe, their original name, signifying Dwellers in the West, becoming inappropriate after their change of residence.

SARAGOSSA, (in Spanish, Zaragoza), a city of Spain, capital of Arragon, 175 miles N. E. of Madrid. The name is a corruption of Cæsar Augustus, a Roman colony on the site of which the modern city is built. Pop. 45,000. It is famous in history for its dreadful sieges in 1808 and 1809; contests in which was displayed the unyielding fortitude of the inhabitants of the north of Spain. The French having obtained possession of Navarre in June 1808, advanced to Saragossa, and attempting to take the city by assault, were repulsed with loss. Returning with augmented numbers, they occupied the best positions, and invested nearly half the town, keeping up a fire from mortars and battering cannon. On the 4th of August they entered the central street, but they were unable to make much progress, and, discouraged by intelligence from the south of Spain, retired at last, on the 14th. The second siege was no less obstinate and sanguinary. The French, with great reinforcements, marched in the end of November, 1808, once more against Saragossa. Their first great attack, gave them possession of some important posts, but with heavy loss. On the 10th of January began the bombardment, which, violent as it was, caused less injury than a contagious fever among the garrison. The Spaniards, however, continued to make, under the brave Palafox, a most determined resistance, and it was not till after a bombardment of six weeks, and a very unequal contest in mining, that Saragossa surrendered.

SARATOGA, a town of New York, in a county of the same name, 30 miles N. by E. from Albany, containing 2461 inhabitants. Here General Burgoyne's army, having been

enclosed by a series of daring and skilful manœuvres, were forced to capitulate to General Gates, Oct. 17, 1777.

SARDANAPALUS, the last king of Assyria, celebrated for his luxury and voluptuousness. His effeminacy irritated his officers; Belesis and Arsaces conspired against him, and collected a numerous force to dethrone him. Sardanapalus quitted his voluptuousness for a while, and appeared at the head of his armies. The rebels were defeated in three successive battles, but at last Sardanapalus was beaten and besieged in the city of Ninus for two years. When he despaired of success, he burned himself in his palace, with his eunuchs, concubines, and all his treasures, and the empire of Assyria was divided among the conspirators. This famous event happened B. C. 820, according to Eusebius.

SARDINIA, an island in the Mediterranean, with the title of kingdom. It has an area of 9100 square miles, and 490,050 inhabitants. The capital is Cagliari, and the chief town Sassari. Its productions consist of grain, oil, citrons, oranges, and other fruits; while wine and cattle are abundant. There are mines of lead and silver. The Catholic is the prevailing religion of the island.

The Sardinian monarchy is composed in part of the island of Sardinia, but in a much greater proportion of Piedmont, Savoy, and the territory of Genoa. In 1720, Victor Amadeus II exchanged the island of Sicily for Sardinia, and assumed the present royal title. After a peace of twenty years, this state became involved in the war between France and Austria, which was closed by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. The contest occasioned by the part which Sardinia took in the French revolution, began in 1792, and was maintained until 1796, when the assumption of the command by Bonaparte, led to the overthrow of the allied forces in the course of a few weeks, and to the conclusion of an unfavorable treaty of peace.

This treaty was followed in two years by the removal of the royal family to Sardinia, and the incorporation of their continental states with the French territory. The prospect of reinstatement opened by the progress of the allies in 1799, was completely overcast by the battle of Marengo. The continental territories were not restored to the legitimate sovereign until the overthrow of Bonaparte in 1814.

The island of Sardinia is unknown in history until the time of its occupancy by the Carthaginians, who doubtless confined themselves to

a few maritime stations, from which they were expelled by the Romans in the first Punic war. The Romans, after establishing themselves here two centuries before the Christian era, continued in possession of the island until the decline of the empire. It was afterwards invaded by the Saracens. The sovereignty of the island was acquired by the king of Arragon, and retained by the crown of Spain until the 18th century. In 1719 it was given to the duke of Savoy. In 1794 the inhabitants of Cagliari, encouraged by the progress of the French revolution, rose in insurrection, and caused the Piedmontese viceroy, with all the individuals of his country, to be sent out of the island. The other towns followed the example; and the result was, that after two years of contention, the king granted a general pardon, declared that the cortes or representative body, should assemble at least once in ten years, and confirmed all the ancient laws, customs, and privileges of the inhabitants.

SARDIS or **SARDES**, an ancient city of Lydia, formerly its capital. Cyrus took this city in the 59th Olympiad, and subdued the whole kingdom of Lydia, taking Cræsus the king, prisoner. In the 69th Olympiad, Aristagoras having got twenty ships from the Athenians, persuaded the people to rebel against the Persians, and some time after took the city and burnt it, which occasioned the wars between the Persians and the Greeks. Antiochus Magnus took this city from Achæus by treason, after a year's siege. Tamerlane likewise besieged this city six years, and ruined it about 1393. The city stood on the edge of a spacious and fruitful plain, and has still many marks of its antiquity to be found amongst its ruins. It was anciently one of the strongest inland cities of Asia, especially when besieged by Antiochus Magnus. In this city Antigonus caused Cleopatra, the sister of Alexander the Great, to be put to death.

SARMATIA, an extensive country in the north of Europe and Asia, divided into European and Asiatic. The European was bounded by the ocean on the north, Germany and the Vistula on the west, the Jazygæ on the south, and the Tanais on the east. The Asiatic was bounded by Hyrcania, the Tanais, and the Euxine sea. The former contained the modern kingdoms of Russia, Poland, Lithuania, and Little Tartary; and the latter, Great Tartary, Circassia, and the neighboring country. The Sarmatians were a savage uncivilized nation, often confounded with the Scythians, naturally war-

like, and famous for painting their bodies to appear more terrible in the field of battle. They were well known for their lewdness, and they passed among the Greeks and Latins by the name of barbarians. In the time of the emperors they became very powerful; they disturbed the peace of Rome by their frequent incursions; till at last, increased by the savage hordes of Scythia, under the barbarous names of Huns, Vandals, Goths, Alans, &c., they successfully invaded and ruined the empire in the third and fourth centuries of the Christian era.

SATURN, the *Kronos* of the Greeks, father of the gods. As destiny had foretold that he would be dethroned by one of his sons, he devoured all that were born, with the exception of Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto, whom their mother Rhea saved. He was dethroned by Jupiter and sought refuge with Janus in Italy, where he occupied himself with agriculture. He is represented as an old man with a scythe in one hand, and an hour-glass in the other, to show that time destroys every thing, and rolls onward without interruption.

SAVILLE, George, marquis of Halifax, a statesman, was born in Yorkshire, in 1630. He was created a peer for his loyalty at the Restoration; and in 1682 was raised to the dignity of a marquis, soon after which he was made lord privy seal. At the beginning of the reign of James II, he was appointed president of the council, but on refusing his consent to the repeal of the test acts, he was dismissed. In the convention parliament, he sat as speaker of the House of Lords, and concurred in all the measures of the Revolution; but afterwards he joined the opposition. He died in 1695.

SAVOY, an Italian duchy belonging to the Sardinian monarchy, bordering on France, Switzerland, and Piedmont, contains 3,750 square miles, and 501,165 inhabitants. The soil is poor. From the year 1000 till 1580, a long list of princes governed Savoy; but their reigns were uninteresting, and marked by no political event of importance. In 1580, Charles Emanuel invaded the marquisate of Saluces, which he wrested from France, and thereby gained a frontier for his capital of Turin. He was succeeded by Victor Amadeus I, who waged war against the Spaniards with equal success, in 1635. Francis Hyacinth, Charles Emanuel II, and Charles Emanuel III, were his successors. To the last of these princes, Turin owes some of her most magnificent structures; and he also caused the amazing passage through the rock Mount Viso to be cut. Charles Emanuel was

succeeded by his son Victor Amadeus II, in 1675, who persecuted his Protestant subjects, the Valdenses, with all the fury and malice of a bigot, and who was besieged in his capital, Turin, by the French, till the latter had lost fourteen thousand men before the place, and the ammunition of the besieged was almost exhausted. The duke of Savoy was soon after joined by prince Eugene, whom he assisted in defeating the French, and driving them out of Lombardy. He formally resigned his crown to the prince of Piedmont, in 1730, Charles Emanuel, his son, reserving for himself a yearly income of one hundred thousand pounds. Accordingly, Charles Emanuel III succeeded him in the government; but being persuaded by an interested minister, that his father was endeavoring to gain over the troops, and that he held frequent conferences with physicians and apothecaries, he caused him to be dragged from his bed, and carried to a house with latticed windows, which in every thing resembled a prison, in 1732. The old man died soon after. Some years after the commencement of the French revolution, Savoy was ceded by Charles Emanuel IV to France, and constituted one of the departments, called the department of Mont Blanc. In this state it continued till the general peace, in 1814, when Savoy was restored to the family of its former possessors, in the person of Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia.

SUCCESSION OF PRINCES.

- 1000 Beroald the Saxon.
- 1027 Humbert I White Hands.
- 1048 Amadeus I Count of Maurienne.
- 1072 Humbert II.
- 1108 Amadeus II.
- 1148 Humbert II the Saint.
- 1188 Thomas.
- 1233 Amadeus III.
- 1253 Boniface, or Roland.
- 1263 Peter, or Charlemagne the Little
- 1268 Philip.
- 1285 Amadeus IV or V the Great.
- 1323 Edward.
- 1329 Aimon.
- 1343 Amadeus VI the Green.
- 1383 Amadeus VII the Red.

DUKES.

- 1391 Amadeus VIII the Pacific.
- 1451 Louis.
- 1465 Amadeus IX the Saint.
- 1472 Philibert I the Hunter.
- 1482 Charles I the Warlike.
- 1489 Charles II.
- 1496 Philip Lackland.

- 1497 Philibert II the Fair.
- 1504 Charles III the Good.
- 1553 Emanuel Philibert, Iron Hand.
- 1580 Charles Emanuel I the Great.
- 1630 Victor Amadeus I.
- 1637 Francis Hyacinthus.
- 1638 Charles Emanuel II.
- 1675 Victor Amadeus II.

In 1713, the house of Savoy became regal, by the accession of Victor Amadeus to the crown of Sicily, which, in 1718, he exchanged with the emperor for Sardinia.

KINGS OF SARDINIA AND DUKES OF SAVOY.

- 1718 Victor Amadeus II.
- 1730 Charles Emanuel III.
- 1773 Victor Amadeus III.
- 1796 Charles Emanuel IV.

In 1792, Savoy was seized by the French republicans, and made a department, under the name of Mont Blanc. In 1802, Piedmont was also annexed to that republic.

KINGS OF SARDINIA.

- 1802 Victor Emanuel.
- 1821 Charles Felix.
- 1831 Charles Albert.

SAXE, Maurice, count de, a celebrated general, was born in 1696, at Dresden, being the natural son of Frederic Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, by the countess of Konigsmark. At the age of twelve years he was at the siege of Lisle, where he displayed signal courage; as he did the following year at that of Tournay. He bore a part in the battle of Malplaquet, and in 1711 accompanied the king of Poland to Stralsund, where he swam over the river, with a pistol in his hand, in sight of the enemy. On his return to Dresden, the king raised a regiment of horse for him, which he instructed in new evolutions. He continued to distinguish himself in the war with Sweden; and in 1717 served against the Turks. In 1720 he obtained the rank of marechal de camp, in the French army. In 1726 he was chosen duke of Courland; but the election being set aside, he returned to France, where he was made lieutenant-general in 1734. In 1741 he took Prague by assault; in 1744 he was appointed a marshal of France; and the next year he gained the battle of Fontenoy. This was followed by the capture of Brussels, and the battle of Raucoux, for which the king of France made him marechal-general of his camps and armies. In 1747 he achieved the victory of Lahfeldt; and in 1748 took Maestricht. He died Nov. 30, 1750.

SAXONY, kingdom of, is bounded N. and E. by Prussia, S. by Bohemia, W. by the Saxon

principalities and Bavaria. It contains 5,800 square miles, and 1,414,528 inhabitants. The Saxons are supposed by most authors to be the ancient Catti described by Tacitus. The government of the whole Saxon nation was vested in twelve chieftains, who were chosen annually, and who elected from among themselves a chief judge. In time of war they chose a king, whose power ceased on the return of peace. Charlemagne, on succeeding his father Pepin, in 772, resolved to compel the Saxons to change their religion, and embrace Christianity. Accordingly, he attacked and defeated them, and obliged their king, Wittekind, to fly into Denmark, who, finding himself totally unable to resist the force of the victorious Charlemagne, accepted the conditions offered him, and was baptized with his whole family, by Lullo, bishop of Mentz. In 804, after a calamitous war of thirty years, the Saxons were entirely subdued, when Charles had defeated them in numerous battles, and transported many thousands to Flanders, Brabant, and other countries.

The subsequent sovereigns of Saxony have uniformly asserted themselves to be descended from the illustrious Wittekind; and the reigning family still pride themselves on the same origin. They reckon among their progenitors several great men who were honored with the surnames of the Grave, the Pacific, the Constant, the Pious, the Magnanimous, and some of whom wore crowns, whilst others declined them.

From the middle of the ninth century, when the succession of the dukes of Saxony commenced, to the present time, are reckoned thirty six, almost without interruption, and this proves that the generality of those princes attained an advanced age, though living chiefly amid the dangers of war. Frederic Augustus succeeded his father as elector, in 1763, at the age of thirteen years. The Saxons remained neutral in the war of 1740, between Russia and Austria. In 1756 they were tempted to take a part by the flattering promises of Austria, but they soon had cause to repent. In the war of 1793, the contingent furnished by Saxony against France was not large, and no decided part was taken in the war until 1806, when the elector sent all his troops to the field in support of Prussia.

The overthrow of that power enabled Bonaparte to attach the Saxons to his cause by the most substantial advantages. For although the king of Saxony was under the necessity of making his peace with the conqueror, upon any

terms which the latter might choose to dictate to the vanquished party, yet in order to separate him from the interests of the Prussian monarch, the emperor of the French treated him with great lenity, induced him to accede to the confederation of the Rhine, and gave him the title of king, with considerable accessions of territory. Further additions were made to the kingdom of Saxony in 1809; but these acquisitions were only temporary.

On the irruption of the allied armies into Saxony, in 1813, the king quitted Dresden, and identified his interests with the interests of France. After the battle of Leipsic, that city was taken by assault; and the king of Saxony was made prisoner with his whole court. This country was afterwards placed under the provisional occupation of Prussia; and Frederic William made known his intention of uniting Saxony to Prussia. However, the energetic conduct of the king of Saxony preserved him from total ruin.

By the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, that sovereign ceded to Prussia certain districts and territories belonging to the kingdom of Saxony; and the Saxon people, to whom the paternal sway of their king had endeared him, passed under the government of Prussia with extreme reluctance.

SAY, Thomas. This distinguished naturalist, died at New Harmony, Indiana, on the 10th October, 1834. It may be fearlessly asserted that few individuals, certainly none in this country, have contributed so extensively to enlarge the boundaries of Natural Science, as Mr. Say. To his native genius supported by untiring zeal, and indefatigable research, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia is indebted for its opening reputation. Mr. Say was among the earliest members, if not one of the founders of this institution.

His original communications to the society alone, in the most abstruse departments of zoology, crustacea, insects, &c., of the United States occupy more than 800 printed pages of their journal; his essays published in some of our leading periodical journals are equally respectable, perhaps equally numerous. His contributions to the American Encyclopædia, though highly valuable, are not so generally known. His separate work, on American Entomology, and another on Conchology have met with deserved approbation with the learned. With the brilliant results of his laborious exertions as naturalist to the two celebrated expeditions by the authority

of the United States government under command of Major, now Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long, the reading public is already familiar. Some years previously he accompanied Mr. Mac-lure, and other kindred spirits on a scientific excursion to the Floridas. The pages of the Academy's Journal, were subsequently enriched by details of the fruits of this undertaking.

In the year 1825 our devoted student consented in an evil hour to forego the society of his early friends, and the companions of his labors, and to remove to New Harmony on the Wabash, where he ended his useful career by a disease brought on by the peculiar climate of the country; the correspondent of the National Gazette to whom we are indebted for the above abstract, from a very interesting account of Mr. Say's life and last illness, says, "on the 10th, death came over him like a summer cloud—he met the embrace as the weary traveller falls into the arms of restoring sleep. Intellect triumphed to the last hour."

SCANDERBEG, the name given by the Turks to George Castriotto, king of Albania; his father's name was John, who being reduced to extremity by Amurath II, was forced to put five of his sons into his hands, of whom Scanderbeg was the youngest. He pleased the tyrant, who poisoned his brothers, but spared him. Finding him endowed with very extraordinary qualities, he had him educated. Having given several instances of his courage in Amurath's service, who was the usurper of his estates, Scanderbeg thought it was high time to think of making use of his valor for himself against the tyrant. In this design he so dexterously deceived the governor of Croya, the chief city of Albania, that he made himself master of that and several other places; and in 1433 took possession of his hereditary dominion, and upon his being admitted to the crown declared himself a Christian. He compelled the Turks to raise the siege of Croya, and cut to pieces the forces that were sent against him. Amurath himself having laid a second siege to this place, died before the walls, without being able to take it, though he was extremely desirous of being revenged on Scanderbeg. Under Mahomet II he had seven or eight armies to contest with, but the victory was still on his side. It is said, that though he had killed above two thousand Turks with his own hand, yet was he never wounded. Mahomet, compelled by his valor and success, made peace with him, while Scanderbeg took a journey to the kingdom of Naples. The Turks,

seeing the truce expired, laid siege again to Croya, but to no purpose; for Scanderbeg was soon with them, and forced them to raise the siege twice. He died at Lissa, a city belonging to the Venetians, Jan. 27, 1467, in the sixty-third year of his age.

SCANDINAVIA, a name given by the ancients to Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, which they supposed to be an island.

SCAURUS, M. Æmilius, a Roman consul, who distinguished himself by his eloquence at the bar, and by his successes in Spain, in the capacity of commander. He was sent against Jugurtha, and some time after was accused of suffering himself to be bribed by the Numidian prince. Scaurus conquered the Ligurians, and during his censorship built the Milvian bridge at Rome, and began to pave the road, which from him was called the Æmilian. He was originally very poor. He wrote some books, and among these a history of his own life, all now lost. His son, of the same name, made himself known by the large theatre which he built during his edileship. This theatre, which could contain 30,000 spectators, was supported by 360 columns of marble, 38 feet in height, and adorned with 3000 brazen statues. This celebrated edifice, according to Pliny, proved more fatal to the manners and the simplicity of the Romans, than the proscriptions and wars of Sylla had done to the inhabitants of the city.

SCHILLER, Frederic, a German poet of great reputation, was born at Manheim, a small town of Wurtemberg, Nov. 10, 1759, and was the son of a gentleman, who, having served in the army as a surgeon and officer, had retired to private life, and, at the date of the birth of the poet, was holding an inconsiderable post under the king of Wurtemberg. Both the parents of the poet, appear to have been persons possessed of estimable moral qualities, and no inconsiderable share of literary taste and talent. Schiller was not destitute of filial gratitude, and may be supposed to have expressed his own feelings in the following passage from one of his historical dramas. Don Carlos is addressing his father Philip:

"How sweet and rapturous it is to feel
Ourselves exalted in a lovely soul,—
To know our joys make glow another's cheek,
Our fears to tremble in another's heart,
Our sufferings bedew another's eye!
How beautiful and grand 'tis, hand in hand
With a dear son, to tread youth's rosy path,
Again to dream once more the dream of life!
How sweet and great, imperishable is
The virtue of a child, to live for ages,
Transmitting good unceasingly! How sweet

To plant what a dear son will one day reap,—
To gather what will make him rich,—to feel
How deep one day will be his gratitude!"

Schiller was placed in the school of Stuttgart, where he may be said to have educated himself, for literature and the fine arts were under the ban of the duke of Wurtemberg, whose pedantic pedagogues vainly endeavored to turn the gigantic mind of Schiller from its natural inclination. Knowing nothing of the world but from books, forbidden to mingle in female society, and seeing in his fellow students but multiplied copies of a certain severe and soulless model, which their preceptors continually held up for admiration and imitation, the poet turned to his own fancy for relief, and to beguile the tedium of his unnatural life, wrote the tragedy of the Robbers, an extraordinary performance, full of imagination and energy, brilliant with the light of genius and youth, but, to use the deliberate criticism of its author, "a monster, for which by good fortune the world has no original, and which I would not wish to be immortal, except to perpetuate an example of the offspring which Genius, in its unnatural union with Thralldom, may give to the world."

The anonymous author of an admirable Life of Schiller thus speaks of the effect produced by the Robbers.

"The publication of such a work as this naturally produced an extraordinary feeling in the literary world. Translations of the Robbers soon appeared in almost all the languages of Europe, and were read in all of them with a deep interest, compounded of admiration and aversion, according to the relative proportions of sensibility and judgment in the various minds which contemplated the subject. In Germany, the enthusiasm which the Robbers excited was extreme. The young author had burst upon the world like a meteor; and surprise, for a time, suspended the power of cool and rational criticism. In the ferment produced by the universal discussion of this single topic, the poet was magnified above his natural dimensions, great as they were: and though the general sentence was loudly in his favor, yet he found detractors as well as praisers, and both equally beyond the limits of moderation.

"One charge brought against him must have damped the joy of literary glory, and stung Schiller's pure and virtuous mind more than any other. He was accused of having injured the cause of morality by his work: of having set up to the impetuous and fiery temperament of youth a model of imitation, which the young

were too likely to pursue with eagerness, and which could only lead them from the safe and beaten tracks of duty into error and destruction. It has even been stated, and often repeated since, that a practical exemplification of this doctrine occurred, about this time, in Germany. A young nobleman, it was said, of the fairest gifts and prospects, had cast away all these advantages; betaken himself to the forests, and, copying Moor, had begun a course of active operations,—which, also copying Moor, but less willingly he had ended by a shameful death.

“It is now hardly necessary to contradict these theories; or to show that none but a candidate for Bedlam as well as Tyburn could be seduced from the substantial comforts of existence, to seek destruction and disgrace, for the sake of such imaginary grandeur. The German nobleman of the fairest gifts and prospects turns out, on investigation, to have been a German blackguard, whom debauchery and riotous extravagance had reduced to want; who took to the highway, when he could take to nothing else,—not allured by an ebullient enthusiasm, or any heroic and misdirected appetite for sublime actions, but driven by the more palpable stimulus of importunate duns, an empty purse, and five craving senses. Perhaps, in his latter days, this philosopher may have referred to Schiller's tragedy, as the source from which he drew his theory of life; but if so, we believe he was mistaken. For characters like him, the great attraction was the charm of revelry, and the great restraint, the gallows,—before the period of Karl Von Moor, just as they have been since, and will be to the end of time. Among motives like these, the influence of the most malignant book could scarcely be discernible, and would be little detrimental, if it were.

“Nothing, at any rate, could be farther from Schiller's intentions than such a consummation. In his preface he speaks of the moral effects of the Robbers in terms which do honor to his heart, while they show the inexperience of his head. Ridicule, he signifies, has long been tried against the wickedness of the times, whole cargoes of hellebore have been expended in vain; and now he thinks recourse must be had to more pungent medicines. We may smile at the simplicity of this idea; and safely conclude that, like other specifics, the present one would fail to produce a perceptible effect: but Schiller's vindication rests on higher grounds than these. His work has on the whole furnished nourishment to the more exalted powers of our nature; the sentiments and images which he has shaped

and uttered, tend, in spite of their alloy, to elevate the soul to a nobler pitch; and this is a sufficient defence. As to the danger of misapplying the inspiration he communicates, of forgetting the dictates of prudence in our zeal for the dictates of poetry, we have no great cause to fear it. Hitherto, at least, there has always been enough of dull reality, on every side of us, to abate such fervors in good time, and bring us back to the most sober level of prose, if not to sink us below it. We should thank the poet who performs such a service; and forbear to inquire too rigidly whether there is a ‘moral’ in his piece or not. The writer of a work which interests and excites the spiritual feelings of men, has as little need to justify himself by showing how it exemplifies some wise saw or modern instance, as the doer of a generous action has to demonstrate its merit, by deducing it from the system of Shaftsbury, or Smith, or Paley, or whichever happens to be the favorite system for the age and place. The instructiveness of the one, and the virtue of the other, exist independently of all systems or laws, and in spite of all.”

The tragedy of the Robbers, although written before the completion of Schiller's college course, did not appear until he had attained the age of twenty-one, and was beginning to discharge the duties of surgeon in the army. The spirit and popularity of the poet's performance were highly displeasing to the despotic duke of Wurtemberg, who issued an order for Schiller to confine himself to the studies peculiar to his profession. The youthful poet was compelled to suffer a week's confinement for the crime of having gone to Mannheim to attend the representation of his drama, and fearing a severer punishment for the repetition of the offence, he fled to Mannheim, and thence to the hospitable dwelling of Madam von Wollzogen, near Meiningen. Protected by this lady he sent forth two new plays—*Fiesco*, and *Court Intrigue and Love*. He was next appointed poet to the theatre at Mannheim, a post of honor and profit. At the expiration of eighteen months, Schiller growing dissatisfied with his situation, went from Mannheim to Leipsic, and thence to Dresden. At the latter place he concluded his famous tragedy of *Don Carlos*.

“Schiller's *Carlos* is the first of his plays that bears the stamp of any thing like full maturity. The opportunities he had enjoyed for extending his knowledge of men and things, the sedulous practice of the art of composition, the study of purer morals, had not been without their full

effect. Increase of years had done something for him ; diligence had done much more. The ebullience of youth is now chastened into the steadfast energy of manhood ; the wild enthusiast, that spurned at the errors of the world, has now become the enlightened moralist, that laments their necessity, or endeavors to find out their remedy. A corresponding alteration is visible in the external form of the work, in its plot and diction. The plot is contrived with great ingenuity, embodying the result of much study, both dramatic and historical. The language is blank verse, not prose, as in the former works ; it is more careful and regular, less ambitious in its object, but more certain of attaining it. Schiller's mind had now reached its full stature : he felt and thought more justly ; he could better express what he felt and thought."

"The tragedy of *Carlos* was received with immediate and universal approbation. In the closet and on the stage, it excited the warmest applauses equally among the learned and unlearned. Schiller's expectations had not been so high ; he knew both the excellences and the faults of his work : but he had not anticipated that the former would be recognised so instantaneously. The pleasure of this new celebrity came upon him, therefore, heightened by surprise. Had dramatic eminence been his sole object, he might now have slackened his exertions ; the public had already ranked him as the first of their writers in that favorite department. But this limited ambition was not his moving principle ; nor was his mind of that sort for which rest is provided in this world. The primary disposition of his nature urged him to perpetual toil : the great aim of his life, the unfolding of his mental powers, was one of those which admit but a relative, not an absolute progress. New ideas of perfection arise as the former have been reached ; the student is always attaining, never has attained.

"Schiller's worldly circumstances, too, were of a kind well calculated to prevent excess of quietism. He was still drifting at large on the tide of life : he was crowned with laurels, but without a home. His heart, warm and affectionate, fitted to enjoy the domestic blessings which it longed for, was allowed to form no permanent attachment : he felt that he was unconnected, solitary in the world ; cut off from the exercise of his kindlier sympathies ; or if tasting such pleasures, it was 'snatching them rather than partaking of them calmly.' The vulgar desire of wealth and station never entered his mind for an instant ; but as years

were added to his age, the delights of peace and continuous comfort were fast becoming more acceptable than any other ; and he looked with anxiety to have a resting-place amid his wanderings, to be a man among his fellowmen.

"For all these wishes Schiller saw that the only chance of fulfilment depended on unwearied perseverance in his literary occupations. Yet though his activity was unabated, and the calls on it were increasing rather than diminished, its direction was gradually changing. The drama had long been stationary, and of late been falling in his estimation ; the difficulties of the art, as he viewed it at present, had been overcome, and new conquests invited him in other quarters. The latter part of *Carlos* he had written as a task rather than a pleasure ; he contemplated no farther undertaking connected with the stage. For a time, indeed, he seems to have wavered among a multiplicity of enterprises ; now solicited to this, and now to that, without being able to fix decidedly on any. The restless ardor of his mind is evinced by the number and variety of his attempts ; its fluctuation by the circumstance that all of them are short in extent, or left in the state of fragments. Of the former kind are his lyrical productions, many of which were composed about this period, during intervals from more serious labors. The character of these performances is such as his former writings give us reason to expect. With a deep insight into life, and a keen and comprehensive sympathy with its sorrows and enjoyments, there is combined that impetuosity of feeling, that pomp of thought and imagery which belong peculiarly to Schiller. If he had now left the drama, it was clear that his mind was still overflowing with the elements of poetry ; dwelling among the grandest conceptions, and the boldest or finest emotions ; thinking intensely and profoundly, but decorating its thoughts with those graces, which other faculties than the understanding are required to afford. With these smaller pieces, Schiller occupied himself at intervals of leisure throughout the remainder of his life. Some of them are to be classed among the finest efforts of his genius. The *Walk*, the *Song of the Bell*, contain exquisite delineations of the fortunes and history of man ; his *Ritter von Toggenburg*, his *Cranes of Ibycus*, his *Hero and Leander*, are among the most poetical and moving ballads to be found in any language."

Schiller now turned his attention to history, his first performance in this department being *The Revolt of the Netherlands*, unfortunately

a fragment, but written in an exceedingly pure style, and displaying throughout a most penetrating and philosophical spirit. Of his habits the following is an interesting account.

"He wrote and thought with an impetuosity beyond what nature always could endure. His intolerance of interruptions first put him on the plan of studying by night; an alluring but pernicious practice, which began at Dresden, and was never afterwards forsaken. His recreations breathed a similar spirit: he loved to be much alone, and strongly moved. The banks of the Elbe were the favorite resort of his mornings; here, wandering in solitude amid groves and lawns, and green and beautiful places, he abandoned his mind to delicious musings; watched the fitful current of his thoughts, as they came sweeping through his soul in their vague, fantastic, gorgeous forms; pleased himself with the transient images of memory and hope; or meditated on the cares and studies which had lately been employing, and were again soon to employ him. At times, he might be seen, floating on the river in a gondola, feasting himself with the loveliness of earth and sky. He delighted most to be there, when tempests were abroad: his unquiet spirit found a solace in the expression of his own unrest on the face of Nature; danger lent a charm to his situation; he felt in harmony with the scene, when the rack was sweeping stormfully across the heavens, and the forests were sounding in the breeze, and the river was rolling its chafed waters into wild eddying heaps.

"Yet before the darkness summoned him exclusively to his tasks, Schiller commonly devoted a portion of the day to the pleasures of society. Could he have found enjoyment in the flatteries of admiring hospitality, his present fame would have procured them for him in abundance. But these things were not to Schiller's taste. His opinion of the "flesh-flies" of Leipzig we have already seen; he retained the same sentiments throughout all his life. The idea of being what we call a *lion* is offensive enough to any man, of not more than common vanity, and less than common understanding: it was doubly offensive to him. His pride and his modesty alike forbade it. The delicacy of his nature, aggravated into shyness by his education and his habits, rendered situations of display more than usually painful to him; the *digito prætereuntium* was a sort of celebrity he was far from coveting. In the circles of fashion, he appeared unwillingly, and seldom to advantage: their glitter and parade

were foreign to his disposition: their strict ceremonial cramped the play of his mind. Hemmed in, as by invisible fences, among the intricate barriers of etiquette, so feeble, so inviolable, he felt constrained and helpless; alternately chagrined and indignant. It was the giant among pigmies; Gulliver, in Lilliput, tied down by a thousand packthreads. But there were more congenial minds, with whom he could associate; more familiar scenes, in which he found the pleasures he was seeking. Here Schiller was himself; frank, unembarrassed, pliant to the humor of the hour. His conversation was delightful, abounding at once in rare and simple charms. Besides the intellectual riches which it carried with it, there was a flow of kindness and unaffected good humor, which can render dulness itself agreeable. Schiller had many friends in Dresden, who loved him as a man while they admired him as a writer. Their intercourse was of the kind he liked, sober, as well as free and mirthful. It was the careless, calm, honest effusion of his feelings that he wanted; not the noisy tumults and coarse delirium of dissipation. For this, under any of its forms, he at no time showed the smallest relish."

In 1789, Schiller, chiefly through the interest of his friend Goethe, was appointed Professor of History at the University of Jena, a few miles from the town of Weimar. He was then thirty years old, and married von Lengefeld of Rudolstadt, to whom he had been engaged some time before. In 1791 he published his *History of the Thirty Years' War*.

An ardent admirer of Shakspeare, he thus writes in 1797;

"I have just been reading the plays of Shakspeare, which treat of the war between the two roses; and now, after finishing *Richard the Third*, am filled with a real wonder. This is one of the sublimest of tragedies, and at this moment I cannot name even another of Shakspeare's that is superior to it. The great destinies prepared in the preceding pieces are here accomplished after a truly great fashion, and according to the most sublime conception. That the subject excludes all that is feminine, tender, sentimental, adds very much to the high effect: all in it is energetic and grand: nothing common disturbs the æsthetic emotion: one enjoys, as it were, the pure form of the dread tragic. A high Nemesis presides over the piece, the consciousness of which penetrates the mind from the beginning to the end. It is to be wondered at, how the poet always succeeds in forcing the

unpoetic matter to render up poetic booty ; and how skilfully he represents that which cannot be directly represented ;—I refer to his art in using symbols, where the reality cannot be exhibited. No play of Shakspeare reminds me so strongly of the Greek tragedy."

Wallenstein, a drama in three parts, which cost Schiller the labor of two years, was followed speedily by Mary Stuart, a work of great power, but not equalling the play which immediately preceded it. As there is no English version of Mary Stuart, the following anonymous translation of Queen Elizabeth's soliloquy previous to her signing the death-warrant for the execution of the queen of Scots, may be acceptable as giving some idea of the tragic interest of the drama from which it is extracted.

Subjection to my subjects ! O, most vile
Of servitudes ! I'm worn and sick at heart,
With fawning on the idol I despise.
When shall I sit upon my throne in freedom ?
No longer flattering men's wishes, whims—
To win their praise ; nor sueing for support
To a vile rout best managed by a juggler.
Ah, he who has a public he must please,
Call him not king—he, only he, deserves
The name, whose deed asks no man's commendation.

Why have I reigned in law and justice ever,
Quelling my own desires—to find, when now
A deed despotic must, ay, must be done,
A shackle on my hands ? Before the model
Myself have raised, I shrink, and am condemned.
Had I, like Spanish Mary, ruled these realms
With iron hand,—the queenly blood, which now
I thirst for, might be shed—and none dare murmur.
Was't then my own free choice, this luckless justice ?
No 't was the offspring of necessity—
The stern necessity, which sways e'en princes.
*This making Law the partner of my reign
Has gained my people's love. What, but that love,
Could, or can now, support me on my throne ?*
—A throne disputed, envied, circled in,
Assaulted by a host of enemies !
Europe bands all her powers to destroy me.
On my poor head Rome's vengeful pontiff hurls
The excommunicating bann : great France
Salutes me with a Judas kiss : fast, fast,
O'er ocean bound a thousand giant ships,
To pour the Spaniards wrath unquenchable
On this lone isle, and its devoted queen.

Here then I stand—a woman 'gainst a world.
In this extremity, I must secure
My subjects' faithfulness, at any hazard ;
The bareness of my title to the crown
I must deck out with certain royal virtues :
The stains, which my own father's words have fixed
Upon my birth—in vain, in vain I seek
To hide them ! Busy-fingered hate, still by,
Lays them all bare ; and ever holds before
My blasted eyes, this Stuart—threatening spectre—
Thwarting, and maddening—O, I'll not endure it.
I must—I will have peace. Her head shall fall.
—She is the fury of my life—a spirit

Of torment conjured up by Fate against me !
Where'er some lonely flower of hope or joy
Blooms in my path—there coils this snake of Hell.
My fate's whole blackness centres in one name—
The freezer of my friends, the thief, who hath stolen
My lover's heart, the pest, that, day and night,
Haunts me, and now is pulling me to earth—
All blister on my lips in that one name—
'Tis MARY STUART. Purge the earth of her,
And I am free—free as the mountain air.

[A long pause. In what succeeds the Queen refers to a late interview with her prisoner.]

With what a look of scorn she eyed me ! Ha !
Didst think to blast me ? Wretch ! Poor, powerless
wretch !

Thy glance kills not. I wield a better weapon :
Its stroke is death ! it strikes, and where art thou ?

[Advancing to the table with a quick step,
and seizing the pen.]

A bastard, am I ? True, while thou dost live.
But babbling doubts of my imperial birth
Perish with thee. Quit thou my subjects' sight—
They doubt, compare, prefer, rebel, no more,
And I am hailed at once their true-born queen.

[She signs the paper with rapid and firm strokes ; then
drops the pen and starts back with a look of terror.]

Mary Stuart, was followed by the Maid of Orleans, the Bride of Messina, and William Tell. Schiller died in the spring of 1805, at the age of forty-five, in the full vigor of his intellectual powers.

SCHOMBERG, Charles, esteemed by Louis XIII for his many important services rendered to the crown of France. He first signalized himself at the siege of Sommierie, in Languedoc ; showed great conduct at the attack of Pas de Suse, and taking of Privas, in 1629 ; accompanied the king in his voyage to Savoy, in 1630 ; was dangerously wounded at the battle of Rouvroi, in 1632 ; but afterwards worsted the Spaniards in Roussillon ; forced them to raise the siege of Leucate ; overthrew them at Canet and Sigean, in 1639 ; relieved Ilhes, in Catalonia, in 1640 ; and took Perpignan and Saluzzo in 1642. He died in 1656, in the 56th year of his age.

SCHOMBERG, Henry, count of Nanteuil and Duretal, was the son of Gaspar Schomberg, a German, and succeeded his father as general field-marshal of the German troops in the French king's service. He was sent ambassador extraordinary to England, in 1615 ; at his return he had a command in the army of Piedmont, under the marshal Lesdiguieres, and contributed to the taking of several places in 1620. He assisted at the reduction of the cities of Rouen, Caen, la Fleche, Pont de Ce, and Navarreins, as well as at the sieges of St. Jean d'Angely and Montauban. He also shared in the honor of taking of Roianne, Negrepelisse, Marsillargues, and other places in Languedoc ; in 1627

he was present at the action of the Isle of Re, where the English were defeated. In 1630 he took Pignerol, and relieved Casal, and gained the battle of Castelnaudary. He died at Bourdeaux in 1632, in the forty-ninth year of his age. He was buried in the church of the priory of Nanteuil.

SCHOMBERG, Frederic, duke of, an eminent general, was the son of count Schomberg, by the daughter of lord Dudley, and was born in 1619. He served first in the army of the United Provinces; but in 1650 retired to France, where he was esteemed next to Conde and Turenne. In 1660 he visited England, from whence he proceeded to Portugal, where he was created a grandee, and obtained a pension. On his return to France, he commanded in Flanders, and obliged the prince of Orange to raise the siege of Maestricht, for which he was made a marshal. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he went again to Portugal; but being obliged to quit the kingdom by the inquisition, he removed to Holland, and afterwards entered into the service of the elector of Brandenburg. In 1688 he accompanied the prince of Orange to England; and after the Revolution was created a duke, with which title he received a grant of one hundred thousand pounds. In 1689 he commanded in Ireland, where he was killed at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

SCHUYLER, Philip, a general in the American revolution, was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1731, and being appointed major general, in 1775, evinced great courage and skill throughout the war. He was a member of the old congress, and, in 1789, was appointed a senator in the national legislature. He died Nov. 18, 1804, in the 73d year of his age.

SCIO or Chios (in Turkish, *Saki-Adassi*) a fertile island in the Grecian Archipelago, containing 392 square miles. In April 14, 1822, the revolt of the Sciots was punished by the Turks, by the massacre of 40,000 persons without distinction of age or sex. Such was the ferocious spirit exercised towards them, that in 1823, the population had been reduced from 120,000 to 16,000.

SCIPIO, Cneius, surnamed Asina, was consul A. U. C. 494 and 500. He was conquered in his first consulship in a naval battle, and lost 17 ships. The following year he took Aleria, in Corsica, and defeated Hanno, the Carthaginian general, in Sardinia. He also took 200 of the enemy's ships, and the city of Panormum in Sicily. He was father to Publius and Cneius Scipio. Publius, in the beginning of the sec-

ond Punic war, was sent with an army to Spain to oppose Hannibal; but when he heard that his enemy had passed over into Italy, he attempted by his quick marches and secret evolutions to stop his progress.

He was conquered by Hannibal near the Ticinus, where he nearly lost his life, had not his son, who was afterwards surnamed Africanus, courageously defended him. He again passed into Spain, where he obtained some memorable victories over the Carthaginians, and the inhabitants of the country.

His brother Cneius shared the supreme command with him, but their great confidence proved their ruin. They separated their armies, and soon after Publius was furiously attacked by the two Asdrubals and Mago, who commanded the Carthaginian armies. The forces of Publius were too few to resist with success the three Carthaginian generals. The Romans were cut to pieces, and their commander was left on the field of battle. No sooner had the enemy obtained this victory, than they immediately marched to meet Cneius Scipio, whom the revolt of 30,000 Celtiberians had weakened and alarmed. The general, who was already apprized of his brother's death, secured an eminence, where he was soon surrounded on all sides. After desperate acts of valor he was left among the slain, or, according to some, he fled into a tower, where he was burnt with some of his friends by the victorious enemy.

SCIPIO, Publius Cornelius, surnamed Africanus, was son of Publius Scipio, who was killed in Spain. He first distinguished himself at the battle of Ticinus, where he saved his father's life by deeds of unexampled valor and boldness. The battle of Cannæ, which proved so fatal to the Roman arms, instead of disheartening Scipio, raised his expectations, and he no sooner heard that some of his desperate countrymen wished to abandon Italy, and to fly from the insolence of the conqueror, than with his sword in his hand, and by his firmness and example, he obliged them to swear eternal fidelity to Rome, and to put to immediate death the first man who attempted to retire from his country. It was soon known how able he was to be at the head of an army; the various nations of Spain were conquered, and in four years the Carthaginians were banished from that part of the continent; the whole province became tributary to Rome; New Carthage submitted in one day, and in a battle 54,000 of the enemy were left dead on the field. After these signal victories, Scipio was recalled to Rome, which still trembled at

the continual alarms of Hannibal, who was at her gates. The conqueror of the Carthaginians in Spain was looked upon as a proper general to encounter Hannibal in Italy; but Scipio opposed the measures which his countrymen wished to pursue, and he declared in the senate that if Hannibal was to be conquered he must be conquered in Africa. These bold measures were immediately adopted, though opposed by the eloquence, age, and experience of the great Fabius, and Scipio was empowered to conduct the war on the coasts of Africa. With the dignity of consul he embarked for Carthage. Hannibal, who was victorious at the gates of Rome, was instantly recalled to defend the walls of his country, and the two greatest generals of the age met each other in the field. Terms of accommodation were proposed; but in the parley which the two commanders had together, nothing satisfactory was offered, and while the one enlarged on the vicissitudes of human affairs, the other wished to dictate like a conqueror, and recommended the decision of the controversy to the sword.

The celebrated battle was fought near Zama, and both generals displayed their military knowledge in drawing up their armies and in choosing their ground. Their courage and intrepidity were not less conspicuous in charging the enemy; a thousand acts of valor were performed on both sides, and though the Carthaginians fought in their own defence, and the Romans for fame and glory, yet the conqueror of Italy was vanquished. About 20,000 Carthaginians were slain, and the same number made prisoners of war, B. C. 202. Only 2000 of the Romans were killed. This battle was decisive; the Carthaginians sued for peace, which Scipio at last granted on the most severe and humiliating terms.

The conqueror after this returned to Rome, where he was received with the most unbounded applause, honored with a triumph, and dignified with the appellation of Africanus. Here he enjoyed for some time the tranquillity and the honors which his exploits merited, but in him also as in other great men, fortune showed herself inconstant. Scipio offended the populace in wishing to distinguish the senators from the rest of the people at the public exhibitions; and when he canvassed for the consulship for two of his friends, he had the mortification to see his application slighted, and the honors which he claimed, bestowed on a man of no character, and recommended by neither abilities nor meritorious actions.

He retired from Rome, no longer to be a spectator of the ingratitude of his countrymen, and in the capacity of lieutenant accompanied his brother against Antiochus, king of Syria. In this expedition his arms were attended with usual success, and the Asiatic monarch submitted to the conditions which the conquerors dictated. At his return to Rome, Africanus found the malevolence of his enemies still unabated. Cato, his inveterate rival, raised seditions against him, and the Petilli, two tribunes of the people, accused the conqueror of Hannibal of extortion in the provinces of Asia, and of living in an indolent and luxurious manner.

Scipio condescended to answer to the accusation of his calumniators; the first day was spent in hearing the different charges, but when he again appeared on the second day of his trial, the accused interrupted his judges, and exclaimed, "Tribunes and fellow-citizens, on this day, this very day, did I conquer Hannibal and the Carthaginians: come, therefore, with me, Romans; let us go to the capitol, and there return our thanks to the immortal gods for the victories which have attended our arms." These words had the desired effect; the tribes, and all the assembly followed Scipio, the court was deserted, and the tribunes were left alone in the seat of judgment.

Yet when this memorable day was past and forgotten, Africanus was a third time summoned to appear; but he had fled before the impending storm, and retired to his country-house at Liternum. The accusation was therefore stopped, and the accusers silenced, when one of the tribunes, formerly distinguished for his malevolence against Scipio, rose to defend him, and declared in the assembly, that it reflected the highest disgrace on the Roman people, that the conqueror of Hannibal should become the sport of the populace, and be exposed to the malice and envy of disappointed ambition.

Some time after Scipio died in the place of his retreat, about 184 years before Christ, in the 48th year of his age; and so great an aversion did he express, as he expired, for the depravity of the Romans, and the ingratitude of their senators, that he ordered his bones not to be conveyed to Rome. They were accordingly inhumated at Liternum, where his wife Æmilia, the daughter of Paulus Æmilius, who fell at the battle of Cannæ, raised a mausoleum on his tomb, and placed upon it his statue, with that of the poet Ennius, who had been the companion of his peace and of his retirement.

SCIPIO, Lucius Cornelius, surnamed Asiati-

cus, accompanied his brother Africanus in his expeditions in Spain and Africa. He was rewarded with the consulship, A. U. C. 564, for his services to the state, and he was empowered to attack Antiochus, king of Syria, who had declared war against the Romans. Lucius was accompanied in this campaign by his brother Africanus; and by his own valor, and by the advice of the conqueror of Hannibal, he soon routed the enemy, and in a battle near the city of Sardes he killed 50,000 foot and 4,000 horse.

Peace was soon after settled by the submission of Antiochus, and the conqueror, at his return home, obtained a triumph, and the surname of Asiaticus. He did not, however, long enjoy his prosperity; Cato, after the death of Africanus, turned his fury against Asiaticus, and the two Petilli, his devoted favorites, presented a petition to the people, in which they prayed that an inquiry might be made to know what money had been received from Antiochus and his allies. The petition was instantly received, and Asiaticus, charged to have suffered himself to be corrupted by Antiochus, was summoned to appear before the tribunal of Terentius Culeo, who was on this occasion created prætor.

The judge, who was an inveterate enemy to the family of the Scipios, soon found Asiaticus, with his two lieutenants and his quæstor, guilty of having received, the first 6,000 pounds weight of gold, and 480 pounds weight of silver, and the others nearly an equal sum, from the monarch against whom, in the name of the Roman people, they were enjoined to make war. Immediately they were condemned to pay large fines; but while the others gave security, Scipio declared that he had accounted to the public for all the money which he had brought from Asia, and therefore that he was innocent.

For this obstinacy Scipio was dragged to prison, but his cousin Nasica pleaded his cause before the people, and the prætor instantly ordered the goods of the prisoner to be seized and confiscated. The sentence was executed, but the effects of Scipio were insufficient to pay the fine, and it was the greatest justification of his innocence, that whatever was found in his house had never been in the possession of Antiochus or his subjects. This, however, did not totally liberate him; he was reduced to poverty, and refused to accept the offer of his friends and of his clients. Some time after he was appointed to settle the disputes between Eumenes and Seleucus, and at his return the Romans, ashamed of their severity towards him, rewarded his merit

with such uncommon liberality, that Asiaticus was enabled to celebrate games in honor of his victory over Antiochus, for ten successive days, at his own expense.

SCIPIO Nasica was son of Cneius Scipio, and cousin to Scipio Africanus. He was refused the consulship, though supported by the interest and the fame of the conqueror of Hannibal; but he afterwards obtained it, and in that honorable office conquered the Boii, and gained a triumph. He was also successful in an expedition which he undertook in Spain. When the statue of Cybele was brought to Rome from Phrygia, the Roman senate delegated one of their body, who was the most remarkable for the purity of his manners and the innocence of his life, to go and meet the goddess in the harbor of Ostia.

Nasica was the object of their choice, and as such he was enjoined to bring the statue of the goddess to Rome with the greatest pomp and solemnity. Nasica also distinguished himself by the active part which he took in confuting the accusations laid against the two Scipios, Africanus and Asiaticus. There was also another of the same name, who distinguished himself by his enmity against the Gracchi, to whom he was nearly related.

SCIPIO, Publius Æmilianus, son of Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus, was adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus. Æmilianus first appeared in the Roman armies under his father, and afterwards distinguished himself as a legionary tribune in the Spanish provinces, where he killed a Spaniard of gigantic stature, and obtained a mural crown at the siege of Intercatia. He passed into Africa to demand a reinforcement from king Masinissa, the ally of Rome, and he was the spectator of a long and bloody battle which was fought between that monarch and the Carthaginians, and which soon produced the third Punic war. Some time after, Æmilianus was made edile, and next appointed consul, though under the age required for that important office.

He was empowered to finish the war with Carthage, and as he was permitted by the senate to choose his colleague, he took with him his friend Lælius, whose father, of the same name, had formerly enjoyed the confidence and shared the victories of the first Africanus. The siege of Carthage was already begun, but the operations of the Romans were not continued with vigor. Scipio had no sooner appeared before the walls of the enemy, than every communication with the land was cut off, and that

they might not have the command of the sea, a stupendous mole was thrown across the harbor, with immense labor and expense. This, which might have disheartened the most active enemy, rendered the Carthaginians more eager in the cause of freedom and independence. All the inhabitants, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, employed themselves without cessation to dig another harbor, and to build and equip another fleet. In a short time, in spite of the vigilance and activity of Æmilianus, the Romans were astonished to see another harbor formed, and 50 galleys suddenly issuing under sail, ready for the engagement.

This unexpected fleet, by immediately attacking the Roman ships, might have gained the victory; but the delay of the Carthaginians proved fatal to their cause, and the enemy had sufficient time to prepare themselves. Scipio soon got possession of a small eminence in the harbor; and, by the success of his subsequent operations, he broke open one of the gates of the city, and entered the streets, where he made his way by fire and sword. The surrender of above 50,000 men was followed by the reduction of the citadel, and the total submission of Carthage, B. C. 147.

The captive city was set on fire; and though Scipio was obliged to demolish its very walls, to obey the orders of the Romans, yet he wept bitterly over the melancholy and tragical scene; and in bewailing the miseries of Carthage, he expressed his fears lest Rome, in her turn, in some future age, should exhibit such a dreadful conflagration. The return of Æmilianus to Rome was that of another conqueror of Hannibal, and like him he was honored with a magnificent triumph, and received the surname of *Africanus*. He was chosen consul a second time, and appointed to finish the war which the Romans had hitherto carried on without success or vigorous exertions, against Numantia. The fall of Numantia was more noble than that of the capital of Africa, and the conqueror of Carthage obtained the victory only when the enemies had been consumed by famine or by self-destruction, B. C. 133.

For his conquests in Spain, Æmilianus was honored with a second triumph, and with the surname of *Numantinus*. Yet his popularity was short; and by telling the people that the murder of their favorite, his brother-in-law, Gracchus, was lawful, since he was turbulent, and inimical to the peace of the republic, Scipio incurred the displeasure of the tribunes, and was received with hisses. His authority for a moment quelled their sedition, when he reproach-

ed them for their cowardice, and exclaimed, "Factionous wretches, do you think that your clamors can intimidate me; me, whom the fury of your enemies never daunted? Is this the gratitude that you owe to my father Paulus, who conquered Macedonia, and to me? Without my family, you were slaves. Is this the respect you owe to your deliverers? Is this your affection?" This firmness silenced the murmurs of the assembly, and some time after, Scipio retired from the clamors of Rome to Caieta, where, with his friend Lælius, he passed the rest of his time in innocent pleasure and amusement, in diversions which had pleased them when children. He afterward returned to Rome, and again engaged in public affairs. This active part of Scipio was seen with pleasure by the friends of the republic, and not only the senate, but also the citizens, the Latins, and neighboring states, conducted their illustrious friend and patron to his house. It seemed also the universal wish that the troubles might be quieted by the election of Scipio to the dictatorship; and many presume that that honor would be conferred upon him. In this, however, the expectations of Rome were frustrated: Scipio was found dead in his bed, to the astonishment of the world; and those who inquired for the causes of this sudden death, perceived violent marks on his neck, and concluded that he had been strangled, B. C. 128.

SCLAVONIA, a province in the south of the Austrian empire. It formed, under the Romans, a part of the ancient Illyria, and derived its present name from a tribe of Sclavi, or Slavi, who settled here in the 6th century. It was overrun by the Turks, and continued in their possession about 170 years. The Franks, in their military successes before and during the age of Charlemagne, often encountered Slavonic tribes, and, carrying them into captivity, the name of Slave, or Esclave, became synonymous with captive.

SCOTLAND; a country of Europe forming the northern division of Great Britain, containing 29,600 square miles, and 2,365,700 inhabitants. It is divided by the Grampian mountains into two parts, the Highlands and Lowlands.

HIGHLAND COUNTIES.

Orkney (Isles)	Inverness.
Caithness	Argyle
Sutherland	Bute
Nairn	Aberdeen
Murray	Kincardine
Banf	Angus
Ross	Perth
Cromarty	Fife

LOWLAND COUNTIES.

Kinross	Ayr
Clackmannan	Wigton
Stirling	Lanark
Dumbarton	Peebles
West Lothian	Selkirk
Mid Lothian	Roxburgh
East Lothian	Dumfries
Berwick	Kircudbright.
Renfrew	

Scotland contains many beautiful lakes, or lochs. The southern part of Scotland is agreeably diversified, but the northern contains many mountains, with few fertile valleys. Bennevis, one of the summits of the Grampian mountains, rises to the height of 4,387 feet. The chief towns are Glasgow, Edinburgh, Paisley, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Perth, Dumfermline, Inverness, Falkirk, Kilmarnock, and Montrose. Scotland is noted for its manufactures, the principal of which are cotton, linen, woollen, and iron. The Scotch are Presbyterians. The universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen, enjoy great celebrity; and by the number and excellence of common schools, the Scotch are well-informed.

This part of the island of Great Britain was anciently called Caledonia, and the inhabitants Caledones, who were of Celtic original, and probably those tribes of the Britons, who had wandered the farthest northward. In the fourth century we find them distinguished into Scots and Picts. In 85, Agricola, the Roman general, attempted to conquer this part of the island, but did not effect the conquest of more than that part which is south of the Forth and Clyde. In 121 Adrian relinquished more, building a wall from the Solway Frith to the river Tyne. In 144 the Romans extended their boundaries again as far as the wall of Agricola; but Severus, though he invaded the whole country in 208, thought proper to adhere to the boundary of Adrian.

Upon the Romans quitting this island in 410, the Scots regained the possession of all that is now called Scotland, and made excursions very far southward, though without retaining their conquests.

About 839 the Picts are said to have been entirely reduced by Kennet II, the first sole king of all Scotland. Donald, brother to Kennet, reigned four years, and was succeeded by Constantine, his nephew, son of Kennet, who being made prisoner by a party of Danes, was beheaded by the enemy in a cave, afterwards called the Devil's Cave. He was suc-

ceeded by his brother Eth, who, after a reign of one year, was followed by Gregory, surnamed the Great. The king of Ireland being a minor, his authority was usurped by two factious noblemen. Gregory therefore passed over into that country as guardian of the young king, and after appointing a regency, he returned into Scotland, where he finished a life of action and of glory at Dun-o-deer, in the Garioch, in 892, and was buried with his ancestors at Icolmkill.

Donald VI, the worthy successor of Gregory, rendered considerable service to Alfred, king of England, in his wars with the Danes. He was succeeded by Constantine III, who, departing from the policy of his predecessors, entered into an alliance with the Danes, in the hope of being able to extend his dominions by their help. But he was disappointed. After failing in an expedition against England, he resigned his crown to Malcolm, and spent the remainder of his life in the solitude of the cloister. The connection of the English and Scots against the Danes, was continued under Indulf, who defeated these freebooters in many bloody engagements. His successor Duff resigned his principality of Cumberland to Colin, the son of Indulf; but the latter, not contented with his domain, excited various insurrections in the kingdom, and at last Duff was either slain or driven into exile.

Colin indulged in the greatest licentiousness, and was succeeded by Kennet III, the son of Malcolm, who vigorously prosecuted the war against the Britons of Strathclyde, till at last their principality was finally subjected to the dominion of the Scots. However, Kennet was assassinated, and the throne was usurped by Constantine the Bold, who fell in an engagement with Grime, the son of Duff, in 993. Grime, regardless of the claims of Malcolm, son of Kennet, and prince of Cumberland, caused himself to be crowned at Scone, but was defeated and slain after a reign of eight years.

In 1004, Malcolm having convened the nobility, was acknowledged sovereign, and invested with the royal dignity. He defeated in three different engagements the Danes, who had effected a settlement in Cambria; and these successes gained him the title of the most victorious king. He died after a reign of thirty years, and left no issue to succeed him except Duncan, a grandson by his daughter Beatrix.

Duncan was cut off by the hand of domestic treachery in the seventh year of his reign, and the throne was usurped by his murderer Mac-

beth. Consciousness of guilt kept alive in his breast a jealousy which prompted him to repeated acts of cruelty; and he put to death Mac Gill, then Banquo, the most powerful man in his dominions, with the wife and infant children of Macduff, who saved his own life by flying into England.

Macduff applied himself to Malcolm, son of the late king Duncan, who on the death of his father had escaped to his principality in Cumberland; and having obtained assistance from England, they made war on the usurper, whom they soon drove to the most inaccessible parts of the Highlands, where, after defending himself for the space of two years, he was at last killed in a sally by Macduff. Malcolm mounted the throne of his fathers; he married Margaret of England, who had fled to Scotland for safety of her life. Malcolm engaged in war with the king of England, and after laying waste the open country, besieged Alnwick, in Northumberland.

According to Scottish historians, the place was so closely pressed, that a knight came out of the castle with its keys on the point of a spear, and pretending that he wished to lay them at Malcolm's feet, that prince advanced to receive them, and was by the traitor run through the eye, and killed on the spot. They also add, that the prince Edward was mortally wounded in endeavoring to avenge his father's death. According to English historians, Malcolm and his son fell in battle, and their army suffered a total route.

Margaret, who was at this time sick at Edinburgh, being informed of the death of her husband and son, made confession, received the sacrament, gave her dying blessing and advice to her children, and expired. Malcolm and Margaret left six children; Edmund, Edgar, Alexander, David, Matilda, and Mary. Another of Malcolm's sons was of illegitimate birth, and was called Duncan.

Donald, the brother of Malcolm, presented himself as a candidate for the crown; but the illegitimate Duncan advanced his pretensions with great firmness, and obliged his father's brother to relinquish. In order to support himself on the throne, Duncan called in the Norwegians, renouncing in their favor all claims on the Orkney and Shetland isles. But those barbarians rendering themselves more odious than ever the English had been, the nobles renounced their allegiance to Duncan, and placed on the throne Malcolm's eldest son Edgar, who had returned to Scotland with his two brothers,

and who, after a reign of eight years, which was disturbed neither by domestic conspiracy nor foreign wars, died in the year 1107.

He was succeeded by his brother Alexander, who being also destitute of progeny, left the crown to David, the last of Malcolm's sons. Immediately on his accession a contest which had for some time prevailed, concerning the independence of the Scottish church, was renewed. In an advanced age David lost his only son Henry, but, before his death, which happened in the year 1153, he caused his grandson Malcolm to be proclaimed and acknowledged heir to his crown.

Malcolm IV, who was only twelve or fifteen years of age at the time of his accession, ceded the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland to Henry II of England, did homage for the earldom of Huntingdon, and meeting that monarch at Carlisle, followed him in his expedition against Toulouse in France. On his return he was continually disturbed with insurrections, and was saved only by the intervention of the clergy. He died unmarried at the age of twenty-five years.

William was crowned immediately after his brother's death, in 1165, and entering into a confederacy against Henry king of England, was defeated and taken prisoner. William accepted his liberation on the most humiliating terms; five castles being delivered up to the English as sureties, and the king's brother and twenty nobles as hostages. The accession of Richard to the English throne was, however, fortunate for Scotland. He released William and his kingdom from that feudal dependency on England, which had been unjustly extorted from him during his captivity, and engaged to restore his fortresses. William reigned forty-nine years, and died in the seventy-second year of his age.

His son and successor, Alexander II, settled by treaty the claims which had been the subjects of contest between the two crowns, and procured for himself a reign as peaceable as could be expected in a nation full of turbulent nobles. Alexander III was only nine years of age when he was crowned. Ambassadors were sent to London to demand Henry's daughter in marriage; and this being easily granted, both courts met at York, and the ceremony was performed with great pomp. Alexander did homage to Henry for his English possessions, which the latter confirmed by a charter.

The king saw himself bereft of all his children, except Margaret, who was married to

Eric of Norway; and in the third year after her marriage she also died, leaving only an infant daughter, on whom the crown of Scotland was settled. Alexander was thrown from his horse over a precipice, and perished in the fall. Edward, who was one of the most valiant and politic monarchs that ever sat on the English throne, being ambitious of adding Scotland to the dominions of his crown, applied to the court of Rome to authorise a marriage between his son and his grand-niece, and having gained the consent of Eric, he intrigued with the Scottish nobles to obtain their concurrence. Every thing seemed to favor his views, when the child was taken ill on the passage from Norway, and died at Orkney.

The Scots now saw full before them the unhappy prospect of a disputed succession, war with England, and intestine discord. In order, therefore, to avoid the miseries of a civil war, both parties made choice of Edward as umpire, and agreed to acquiesce in his decree. The chief competitors for the crown were Bruce and Baliol, both descendants of David, earl of Huntingdon, who was brother to the two kings, Malcolm and William.

Edward advanced with a great army to the frontiers of Scotland, whither he invited the nobility and all the competitors to attend him. However, in the character of umpire, the king of England arrogated to himself the feudal sovereignty of the kingdom, compelled all the barons to swear allegiance to him, and took possession of all the fortresses with his troops.

One hundred and four commissioners being appointed to examine the several claims, gave their verdict in favor of Baliol, who was crowned accordingly in 1292.

But Baliol renouncing his allegiance soon after, the indignant Edward invaded Scotland with an immense army, and compelled this weak prince to submit and make a solemn and irrevocable resignation of his crown into the hands of the king of England. National animosities, and the insolence of victory, conspired to render the English government intolerable to the Scots, who bore with the utmost impatience a yoke, to which, from the earliest period of their monarchy, they had always been unaccustomed.

In 1296, Sir William Wallace, whose magnanimous soul could no longer brook to see his country torn by factions, deserted by its chiefs, and oppressed by foreigners, bravely stepped forth to re-unite the friends of liberty under his banner, and undertook several enterprises, all

of which added to the glory of his name, and to the number of his followers, till at length he obtained a numerous army.

The Scots were now forced to the cruel expedient of putting to the sword every Englishman they found in arms. King Edward, who was then in France, ordered the earl of Surrey to suppress this daring insurrection; and lord Henry Percy marched at the head of an army of forty thousand men against Wallace. The latter retreated northward, where he was joined by new adherents; and when Warrene advanced to Stirling, he found Wallace encamped in excellent order on the opposite bank of the Forth.

A desperate engagement ensued, in which the English were utterly defeated, and obliged to evacuate the kingdom. This success procured Wallace the title of Guardian; but he still acknowledged the captive king, Baliol. However, the cause was ruined by the jealousy of the nobles. The English monarch returned from France, and marched into Scotland at the head of seventy thousand men. Wallace now voluntarily resigned his authority, and retained only one corps that refused to fight under any other leader. The English army came up with the enemy near Falkirk, and defeated and dispersed the Scots with great slaughter.

At length, with much difficulty, Edward completed the conquest of Scotland, without being able to seize or subdue the patriotic Wallace. Disappointed in all his schemes for that purpose, he did not disdain to stoop to treachery; and Sir William was basely betrayed by a traitor, and sent to London, where he was tried and barbarously put to death as a rebel. Robert Bruce, the restorer of the Scottish throne, and father of a new race of kings, was the grandson of the competitor of Baliol for the crown.

Having resolved to quit the court of Edward, to whom his father and grandfather had meanly sworn allegiance, he contrived to escape, and to join the Scotch patriots of Lochmaben. After collecting what forces he could, in 1306, he attacked the English, who were unprepared, and having gained possession of several castles, he was solemnly crowned at Scone. King Edward immediately dispatched Aymer de Valence into Scotland, who, falling in with Bruce at Methven, attacked him, and notwithstanding a most vigorous resistance, totally defeated the Scottish army.

Bruce fled almost unattended, to the Western Isles, where he wandered about for some time

in distress; but Edward dying on his way to Scotland, Bruce was delivered from a powerful enemy, and his party daily increased. In 1313 Edward II assembled his whole forces, amounting, according to the Scottish historians, to one hundred thousand men. Robert's army did not exceed thirty thousand men, but they were men of tried valor. He encamped beside a rivulet called Bannockburn, near Stirling, the castle of which had been long besieged by the Scots. Edward being determined to relieve it, the two armies commenced an engagement, which lasted for a long time, and in which both sides displayed great bravery.

However, the English at length betook themselves to flight, and were pursued by the Scots, who made a great slaughter. King Edward with difficulty escaped to Dunbar: the flower of his nobility fell in this battle, and the liberty of Scotland triumphed. However, it was not till the deposition of Edward that Robert Bruce wrested from England a solemn renunciation of all claims on Scotland, and secured a peace by marrying his son David to Joan, sister to Edward III.

Thus ended the glorious conflict of Robert for the independence of his crown, after a reign of 24 years. During the minority of David, Edward, son of John Baliol, being supported by the English, invaded Scotland in 1332, was proclaimed king, and, like his father, did homage as vassal of England. David, with his queen, found refuge in France; but Edward Baliol dismembering his kingdom in favor of the English, lost the affections of his subjects. David returning from France, repulsed Baliol, and was himself taken prisoner near Durham. Baliol resigned his claims to Edward, who, soon after, acknowledged David as king, and restored him to liberty on condition of his paying a great ransom.

David, leaving no progeny, was succeeded by Robert II, grandson of Bruce, and the first king of the Stuart family. In 1371, the war with England was renewed, and continued with little interruption to the end of this reign. Robert III refused to do homage for his crown to Henry IV. In 1390, understanding that his eldest son was starved to death by his uncle, the duke of Albany, and wishing to secure his surviving child James, he made him embark for France; but his ill-fated stars threw the prince into the hands of his enemies, and the father fell a prey to his grief, on being told of his son's captivity in the tower of London. James was still detained in the hands of king

Henry; and the regency of the duke of Albany, his uncle, the murderer of his brother, was recognised in Scotland in 1405.

After a long captivity he was restored to his kingdom, which he governed thirteen years, when he was barbarously assassinated. New broils attended the minority of James II, who was only seven years old at the time of his accession in 1437. At the age of fourteen the young king assumed the reins of government, but he was soon after killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh.

James III succeeded him in 1460. After marrying Margaret of Denmark, he gave himself up to astrology, and through jealousy made away with his own brother, the earl of Mar, while the duke of Albany, the other brother, escaped to France. Being invited to England, now again at war with her northern neighbor, the duke of Albany took the title of Alexander, king of Scotland, by the gift of Edward, and marched to the borders. But a treaty being concluded, Albany returned to his allegiance, and to his brother's favor. Albany, however, again withdrew to England; and a fresh conspiracy being formed against James, the rebels prevailed on the king's son, the young duke of Rothsay, to head their army. An engagement took place near Bannockburn, in which the rebels were successful, and the king, in his flight, was thrown from his horse, and carried to the first hovel, where he was stabbed to the heart by one of the insurgents.

JAMES IV succeeded his father in 1488. At the instigation of the French court, he rashly entered into a war against Henry VIII, brother of his queen, and, notwithstanding the advice of his best counsellors, led an army into England, where, at the memorable battle of Flodden field, he lost the flower of his nobility and his own life.

JAMES V being only two years old at the death of his father, his mother Margaret, sister to the king of England, was appointed regent and guardian by the will of her husband. The young king assumed the government at the age of thirteen, in 1513, with a council of eight; but he soon shook off the yoke of his council. Henry VIII having proclaimed war against Scotland, an inroad was planned on the western borders; but James despising and distrusting his nobles, gave the command of the army to a man of less note. This insult provoked the troops, who refused to fight at the Raid of Solway Moss, and ten thousand men laid down their arms before five hundred English, without

striking a blow. These sad tidings broke the proud heart of James, who refused from that moment to take any sustenance, and, after languishing some days, expired in the thirty-first year of his age.

Mary, queen of Scots, was born a few days before the death of her father. The disasters of her reign began and ended only with her life. At an early age Mary was sent to France, where she was brought up at the court of Henry II, whose eldest son Francis was destined to be her husband. The minority of Mary Stuart was agitated by great disturbances; and the regency was claimed by different competitors as a privilege of blood or family appanage. At length, the queen abandoned the helm of government to any adventurer who might wish to seize it. The tempests excited by ambition and jealousy, were increased by the gusts of religious fanaticism.

Popery struggled against the Reformation with an already evident disadvantage; and the vessel of state, buffeted by those storms, was every moment in imminent danger of sinking.

At this critical situation of affairs, Mary returned to assume the sovereignty of her kingdom after the death of Francis II, who had left her a widow at the age of eighteen years. By assuming the title of queen of England on the death of Henry VIII, she excited the jealousy of Elizabeth, who succeeded to the English throne, and who never pardoned her cousin this assertion of her rights. The religious dissensions by which Scotland was divided, were effectually subservient to the views of Elizabeth, who gained the affections of the reformed party, and excited their suspicions against their sovereign, Mary being sprung from the blood of the Guises, and niece to the cardinal de Lorraine, who was the scourge of the Protestants.

To their religious and political opinions the young queen could not reconcile herself, and hence arose a decided aversion between the sovereign and her subjects. Her council induced her to re-marry, and she gave her hand to her cousin Henry lord Darnley. This marriage displeased Elizabeth. Soon after Mary's marriage with Darnley, she became disgusted with his deceit and plausibility. Darnley, thinking this change of disposition was occasioned by her having conceived a passion for some other man, unjustly suspected David Rizzio, an Italian musician. However, he soon found a set of willing accomplices in the execution of vengeance against his wife; and, accordingly,

one evening, while the queen was at supper with the countess of Argyle, Henry conducted the confederates by a private staircase into the queen's apartment, where they seized Rizzio, and after dragging him into an adjoining room, despatched him with fifty-six wounds.

Nothing could exceed the grief and indignation of Mary on this occasion; but, finding herself entirely in the power of the conspirators, she was obliged to dissemble. On the 19th of June, 1566, at Edinburgh Castle, she bore her only son, afterwards James VI of Scotland, and I of England. At length, after a series of tragical disasters, Mary placed herself in the hands of Elizabeth, by whose order she was executed at Fotheringay castle in 1587. (See *Mary Queen of Scots*.)

All the rights and pretensions of Mary now devolved upon her son, who was considered, as well by Catholics as Protestants, as the presumptive heir to the throne of England, and the rightful sovereign of Scotland. The pacific disposition and the clemency of James towards offenders, multiplied crimes of all kinds, and encouraged such acts of violence as brought his government under contempt. All was fomented by the intrigues of Elizabeth, who still strove to retain James weak, by keeping his affairs continually embroiled. On the death of Elizabeth, in 1603, the lords of the privy council proclaimed James king of England.

Before this monarch left Scotland to take possession of his new kingdom, he had with great zeal labored to civilize the northern and western Highlands. He was himself a scholar; and to his love of learning the Scots are indebted for the parochial schools, which afford the common people so much advantage in point of education, over other countries. He encouraged trade and the fisheries, and greatly promoted the industry of his subjects. In 1603, he took his farewell. By means of the king's accession to the English throne, the regal power in Scotland acquired additional strength; and James attempted to avail himself of this circumstance for the union of both the national churches and the kingdom into one. After a reign and life of nearly 59 years, James was seized with his last illness, which some affirm to have been caused by poison. Charles I entered Edinburgh with great magnificence, and was crowned at Holyroodhouse. In the Parliament which was now summoned, the lords of the articles brought in a bill for confirming the royal prerogative, together with the power granted to the late king to prescribe apparel to churchmen with their

own consent. This unpopular, and indeed frivolous and vexatious bill, passed through Parliament, and received the royal sanction; and under Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, and Spotswood the historian, archbishop of St. Andrews, the king proceeded to introduce a book of liturgy into the public worship of the Scottish churches. These measures excited the most general discontent, and produced the most violent commotions.

A civil war at length became unavoidable; and the covenanters prepared for it with vigor and resolution. They received arms, ammunition, and money, from France, and other countries; and no regularly established commonwealth could take wiser measures. Lesley, a soldier of experience and ability, the earl of Montrose, a youth of heroic genius, with other leaders of the party, all of them men of sense and resolution, conducted the military affairs. After seizing and fortifying the most important places of strength in the kingdom they invaded England, and compelled the royal forces to retreat to York.

At this period, the English rebels courted a closer union with their Scottish friends, and agreed to receive the solemn league and covenant, to preserve the reformed religion established in the church of Scotland, and to reform England and Ireland, according to the word of God, and the example of the purest churches. Accordingly a subsidiary army of 20,000 Scots hastened to join Lord Fairfax, and effectually assisted him in reducing the city of York. While the king's affairs declined in England, the brave Montrose had left the Scottish army, and raised the royal standard in the north. This active nobleman, having raised a supply of 1200 troops from Ireland, hastened to take the command of this auxiliary force, and several more flocked to his standard. He attacked and defeated a party of the covenanters, 6000 in number, under Tullibardine; and Perth opened its gates to the victor, and was laid under contribution. At Aberdeen, Montrose gained a second victory over the troops under Lord Burleigh, and laid waste the country of Argyle. Montrose gained in succession the victories of Auldearn, Alford, and Kilsyth, but his whole army was destroyed at Philiphaugh by the troops under Sir David Lesley, and he was never able afterwards to bring a formidable force into the field, notwithstanding all the efforts he could make.

The fortunes of Charles being now ruined in England, he was reduced to the desperate expedient of seeking refuge in the heart of an

army which was in open rebellion against him. The immediate consequences of this fatal step were orders expedited to his adherents to lay down their arms. Montrose obeyed, and retired to France. The English parliament demanding of the Scottish army the person of the king, they preferred delivering him up rather than go to war in his defence. The kingdom was, however, divided into two parties, and the duke of Hamilton and the majority in parliament, in opposition to the church, succeeded in raising a numerous army to support the king against Cromwell and his adherents, who appeared to entertain designs totally hostile both to the king's person and government: with this army they set forward to invade England, and to restore the king to his ancient rights. But the violent party considered it the height of impiety to fight for an uncovenanted king.

The Scotch troops, not daring to unite themselves with the English royalists who had refused the covenant, both armies were easily destroyed by Cromwell, who, after exercising the severest vengeance against the friends of Charles in Scotland, returned in triumph to England, and brought Charles to public trial and execution. The covenanters now declared for the young king, Charles II, then in Holland, on condition of his becoming the pupil of Presbyterianism, and taking the covenant. Montrose was despatched to the Orkneys, to make an attempt for the king's restoration on better terms; but being attacked by a much superior force, he was defeated, and put to death in 1650. With him were executed Spotswood, Hay, Sibbald, and Ury of Urry, all friends to the royal cause.

Charles II now sailed from Holland for the Scottish coast, and threw himself entirely into the hands of the covenanters, who required him to sign the covenant, and exhorted him to be faithful to that holy confederacy. Cromwell marched into Scotland against the now royal covenanters, whom he attacked, and defeated at Dunbar. Notwithstanding this defeat, the royalists in Scotland increased.

Charles was crowned at Scone on the 1st of January, 1651; but he was obliged to take the covenant, and to undergo other mortifications. Cromwell, however, succeeded in an attempt to cut off the royalists from all their communications with the north and the Highlands; and when they invaded England, defeated them at Worcester. Charles escaped, and at last took shipping from the coast of Sussex, and arrived safe at Feschamp in Normandy.

After the restoration of Charles II, in 1660, the Parliament was opened with unusual splendor at Edinburgh; and in the proceedings of this assembly, the royal prerogative was exalted to a pitch of despotism. Deprived at last of public worship, the persecuted Presbyterians rose in open rebellion. On the Pentland hills they were met by the king's forces, under Dalziel, and were routed with considerable slaughter, at the first onset. Commotions and insurrections multiplied during the whole reign of Charles II, who attempted, sometimes by gentle means, and sometimes by acts of severity, to crush Presbyterianism, and to induce the people to substitute another form of church government.

Though the people of England, as well as the Parliament of Scotland, had made a surrender to the crown of all their constitutional rights, in 1685, the history of the reign of James VII proves how little dependence is to be placed on those professions. James was not ignorant of the intrigues and ambition of his son-in-law, the prince of Orange, with whom Monmouth, Argyle, Dalrymple, afterwards earl of Stair, Burnet, soon to be bishop of Sarum, and the English and Scotch exiles, found refuge. The insurrections occasioned by Argyle and Monmouth widened the breach between the unfortunate monarch and his disaffected subjects.

James proposed to his Scottish Parliament a relaxation of the penal laws against the Roman Catholics; but the proposal was received with such coldness, that the chancellor thought it prudent to drop the bill entirely. However, the court issued declarations in favor of Presbyterians, of Quakers, of Roman Catholics, and at last "suspended all penal and sanguinary laws for nonconformity to the religion established by law." The Presbyterians of Edinburgh, and the ministers all over Scotland, gladly accepted of this toleration, and thanked the king for his protection.

In 1688, James, finding himself abandoned by his friends, fled; and his constrained flight was pronounced an abdication of the throne of Scotland. Indifferent as to modes of religion, William treated with Presbyterians as well as Episcopalians. The throne was declared vacant by the convention; and William accepted of the crown tendered to him by a deputation from the states, and, with his spouse, took a coronation oath. By a majority of the votes in Parliament, William was reluctantly prevailed on to repeal the constitution of the lords of articles, to abandon the patronage and the

supremacy over the church, and to re-establish Presbytery.

William, after a fruitless attempt to gain the chieftains by pecuniary offers, issued a proclamation denouncing military execution against all who should not before the expiration of the year take an oath of fealty to him. William dying in 1702, the accession of queen Anne gave new hopes to the pretender, son of the late king James, and his adherents.

William had never dissolved the Convention Parliament. The members of this Parliament assembled, and empowered the queen to nominate commissioners for treating of an union. The commissioners repaired to London, to treat with those appointed in England. At length, the whole of the articles of the union were completed and signed by all the Scottish commissioners excepting one, who was Lockhart of Carnwarth. Notwithstanding the strong opposition which this measure experienced, on Thursday the 16th of January, 1707, the whole articles of the union were, without any material alteration, approved by a legal majority in Parliament; and the lord high commissioner, touching the act with the sceptre, sanctioned it with that consent of the crown, which was requisite to give it in Scotland the force of a law. The treaty of union, thus finally ratified by the Scottish Parliament, was immediately transmitted to London, where it was equally honored by the sanction of the Parliament and the royal consent. On the 28th of April, the Scottish Parliament was dissolved, never more to be assembled; and the Scots and English were henceforth to be one people.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

Fergus I.	B. C.	330
Feritharis	—	305
Mainus	—	290
Dornadilla	—	261
Nothatus	—	233
Reutherus	—	213
Reuthra	—	187
Thereus	—	173
Josina	—	161
Finnanus	—	137
Durstus	—	107
Evenus I.	—	98
Gillus	—	79
Evenus II.	—	77
Ederus	—	60
Evenus III.	—	12
Metallanus	—	5
Caractacus	A. D.	32
Corbred I.	—	54

SCO	508	SCO
Dardanus	70	Malcolm I.
Corbred II.	72	Indulphus
Luctacus	104	Duphus
Mogaldus	107	Cullenus
Conarus	142	Kennet III.
Ethodius I.	161	Constantine IV.
Satrael	193	Grimus
Donald I.	197	Malcolm II.
Ethodius II.	216	Duncan
Achiro	230	Macbeth
Nathalocus	242	Malcolm III.
Findocus	252	Donald VII.
Donald II.	262	Duncan II.
Donald III.	263	Donald VII. again
Crathilinthus	277	Interregnum
Finchormarchus	320	Edgar
Ronachus	368	Alexander I.
Angusianus or Æneas	371	David I.
Fethelmachus	373	Malcolm IV.
Eugenius I.	376	William
Fergus II.	413	Alexander II.
Eugenius II.	419	Alexander III.
Dongard	451	Interregnum
Constantine I.	457	John Baliol
Congale I.	479	Robert I.
Goran I.	501	David II.
Eugenius III.	545	Edward Baliol
Congale II.	548	David II. again
Kinnatellus	568	Robert II.
Aidan	569	John Robert
Kennet I.	604	James I.
Eugenius IV.	606	James II.
Ferchard II.	622	James III.
Donald IV.	632	James IV.
Ferchard I.	646	James V.
Maldwin	664	Mary Stuart
Eugenius V.	684	James VI.
Eugenius VI.	687	SCOTT, sir Walter, baronet, the eldest son
Amberchelet	697	of Walter Scott, was born in the city of Edin-
Eugenius VII.	698	burgh, Scotland, Aug. 15, 1771. It is proper to
Mordac	715	remark that his mother was a lady of talent, the
Etfinius	730	friend of Burns and Ramsay, and the author of
Eugenius VIII.	761	some meritorious verses. Sir Walter was edu-
Fergus III.	763	cated at the high school of Edinburgh, and at
Solvatius	766	the university. At an early age, he was cele-
Achaius	787	brated as a story-teller, "when the applause of
Congale III.	819	his companions was his recompense for the dis-
Dongal	824	grace and punishments which the future ro-
Alpin	831	mance-writer incurred by being idle himself,
Kennet II.	834	and keeping others idle, during hours that should
Donald V.	854	have been employed on their tasks."
Constantine II.	858	Sir Walter Scott's account of his birth and
Ethus	874	circumstances is characterized by his usual mod-
Gregory	876	esty.
Donald VI.	892	"My birth, without giving the least preten-
Constantine III.	903	sion to distinction, was that of a gentleman, and
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connected me with several respectable families and accomplished persons. My education had been a good one, although I was deprived of its full benefit by indifferent health, just at the period when I ought to have been most sedulous in improving it. The young men with whom I was brought up, and lived most familiarly, were those who, from opportunities, birth and talents, might be expected to make the greatest advances in the profession to which we were all destined; and I have the pleasure still to preserve my youthful intimacy with no inconsiderable number of them, whom their merit has carried forward to the highest honors of their profession. Neither was I in a situation to be embarrassed by the *res angusta domi*, which might have otherwise interrupted my progress in a profession in which progress is proverbially slow. I enjoyed a moderate degree of business for my standing, and the friendship of more than one person of consideration efficiently disposed to aid my views in life. The private fortune, also, which I might expect, and finally inherited, from my family, did not, indeed, amount to affluence, but placed me considerably beyond all apprehension of want. I mention these particulars merely because they are true. Many better men than myself have owed their rise from indigence and obscurity to their own talents, which were, doubtless, much more adequate to the task of raising them than any which I possess. Although it would be absurd and ungracious in me to deny that I owe to literature many marks of distinction to which I could not otherwise have aspired, and particularly that of securing the acquaintance, and even the friendship, of many remarkable persons of the age, to whom I might not otherwise have made my way; it would on the other hand, be ridiculous to affect gratitude to the public favor, either for my position in society, or the means of supporting it with decency—matters which had been otherwise secured under the usual chances of human affairs. Thus much I have thought it necessary to say, upon a subject which is, after all, of very little consequence to any one but myself."

In 1792 he was called to the bar. Of his success in his profession, and the nature of his studies and pursuits, we will give his own account, taken from one of his interesting prefaces.

"It may be readily supposed that the attempts which I made in literature had been unfavorable to my success at the bar. The goddess Themis is, at Edinburgh, and I suppose every where else, of a peculiarly jealous disposition. She will not readily consent to share her authority,

and sternly demands from her votaries not only that real duty be carefully attended to and discharged, but that a certain air of business shall be observed even in the midst of total idleness. It is prudent, if not absolutely necessary, in a young barrister, to appear completely engrossed by his profession; however destitute of employment he may be, he ought to preserve, if possible, the appearance of full occupation. He should at least seem perpetually engaged among his law papers, dusting them, as it were; and, as Ovid advises the fair,

Si nullus erit pulvis, tamen excute nullum.

Perhaps such extremity of attention is more especially required, considering the great number of counsellors who are called to the bar, and how very small a proportion of them are finally disposed, or find encouragement, to follow the law as a profession. Hence the number of deserters is so great, that the least lingering look behind occasions a young novice to be set down as one of the intending fugitives. Certain it is, that the Scottish Themis was at this time peculiarly jealous of any flirtation with the Muses, on the part of those who had ranged themselves under her banners. This was probably owing to her consciousness of the superior attractions of her rivals. Of late, however, she has relaxed in some instances in this particular; an eminent example of which has been shown in the case of my friend, Mr. Jeffrey, who, after long conducting one of the most influential literary periodicals of the age, with unquestionable ability, has been, by the general consent of his brethren, recently elected to be their Dean of Faculty, or President, being the highest acknowledgment of his professional talents which they had it in their power to offer. But this is an incident much beyond the ideas of a period of thirty years' distance, when a barrister who really possessed any turn for lighter literature, was at as much pains to conceal it, as if it had in reality been something to be ashamed of; and I could mention one instance in which literature and society have suffered loss, that jurisprudence might be enriched. Such, however, was not my case; for the reader will not wonder that my open interference with matters of light literature diminished my employment in the weightier matters of the law. Nor did the solicitors, upon whose choice the council takes rank in his profession, do me less than justice by regarding others among my contemporaries as fitter to discharge the duty due to their clients, than a young man who was taken up with running after ballads, whether Teutonic or national. My pro-

fession and I, therefore, came to stand nearly upon the footing on which honest Slender consoled himself with having established with Mistress Anne Page: "There was no great love in the beginning, and it pleased Heaven to decrease it on farther acquaintance." I became sensible that the time was come when I must either buckle myself resolutely to the "toil by day, the lamp by night," renouncing all the Delilahs of my imagination, or bid adieu to the profession of the law, and hold another course. I confess my own inclination revolted from the more severe choice which might have been deemed by many the wiser alternative. As my transgressions had been numerous, my repentance must have been signalized by unusual sacrifices. I ought to have mentioned, that, since my fourteenth or fifteenth year, my health, originally delicate, had become extremely robust. From infancy I had labored under the infirmity of a severe lameness, but, as I believe is usually the case with men of spirit who suffer under personal inconveniences of this nature, I had, since the improvement of my health, in defiance of this incapacitating circumstance, distinguished myself by the endurance of toil on foot or horseback, having often walked thirty miles a day, and rode upwards of a hundred, without stopping. In this manner I made many pleasant journeys through parts of the country then not very accessible, gaining more amusement and instruction than I have been able to acquire since I have travelled in a more commodious manner. I practised most sylvan sports, also, with some success, and with great delight. But these pleasures must have been all resigned, or used with great moderation, had I determined to regain my station at the bar. It was even doubtful whether I could, with perfect character as a jurisconsult, retain a situation in a volunteer corps of cavalry, which I then held. The threats of invasion were at this time instant and menacing; the call by Britain on her children was universal, and was answered by many, who, like myself, consulted rather their will than their ability to bear arms. My services, however, were found useful in assisting to maintain the discipline of the corps, being the point on which their constitution rendered them most amenable to military criticism. In other respects the squadron was a fine one, consisting of handsome men, well mounted and armed at their own expense. My attention to the corps took up a great deal of time; and while it occupied many of the happiest hours of my life, it furnished an additional reason for my reluctance again to encounter the severe course

of study indispensable to success in the juridical profession.

On the other hand, my father, whose feelings might have been hurt by my quitting the bar, had been for two or three years dead; so that I had no control to thwart my own inclination; and my income being equal to all the comforts, and some of the elegancies, of life, I was not pressed to an irksome labor by necessity, that most powerful of motives; consequently, I was the more easily seduced to choose the employment which was most agreeable. This was yet the easier, as in 1800 I had obtained the preferment of Sheriff of Selkirkshire, about £300 a year in value, and which was the more agreeable to me, as in that county I had several friends and relations. But I did not abandon the profession to which I had been educated, without certain prudential resolutions, which at the risk of some egotism, I will here mention; not without the hope that they may be useful to young persons who may stand in circumstances similar to those in which I then stood. In the first place, upon considering the lives and fortunes of persons who had given themselves up to literature, or to the task of pleasing the public, it seemed to me that the circumstances which chiefly affected their happiness and character were those from which Horace has bestowed upon authors the epithet of the irritable race. It requires no depth of philosophic reflection to perceive, that the petty warfare of Pope with the dunces of his period, could not have been carried on without his suffering the most acute torture, such as a man must endure from mosquitoes, by whose stings he suffers agony, although he can crush them in his grasp by myriads. Nor is it necessary to call to memory the many humiliating instances in which men of the greatest genius have, to avenge some pitiful quarrel, made themselves ridiculous during their lives, to become the still more degraded objects of pity to future times. Upon the whole, as I had no pretension to the genius of the distinguished persons who had fallen into such errors, I concluded there could be no occasion for imitating them in these mistakes, or what I considered as such; and, in adopting literary pursuits as the principal occupation of my future life, I resolved, if possible, to avoid those weaknesses of temper which seemed to have most easily beset my more celebrated predecessors. With this view, it was my first resolution to keep, as far as was in my power, abreast of society; continuing to maintain my place in general company, without yielding to the very natural temptation of narrowing myself

to what is called literary society. By doing so, I imagined I should escape the besetting sin of listening to language which, from one motive or other, ascribes a very undue degree of consequence to literary pursuits; as if they were, indeed, the business, rather than the amusement of life. The opposite course can only be compared to the injudicious conduct of one who pampers himself with cordial and luscious draughts, until he is unable to endure wholesome bitters. Like Gil Blas, therefore, I resolved to stick by the society of my *commis*, instead of seeking that of a more literary cast; and to maintain my general interest in what was going on around me, reserving the man of letters for the desk and the library. My second resolution was a corollary from the first. I determined that, without shutting my ears to the voice of true criticism, I would pay no regard to that which assumes the form of satire. I therefore resolved to arm myself with the triple brass of Horace, against all the roving warfare of satire, parody, and sarcasm; to laugh if the jest was a good one; or, if otherwise, to let it hum and buzz itself to sleep. It is to the observance of these rules (according to my best belief), that, after a life of thirty years engaged in literary labors of various kinds, I attribute my never having been entangled in any literary quarrel or controversy; and, which is a more pleasing result, that I have been distinguished by the personal friendship of my most approved contemporaries of all parties. I adopted, at the same time, another resolution, on which it may doubtless be remarked, that it was well for me that I had it in my power to do so, and that, therefore, it is a line of conduct which can be less generally applicable in other cases. Yet I fail not to record this part of my plan, convinced that, though it may not be in every one's power to adopt exactly the same resolution, he may nevertheless, by his own exertions, in some shape or other, attain the object on which it was founded; namely, to secure the means of subsistence, without relying exclusively on literary talents. In this respect, I determined that literature should be my staff, but not my crutch; and that the profits of my labor, however convenient otherwise, should not become necessary to my ordinary expenses. With this purpose I resolved, if the interest of my friends could so far favor me, to retire upon any of the respectable offices of the law, in which persons of that profession are glad to take refuge when they feel themselves, or are judged by others, incompetent to aspire to its higher offices and honors. Upon such an office an author might

hope to retreat, without any perceptible alteration of circumstances, whenever the time should arrive that the public grew weary of his endeavors to please, or he himself should tire of the occupation of authorship. At this period of my life I possessed so many friends capable of assisting me in this object of ambition, that I could hardly overrate my own prospects of obtaining the moderate preferment to which I limited my wishes: and, in fact, I obtained, in no long period, the reversion of a situation which completely met them."

The preferment of which he here speaks was to the office of Sheriff of Selkirkshire, of about £300 a year in value. In 1806 he was appointed a clerk of the session in Scotland. His first original productions were several ballads of great merit. Sir Walter thus notices the circumstances which engaged him in literary pursuits.

"During the last ten years of the eighteenth century, the art of poetry was at a remarkably low ebb in Britain. Hayley to whom fashion had some years before ascribed a higher degree of reputation than posterity has confirmed, had now lost his reputation for talent, though he still lived admired and respected as an amiable and accomplished man. The Bard of Memory slumbered on his laurels, and he of Hope had scarce begun to attract his share of public attention. Cowper, a poet of deep feeling and bright genius, was dead; and even while alive, the hypochondria, which was his mental malady, impeded his popularity. Burns, whose genius our southern neighbors could hardly yet comprehend, had long confined himself to song-writing. Names which are now known and distinguished wherever the English language is spoken, were then only beginning to be mentioned; and, unless among the small number of persons who habitually devote a part of their leisure to literature, those of Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, were but little known. The realms of Parnassus, like many a kingdom at the period, seemed to lie open to the first bold invader, whether he should be a daring usurper, or could show a legitimate title of sovereignty."

"I had, indeed, tried the metrical translations which were occasionally recommended to us at the High School. I got credit for attempting to do what was enjoined, but very little for the mode in which the task was performed; and I used to feel not a little mortified when my versions were placed in contrast with others of admitted merit. At one period of my schoolboy days I was so far left to my own desires as to become guilty of verses on a thunder-storm,

which were much approved of, until a malevolent critic sprung up, in the shape of an apothecary's blue-buskined wife, who affirmed that my most sweet poetry was stolen from an old magazine. I never forgave the imputation, and even now I acknowledge some resentment against the poor woman's memory. She indeed accused me unjustly, when she said I had stolen my brooms ready made; but as I had, like most premature poets, copied all the words and ideas of which my verses consisted, she was so far right, that there was not an original word or thought in the whole six lines. I made one or two faint attempts at verse, after I had undergone this sort of daw-plucking at the hands of the apothecary's wife; but some friend or other always advised me to put my verses in the fire, and like Dorax in the play, I submitted, though 'with a swelling heart.' In short, excepting the usual tribute to a mistress's eyebrow, which is the language of passion rather than poetry, I had not for ten years indulged the wish to couple so much as *love* and *dove*, when, finding Lewis in possession of so much reputation, and conceiving that, if I fell behind him in poetical powers, I considerably exceeded him in general information, I suddenly took it into my head to attempt the style by which he had raised himself to fame."

Having now married, he resided at Ashiesteel, a delightful retirement, in an uncommonly beautiful situation, by the side of a fine river, whose streams were favorable for angling, and surrounded by hills abounding in game. His *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and *Marmion*, poems of great originality and beauty, were produced in 1805 and 1808, and received at once into favor. The *Lady of the Lake* was published in 1810. Speaking of this poem, the author remarks: "I remember that about the same time a friend started in to 'heeze up my hope,' like the minstrel in the old song. He was bred a farmer, but a man of powerful understanding, natural good taste, and warm poetical feeling, perfectly competent to supply the wants of an imperfect or irregular education. He was a passionate admirer of field sports, which we often pursued together. As this friend happened to dine with me at Ashiesteel one day, I took the opportunity of reading to him the first canto of the *Lady of the Lake*, in order to ascertain the effect the poem was likely to produce upon a person who was but too favorable a representative of readers at large. It is, of course, to be supposed, that I determined rather to guide my opinion by what my friend might appear to feel, than by what he

might think fit to say. His reception of my recitation, or prelection, was rather singular. He placed his hand across his brow, and listened with great attention through the whole account of the stag hunt, till the dogs threw themselves into the lake to follow their master, who embarks with Ellen Douglas. He then started up with a sudden exclamation, struck his hand on the table, and declared, in a voice of censure calculated for the occasion, that the dogs must have been totally ruined by being permitted to take the water after such a severe chase. I own I was much encouraged by the species of reverie which had possessed so zealous a follower of the sports as this ancient Nimrod, who had been completely surprised out of all doubts of the reality of the tale."

The *Lady of the Lake* was followed by the *Vision of Don Roderick*, *Rokeby*, *Lord of the Isles*, *Harold the Dauntless*, and the *Bridal of Triermain*.

"The *Lady of the Lake*," says Scott, "brought out on the usual terms of division of profits between the author and publishers, was not long after purchased by them for £500, to which Messrs. Longman and Co. afterwards added £100 in their own unsolicited kindness, in consequence of the uncommon success of the work. It was handsomely given to supply the loss of a fine horse, which broke down suddenly while the author was riding with one of the worthy publishers." * * * * *

"The publishers of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, emboldened by the success of that poem, willingly offered a thousand pounds for *Marmion*. The transaction being no secret, afforded Lord Byron, who was then at general war with all who blacked paper, an opportunity to include me in his satire entitled *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. I never could conceive how an arrangement between an author and his publishers, if satisfactory to the persons concerned, could afford matter of censure to any third party. I had taken no unusual or ungenerous means of enhancing the value of my merchandise.—I had never higgled a moment about the bargain, but accepted at once what I considered the handsome offer of my publishers. These gentlemen, at least, were not of opinion that they had been taken advantage of in the transaction, which indeed was one of their own framing; on the contrary, the sale of the poem was so far beyond their expectation, as to induce them to supply the author's cellar with what is always an acceptable present to a young Scottish housekeeper, namely, a hogshead of excellent claret."

We must extract the account of his own change from poetry to prose.—He is speaking of *Rokeby*.

“The cause of my failure, had, however, a far deeper root. The manner, or style, which, by its novelty, attracted the public in an unusual degree, had now, after having been three times before them, exhausted the patience of the reader, and began in the fourth to lose its charms. The reviewers may be said to have apostrophized the author in the language of Parnell’s Edwin :—

“And here reverse the charm, he cried,
And let it fairly now suffice,
The gambol has been shown.”

The licentious combination of rhymes, in a manner not perhaps very congenial to our language, had not been confined to the author. Indeed, in most similar cases, the inventors of such novelties have their reputation destroyed by their own imitators, as Actæon fell under his own dogs. The present author, like Bobadil, had taught his trick of fence to a hundred gentlemen (and ladies), who could fence very nearly, or quite, as well as himself. For this there was no remedy; the harmony became tiresome and ordinary, and both the original inventor and his invention must have fallen into contempt, if he had not found out another road to public favor. What has been said of the metre only, must be considered to apply equally to the structure of the poem and of the style. The very best passages of any popular style are not, perhaps, susceptible of any imitation, but they may be approached by men of talent: and those who are less able to copy them, at least lay hold of their peculiar features, so as to produce a burlesque instead of a serious copy. In either way, the effect of it is rendered cheap and common; and, in the latter case ridiculous to boot. The evil consequences to an author’s reputation are at least as fatal as those which befall a composer, when his melody falls into the hands of the street ballad-singer. Of the unfavorable specimens of imitation, the author’s style gave room to a very large number, owing to an appearance of facility on which some of those who used the measure unquestionably leaned too far.”

“The effect of the more favorable imitations, composed by persons of talent, was almost equally unfortunate to the original minstrel, by showing that they could overshoot him with his own bow. In short the popularity which once attended the *school*, as it was called, was now fast decaying. Besides all this, to have kept his ground at the crisis when *Rokeby* appeared,

its author ought to have put forth his utmost strength, and to have possessed at least all his original advantages, for a mighty and unexpected rival was advancing on the stage—a rival not in poetical powers only, but in that of attracting popularity, in which the present writer had preceded better men than himself. The reader will easily see that Byron is here meant, who after a little velitation of no great promise, now appeared as a serious candidate in the First Canto of *Childe Harold*. I was astonished at the power evinced by that work, which neither the *Hours of Idleness*, nor the *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, had prepared me to expect from its author. There was a depth in his thought, an eager abundance in his diction, which argued full confidence in the inexhaustible resources of which he felt himself possessed; and there was some appearance of that labor of the file, which indicates that the author is conscious of the necessity of doing every justice to his work, that it may pass warrant. Lord Byron was also a traveller, a man whose ideas were fired by having seen, in distant scenes of difficulty and danger, the places whose very names are recorded in our bosoms as the shrines of ancient poetry. For his own misfortune, perhaps, but certainly to the high increase of his poetical character, nature had mixed in Lord Byron’s system those passions which agitate the human heart with most violence, and which may be said to have hurried his bright career to an early close. There would have been but little wisdom in measuring my force with so formidable an antagonist; and I was as likely to tire of playing the second fiddle in the concert, as my audience of hearing me. Age also was advancing. I was growing insensible to those subjects of excitation of which youth is agitated. I had around me the most pleasant but least exciting of all society, that of kind friends and an affectionate family. My circle of employments was a narrow one; it occupied me constantly, and it became daily more difficult for me to interest myself in poetical composition :—

“How happily the days of Thalaba went by !”
Yet, though conscious that I must be, in the opinion of good judges, inferior to the place I had for four or five years held in letters, and feeling alike that the latter was one to which I had only a temporary right, I could not brook the idea of relinquishing literary occupation, which had been so long my chief employment. Neither was I disposed to choose the alternative of sinking into a mere editor and commentator,

though that was a species of labor which I had practised, and to which I was attached. But I could not endure to think that I might not, whether known or concealed, do something of more importance. My inmost thoughts were those of the Trojan captain in the galley race: *Non jam prima peto Mnestheus, neque vincere certo: Quanquam O,—Sed superent, quibus hoc, Neptune, dedisti:*

Extremos pudeat rediisse: hoc vincite, cives, Et prohibete nefas."

"Waverly, or 'Tis Sixty Years Since," a novel published in 1814, established the reputation of the author, and was followed in rapid succession by many others. The authorship was acknowledged by Sir Walter Scott, at a public dinner in 1827. These Waverly novels exhibit a profound knowledge of human nature, an intimate acquaintance with history, national traditions, and manners, and a most surprising versatility. *Ivanhoe*, which appeared in 1820, without being the most finished of his works, presents the learning and powers of its author in a striking light.

Never were the long gathered stores of most extensive erudition applied to the purposes of imaginative genius with so much easy, lavish, and luxurious power—never was the illusion of fancy so complete—made up of so many minute elements,—and yet producing such entireness of effect. It is as if the veil of ages had been, in truth, swept back, and we ourselves had been, for a time, living, breathing, and moving in the days of *Cœur de Lion*—days how different from our own! the hot, tempestuous, chivalrous, passionate, fierce youth of Christendom. Every line in the picture is true to the life—every thing in the words, in the gesture—every thing in the very faces of the personages called up before us, speaks of times of energetic volition—uncontrolled action—disturbance—tumult—the storms and whirlwinds of restless souls and ungoverned passions. It seems as if the atmosphere around them were all alive with the breath of trumpets, and the neighing of chargers, and the echo of war-cries. And yet, with a true and beautiful skilfulness, the author, has rested the main interest of his story, not upon these fiery externals, in themselves so full of attraction, and every way so characteristic of the age to which the story refers, but on the workings of that most poetical of passions which is ever deepest where it is most calm, quiet, and delicate, and which, less than any other is changed, even in its modes of manifestation, in conformity with the changes of time, manners, and circumstances. For the true interest of this

romance of the days of Richard is placed neither in Richard himself, nor in the Knight of *Ivanhoe*, the nominal hero,—nor in any of the haughty Templars or barons who occupy along with them, the front of the scene, but in the still, devoted, sad, and unrequited tenderness of a Jewish damsel—by far the most fine, and at the same time most romantic creation of female character the author has ever formed—and second, we suspect, to none that is to be found in the whole annals of poetry and romance.

Besides writing his novels, Sir Walter Scott edited various works, and produced some volumes of history, and a life of Napoleon Bonaparte, to which, however, his party prejudices and hurried composition prevented him from doing justice. The failure of his bookseller, an unforeseen misfortune, darkened the close of Sir Walter's life by pecuniary embarrassment. His health suffered by the assiduity with which he labored to relieve his fortunes. Shocks of paralysis warned him of his approaching fate, and, after having travelled without benefit to his health, this truly great and good man died at his seat at Abbotsford, in the year 1832.

Sir Walter Scott was beloved by all who knew him, for, in private life, he had none of that affectation of eccentricity and haughtiness, which disfigures so many men of superior genius. He was ever a welcome visiter in the dwellings of the poor and old, and in many of his lonely wanderings acquired that traditional information which he reproduced in his immortal works. An old woman, it is said, with whom Sir Walter was intimate, having recognised some of her own lore in one of his earlier romances, charged him with being the author. When Sir Walter denied the fact, the old lady exclaimed: "I'm no daft! Do ye think I dinna ken by ain kail, amang ither folks broth?"

Hogg, the poet, the friend of Sir Walter Scott, relates the following anecdote, illustrative of his benevolence. Although so shy of his name and literary assistance, which, indeed, he would not grant to any one, on any account, save to Lockhart, yet to poor men of literary merit his purse strings were always open, and as far as it was in his power to assist them. I actually knew several unsuccessful authors who depended on his bounty for their daily bread. And then there was a delicacy in his way of doing it which was quite admirable. He gave them some old papers or old ballads to copy for him, pretending to be greatly interested in them, for which he sent them a supply every week, making them believe that they were reaping the

genuine fruit of their own labors. There was one day, when I was chatting with Ballantyne in his office, where I was generally a daily visiter, as well as my illustrious friend, I chanced to say, that I never in my life, knew a man like Scott, for I knew to a certainty he was at that time feeling himself a successful author, lending pecuniary assistance to unsuccessful ones, and the best thing of all, he never let his left hand know what his right hand was doing. Ballantyne's face glowed with delight, and the tear stood in his eye. "You were never more right in your life," said he, "you never were more right in your life! and I am glad that you know and so duly appreciate the merits of our noble, our invaluable friend. Look here," and with that he turned up his day-book, and added, "some word, it seems, had reached Scott, that Maturin, the Irish poet, was lying in prison for a small debt, and here have I, by Mr. Scott's orders, been obliged to transmit him a bill of exchange for sixty pounds, and Maturin is never to know from whom or whence it came." I have said it oft, and now say it again for the last time, that those who knew Scott only from the few hundreds or, I might say, hundreds of thousands of volumes to which he has given birth and circulation through the world, knew only one half of the man, and that not the best half either. As a friend, he was sometimes stern, but always candid and sincere, and I always found his counsels of the highest value, if I could have followed them.

SCYTHIANS, inhabitants of the southern parts of Siberia, north-east of the Caspian Sea, whose tribes have in different ages overrun Asia and Europe. According to the chronicles of Eri, there existed a race of Scythian monarchs during 1011 years; after which they moved southward, and occupied Mesopotamia, till then inhabited by an Arab race 293 years, and then extended their conquests over all nations, maintaining their dominion 1809 years, when their empire was divided by Assyrians from the east, who overran Media, Parthia, and Bactria like a mighty *flood*, about the epoch of the Hebrew deluge, led by Bel, who founded Babylon and the Assyrian empire on the ruins of the Scythian.

The same chronicles,—describe Noah as a Scythian chief, who fled to Armenia after his defeat; and Bel, as the Nimrod of the Hebrews. The empire of the Scythians, by these chronicles, extended from the Indus, where they were called Indo-Scythians, to the confines of Europe, where they were called Celto-Scythians: the Scythians Arabs, and Egyptians, being the most

powerful known nations, till the former were lost in the Assyrians; or, according to the Hebrew historians, the people of Ashur. By the same authority we learn, that about 2000, B. C., the Scythians overran Thrace and Greece, founding the kingdoms of Sicyon, Argos, Athens, Corinth, and Thebes; their original irruption into Thessaly giving rise to the fable of the flood of Deucalien.

According to Mr. O'Connor, the chief of the Scythians who conducted the first colony into Thrace, was Japan, or Oavan, the son of Jaforth, the son of Ardfier, the same as the Hebrew Noah, who, according to him, was the last supreme chief of the Scythian empire; this Japan left Armenia in the second year of the reign of his brother Og, with a colony called the Og-eag-eis; while another colony landed in the south from Egypt, built Athens, &c., and were called Pelasgoi. Cadmus, a Phœnician, afterwards brought a colony of Sidonian Scythians, and settled in Bœotia, about 1000 B. C. The Pelasgoi settled in Italy, and Saturn conducted another colony from Crete, to which country Evander emigrated in 940, and Æneas, from Troy, in 883. Hence Greece was of Scythian origin, and Italy was peopled with their descendants.

Scythes, who is the first king of this nation mentioned in history, is fabled by the Greeks to have been the offspring of Hercules and a monster. Sagillus is said to have sent his son Panasagorus, to assist the Amazons against Theseus, king of Athens; but the heroines inspiring the prince with disgust, he left them to the mercy of their enemies, by whom they were defeated. Maydes was a warlike prince, under whose conduct the Scythians invaded Media, and held the greater part of Upper Asia in subjection for the space of twenty-eight years. They also made an incursion into the land of the Philistines, and thence marched into Egypt; but Psammeticus, king of that country, prevailed on them to return, and thus saved his dominions from plunder and desolation.

Tomyris was a Scythian heroine, whom Cyrus the Great demanded in marriage; but she refusing him, that prince led his army against the Massagetes, who were under her dominion, and lost his life. Jancyrus was a haughty and magnanimous prince, who, when the Persian heralds demanded of him earth and water, sent to Darius a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows, without any farther reply.

The Persian monarch immediately supposed that this present was sent in token of submission: but Gobrias, who knew the Scythians bet-

ter than his master, interpreted it to denote, that the Persians must not expect to elude the effects of Scythian valor, unless they could fly like birds, plunge under water like frogs, or bury themselves in the earth like mice.

This explanation was soon justified, and the Scythians obtained a signal victory over the Persian army. Saulius is said to have killed Anacharsis, a prince of the blood, for presuming to introduce the nocturnal rites of the mother of the gods into Scythia. Aripithes had a numerous progeny, and in particular a son named Scythes, whose mother had caused him to be instructed in all the Grecian customs.

When Scythes, therefore, ascended the throne, he appeared to possess so great a predilection for the effeminate luxuries of the Greeks, that his subjects, irritated at this preference, dethroned him, and elected his brother Octamasades king in his stead. Ariantes is said to have ordered all his soldiers to appear before him, and every one to throw the tip of an arrow into a common heap, which amounted to so great a bulk, that he caused it to be melted down and cast into a large vessel, as a monument of the transaction. Atheas obtained from Philip, king of Macedon, considerable succor against an invasion with which he was threatened; and when the enemy, terrified by the preparations of Philip, desisted from their design, he pretended that he owed him no recompense, because a war had not taken place. In consequence of this, an obstinate battle ensued, in which the Scythians were vanquished, and twenty thousand women and children were made prisoners.

SEBASTIAN, Don, king of Portugal, the son of John II, was born in 1554. He succeeded John III, and was a man of great zeal for religion, and of extraordinary courage, which inspired him with the design of making an expedition into Africa against the Moors in 1574. Taking with him the principal nobility and gentry of Portugal, he landed at Tangier on the 9th of July, 1578, and gave battle to Abdemelech at Alcacer, the 4th of August the same year, where his army was defeated. Abdemelech, who was sick, died in a litter, Mahomet perished in a bog, and the report was, that Sebastian himself was killed there in the 25th year of his age. Notwithstanding this, in 1598, a man at Venice declared himself to be king Sebastian; he resembled him so exactly in face, stature, and voice, that the Portuguese that were in that city, and amongst them one of his servants, owned him for their king. Some days after he was seized, and conveyed before judges, before whom he always maintain-

ed himself to be king Sebastian; he told them that the Moors who took him prisoner did not know him to be the king; that the sorrow and repentance which seized him for having so rashly undertaken that expedition, had nearly caused his death; and that now after having suffered in a strange country, he came to re-demand the crown. He showed upon his body the same marks which several had seen formerly on the body of the king of Portugal, and discovered to the Venetians some secrets they had formerly proposed to him by their ambassadors, to prove he was king Sebastian. The Spaniards, who had upon the report of his death invaded the crown of Portugal, treated him as a madman and imposter, and obliged the Venetians to expel him from their dominions; he was seized again in Tuscany, and brought to Naples, where they set him upon an ass, and led him through all the streets of the city, exposing him to the abuses of the rabble. Some time after they shaved his head, and placed him to row like a slave in a galley; and afterwards being brought to Spain, he died in a prison, at the same time that the Portuguese, abhorring and detesting these barbarous dealings of the Spaniards, wished to have him whom they knew to be their king, restored to them.

SEBASTIAN, *Str.*, a considerable town of the north-east of Spain, containing 12,000 inhabitants. It has been repeatedly taken by the French; it fell into their hands in the short war of 1719; in the revolutionary contest of 1794; and in Bonaparte's invasion in 1808. On the last occasion it remained five years in their possession, and when the victory of Vittoria, by the British, (21st June, 1813) opened a prospect of its recapture, the French had time to throw into it a garrison capable of making a very obstinate defence. An attempt on the part of the British, to take it by assault, on the 25th of July, was repulsed with heavy loss. It became necessary to make approaches with great caution, and even to incur a severe sacrifice of lives in the final attack, on the 31st of August, when it fell into the hands of the British.

SEJANUS, the favorite of Tiberius a native of Vulsinum in Tuscany, who distinguished himself in the court of Tiberius. His father's name was Servius Strabo, a Roman knight, commander of the prætorian guards. His mother was descended from the Junian family. Sejanus first gained the favor of Caius Cæsar, the grandson of Augustus, but afterwards he attached himself to the interest and the views of Tiberius, who then sat on the imperial throne.

The emperor, who was naturally of a suspicious temper, was free and open with Sejanus, and while he distrusted others, he communicated his greatest secrets to this fawning favorite.

As commander of the prætorian guards, he was the second man in Rome, and in that important office he made use of insinuation, and every mean artifice to make himself beloved and revered. His affability and condescension gained him the hearts of the common soldiers, and by appointing his own favorites and adherents to places of trust and honor, all the officers and centurions of the army became devoted to his interest. The views of Sejanus in this were well known; yet to advance them with more success, he attempted to gain the affections of the senators. In this he met with no opposition.

A man who has the disposal of places of honor and dignity, and who has the command of the public money, cannot but be the favorite of those who are in need of his assistance. It is even said, that Sejanus gained to his views all the wives of the senators, by a private and most secret promise of marriage to each of them, whenever he had made himself independent and sovereign of Rome. Yet, however successful with the best and noblest families in the empire, Sejanus had to combat numbers in the house of the emperor; but these seeming obstacles were soon removed.

All the children and grandchildren of Tiberius were sacrificed to the ambition of the favorite under various pretences; and Drusus the son of the emperor, by striking Sejanus, made his destruction sure and inevitable. Livia, the wife of Drusus, was gained by Sejanus, and though mother of many children, she was prevailed upon to assist her adulterer in the murder of her husband, and she consented to marry him when Drusus was dead. No sooner was Drusus poisoned, than Sejanus openly declared his wish to marry Livia. This was strongly opposed by Tiberius; and the emperor, by recommending Germanicus to the senators for his successor, rendered Sejanus bold and determined.

He was more urgent in his demands; and when he could not gain the consent of the emperor, he persuaded him to retire to solitude from the noise of Rome and the troubles of the government. Tiberius, naturally fond of ease and luxury, yielded to his representations, and retired to Campania, leaving Sejanus at the head of the empire. This was highly gratifying to the favorite, and he was now without a master. Prudence and moderation might have made him

what he wished to be; but Sejanus offended the whole empire when he declared that he was emperor of Rome, and Tiberius only the dependent prince of the island of Capræ, where he had retired.

Tiberius was, upon this, fully convinced of the designs of Sejanus; and when he had been informed that his favorite had had the meanness and audacity to ridicule him, by introducing him on the stage, the emperor ordered him to be accused before the senate. Sejanus was deserted by all his pretended friends, as soon as by fortune; and the man who aspired to the empire, and who called himself the favorite of the people, the darling of the prætorian guards, and the companion of Tiberius, was seized without resistance, and the same day strangled in prison, A. D. 31.

SELEUCUS I, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, surnamed Nicator, or Victorious, was son of Antiochus. After the king's death he received Babylon as his province; but his ambitious views, and his attempt to destroy Eumenes as he passed through his territories, rendered him so unpopular, that he fled for safety to the court of his friend Ptolemy, king of Egypt. He was soon after enabled to recover Babylon, which Antigonus had seized in his absence, and he increased his dominions by the immediate conquest of Media, and some of the neighboring provinces. When he had strengthened himself in his empire, Seleucus imitated the example of the rest of the generals of Alexander, and assumed the title of independent monarch. He afterwards made war against Antigonus, with the united forces of Ptolemy, Cassander, and Lysimachus; and after this monarch had been conquered and slain, his territories were divided among his victorious enemies.

When Seleucus became master of Syria, he built a city there, which he called Antioch, in honor of his father, and made it the capital of his dominions. He also made war against Demetrius and Lysimachus, though he had originally married Stratonice, the daughter of the former, and had lived in the closest friendship with the latter. Seleucus was at last murdered by one of his servants called Ptolemy Ceraunus, a man on whom he had bestowed the greatest favors, and whom he had distinguished by acts of the most unbounded confidence.

According to Arrian, Seleucus was the greatest and most powerful of the princes who inherited the Macedonian empire after the death of Alexander. His benevolence has been com-

mended; and it has been observed, that he conquered not to enslave nations, but to make them more happy. He founded no less than thirty-four cities in different parts of his empire, which he peopled with Greek colonies, whose national industry, learning, religion, and spirit, were communicated to the indolent and luxurious inhabitants of Asia.

Seleucus was a great benefactor to the Greeks; he restored to the Athenians the library and statues which Xerxes had carried away from their city when he invaded Greece, and among the latter were those of Harmodius and Aristogiton. Seleucus was murdered 280 years before the Christian era, in the 32d year of his reign, and the 78th, or according to others, the 73d year of his age, as he was going to conquer Macedonia, where he intended to finish his days in peace and tranquillity in that province where he was born.

SELEUCUS II, surnamed Callinicus, succeeded his father Antiochus Theus on the throne of Syria. He attempted to make war against Ptolemy, king of Egypt, but his fleet was shipwrecked in a violent storm, and his armies soon after conquered by his enemy. He was at last taken prisoner by Arsaces, an officer who made himself powerful by the dissensions which reigned in the house of the Seleucidæ, between the two brothers, Seleucus and Antiochus; and after he had been a prisoner for some time in Parthia, he died of a fall from his horse, B. C. 226, after a reign of 20 years. Seleucus received the surname of Pogon, from his long beard, and that of Callinicus, ironically to express his very unfortunate reign. He married Laodice, the sister of one of his generals, by whom he had two sons, Seleucus and Antiochus, and a daughter whom he gave in marriage to Mithridates, king of Pontus.

SELEUCUS III, succeeded his father Seleucus II, on the throne of Syria, and received the surname of Ceraunus, by antiphrasis, as he was a very weak, timid, and irresolute monarch. He was murdered by two of his officers after a reign of three years, B. C. 223, and his brother Antiochus, though only 15 years old, ascended the throne, and rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of the Great.

SELEUCUS IV, succeeded his father Antiochus the Great, on the throne of Syria. He was surnamed Philopater, or, according to Josephus, Soter. His empire had been weakened by the Romans when he became monarch, and the yearly tribute of a thousand talents to those victorious enemies, concurred in lessening his

power and consequence among nations. Seleucus was poisoned after a reign of 12 years, B. C. 175. His son Demetrius had been sent to Rome, there to receive his education, and he became a prince of great abilities.

SELEUCUS V, succeeded his father Demetrius Nicator, on the throne of Syria, in the 20th year of his age. He was put to death in the first year of his reign by Cleopatra his mother, who had also sacrificed her husband to her ambition. He is not reckoned by many historians in the number of the Syrian monarchs.

SELEUCUS VI, one of the Seleucidæ, son of Antiochus Gryphus, killed his uncle Antiochus Cyzicenus, who wished to obtain the crown of Syria. He was some time after banished from his kingdom by Antiochus Pius, son of Cyzicenus, and fled to Cilicia, where he was burnt in a palace by the inhabitants, B. C. 93.

SELEUCUS, a prince of Syria, to whom the Egyptians offered the crown of which they had robbed Auletes. Seleucus accepted it, but he soon disgusted his subjects, and received the surname of Cybiosactes, or Scullion, for his meanness and avarice. He was at last murdered by Berenice, whom he had married.

SELEUCIA, a city in Mesopotamia, upon the river Tigris, built by king Seleucus Nicator, supposed to be Bagdad. There is also another Seleucia surnamed Pieria, and called by the Turks Kapse, near the mouth of the river Orontes. Besides these, there is yet another Seleucia, a city of Pisidia, upon the borders of Pamphylia, situated between Antioch on the north, and the city of Pamphylia on the south. Also another city called Seleucia, or rather Seleucos, situated in Syria, upon the river Belus, near Apamea, built also by the king Seleucus.

SEMIRAMIS, a celebrated queen of Assyria. Semiramis, when grown up, married Menones, the governor of Nineveh, and accompanied him to the siege of Bactria, where by her advice and prudent directions, she hastened the king's operations and took the city. These eminent services, but chiefly her uncommon beauty, endeared her to Ninus. The monarch asked her of her husband, and offered him instead his daughter Sosana; but Menones, who tenderly loved Semiramis, refused, and when Ninus had added threats to intreaties, he hung himself. No sooner was Menones dead, than Semiramis, who was of an aspiring soul, married Ninus, by whom she had a son called Ninyas.

Ninus was so fond of Semiramis, that at her request he resigned the crown to her, and com-

manded her to be proclaimed queen and sole empress of Assyria. Of this, however, he had cause to repent; Semiramis put him to death, the better to establish herself on the throne, and when she had no enemies to fear at home, she began to repair the capital of her empire, and by her means Babylon became the most superb and magnificent city in the world. She visited every part of her dominions, and left every where immortal monuments of her greatness and benevolence.

To render the roads passable and communication easy, she hollowed mountains and filled up valleys; and water was conveyed at a great expense, by large and convenient aqueducts, to barren deserts and unfruitful plains. She was not less distinguished as a warrior; many of the neighboring nations were conquered; and when Semiramis was once told, as she was dressing her hair, that Babylon had revolted, she left her toilet with precipitation, and though only half dressed, she refused to have the rest of her head adorned before the sedition was quelled, and tranquillity re-established.

Semiramis has been accused of licentiousness, and modern authors have drawn a parallel between her and Catharine of Russia, there being a great resemblance between them in the principal events of their lives, their masculine talents, and private immorality of conduct. The reign of Semiramis was at last terminated by a conspiracy of her own son Ninyas, who is said to have put her to death with his own hand. Her fame was very great throughout the East. After her death she received immortal honors in Assyria. It is supposed that she lived about 1965 years before the Christian era, and that she died in the sixty-second year of her age, and the twenty-fifth of her reign.

SENATE. (see *Rome*.)

SENECA, M. Annæus, a native of Corduba in Spain, who married Helvia, a woman of Spain, by whom he had three sons, Seneca the philosopher, Annæus Novatus, and Annæus Mela, the father of the poet Lucan. Seneca made himself known by some declamations, of which he made a collection from the most celebrated orators of the age; and from that circumstance, and for distinction, he obtained the appellation of *declamator*. He left Corduba, and went to Rome, where he became a Roman knight.

His son L. Annæus Seneca, who was born about six years after Christ, was early distinguished by his extraordinary talents. He was taught eloquence by his father, and received

lessons in philosophy from the best and most celebrated stoics of the age. As one of the followers of the Pythagorean doctrines, Seneca observed the utmost abstinence, and in his meals never ate the flesh of animals; but this he abandoned at the representation of his father, when Tiberius threatened to punish some Jews and Egyptians who abstained from certain meats.

In the character of a pleader, Seneca appeared with great advantage; but the fear of Caligula, who aspired to the name of an eloquent speaker, and who consequently was jealous of his fame, deterred him from pursuing his favorite study, and he sought a safer employment in canvassing for the honors and offices of the state. He was made quæstor, but the aspersions which were thrown upon him on account of a shameful amour with Julia Livilla, removed him from Rome, and the emperor banished him for some time into Corsica. During his banishment, the philosopher wrote some spirited epistles to his mother, remarkable for elegance of language and for sublimity; but he soon forgot his philosophy, and disgraced himself by his flatteries to the emperor, and in wishing to be recalled, even at the expense of his innocence and character.

The disgrace of Messalina at Rome, and the marriage of Agrippina with Claudius proved favorable to Seneca; and after he had remained five years in Corsica, he was recalled by the empress to take care of the education of her son Nero, who was destined to succeed to the empire. In the honorable duty of preceptor, Seneca gained applause; and as long as Nero followed his advice, Rome enjoyed tranquillity, and believed herself safe and happy under the administration of the son of Agrippina.

In the corrupt age of Nero, the preceptor had to withstand the clamors of many wicked and profligate ministers; and if he had been the favorite of the emperor, and shared his pleasures, his debauchery, and extravagance, Nero would not perhaps have been so anxious to destroy a man whose example, from vicious inclinations, he could not follow, and whose salutary precepts his licentious associates forbade him to obey. Seneca was too well acquainted with the natural disposition of Nero to think himself secure; he had been accused of having amassed the most ample riches, and of having built sumptuous houses, and adorned beautiful gardens, during the four years in which he had attended Nero as a preceptor; and therefore he desired his imperial pupil to accept of the riches, and the possessions which his attendance on

his person had procured, and to permit him to retire to solitude and study.

Nero refused, with artful duplicity, and Seneca, to avoid further suspicions, kept himself at home for some time, as if laboring under a disease. In the conspiracy of Piso, which happened some time after, and in which some of the most noble of the Roman senators were concerned, Seneca's name was mentioned by Natalis; and Nero, who was glad of an opportunity of sacrificing him to his secret jealousy, ordered him to destroy himself. Seneca, very probably, was not accessory to the conspiracy; and the only thing which could be produced against him as a crimination, was trivial and unsatisfactory.

Piso, as Natalis declared, had complained that he never saw Seneca, and the philosopher had observed in answer, that it was not proper or conducive to their common interest, to see one another often. He further pleaded indisposition, and said that his own life depended upon the safety of Piso's person. Seneca was at table with his wife Paulina and two of his friends, when the messenger from Nero arrived. He heard the words which commanded him to destroy himself, with philosophical firmness, and even with joy; and observed, that such a mandate might have long been expected from a man who had murdered his own mother, and assassinated all his friends. He wished to dispose of his possessions as he pleased, but this was refused; and when he heard this, he turned to his friends, who were weeping at his melancholy fate, and told them, that since he could not leave them what he believed his own, he would leave them at least his own life for an example,—an innocent conduct which they might imitate, and by which they might acquire immortal fame. Against their tears and wailings he exclaimed with firmness, and asked them whether they had not learnt better to withstand the attacks of fortune, and the violence of tyranny?

As for his wife, he attempted to calm her emotions; and when she seemed resolved to die with him, he said he was glad to find his example followed with so much constancy. Their veins were opened at the same moment; but the life of Paulina was preserved, and Nero, who was partial to her, ordered the blood to be stopped, and from that moment, according to some authors, the philosopher's wife seemed to rejoice that she could still enjoy the comforts of life.

Seneca's veins bled but slowly; and it has been observed, that the sensible and animated conversation of his dying moments was collect-

ed by his friends, and that it has been preserved among his works. To hasten his death, he drank a dose of poison, but it had no effect; and therefore he ordered himself to be carried into a hot bath, to accelerate the operation of the draught, and to make the blood flow more freely. This was attended with no better success; and as the soldiers were clamorous, he was carried into a stove, and suffocated by the steam, in the 65th year of the Christian era.

SERINGAPATAM, a celebrated city of the south of India. In the month of February, 1792, it was invested by the British and allied armies under Lord Cornwallis, amounting to 400,000 men. Terrified by such a host, Tippoo Sultan relinquished half his dominions, and paid three and a half millions sterling to the conquerors. Seringapatam was again invested in 1799, by the British and Nizam's forces, and was stormed on the 4th of May. By the conquest which was thus made, it became the property of the British, and is the residence of a judge, collector, &c.

SERTORIUS, Quintus, a Roman general, son of Quintus and Rheia, born at Nursia. His first campaign was under the great Marius, against the Teutones and Cimbri. He visited the enemy's camp as a spy, and had the misfortune to lose one eye in the first battle he fought. When Marius and Cinna entered Rome and slaughtered all their enemies, Sertorius accompanied them, but he expressed his sorrow and concern at the melancholy death of so many of his countrymen. He afterwards fled for safety into Spain, when Sylla had proscribed him, and in this distant province he behaved himself with so much address and valor that he was looked upon as the prince of the country.

The Lusitanians universally revered and loved him, and the Roman general did not show himself less attentive to their interest, by establishing public schools, and educating the children of the country in the polite arts, and the literature of Greece and Rome. He had established a senate, over which he presided with consular authority and the Romans who followed his standard, paid equal reverence to his person. They were experimentally convinced of his valor and magnanimity as a general, and the artful manner in which he imposed upon the credulity of his adherents in the garb of religion, did not diminish his reputation. The success of Sertorius in Spain, and his popularity among the natives, alarmed the Romans.

They sent some troops to oppose him, but with little success. Four armies were found

insufficient to crush or even hurt Sertorius; and Pompey and Metellus, who never engaged an enemy without obtaining the victory, were driven with dishonor from the field. But the favorite of the Lusitanians was exposed to the dangers which usually attend greatness.

Perpenna, one of his officers, who was jealous of his fame and tired of a superior, conspired against him. At a banquet the conspirators began to open their intentions by speaking with freedom and licentiousness in the presence of Sertorius, whose age and character had hitherto claimed deference from others. Perpenna overturned a glass of wine, as a signal for the rest of the conspirators, and immediately Antonius, one of his officers, stabbed Sertorius, and the example was followed by all the rest, 73 years before Christ.

Sertorius has been commended for his love of justice and moderation. The flattering description which he heard of the Fortunate Islands when he passed into the west of Africa, almost tempted him to bid adieu to the world, and perhaps he would have retired from the noise of war, and the clamors of envy, to end his days in the bosom of a peaceful and solitary island, had not the stronger calls of ambition and the love of fame prevailed over the intruding reflections of a moment. It has been observed, that in his latter days Sertorius became indolent, and fond of luxury and wanton cruelty; yet in affability, clemency, complaisance, generosity, and military valor, he not only surpassed his contemporaries, but the rest of the Romans.

SERVIA, a province of European Turkey, containing 19,000 square miles, and 960,000 inhabitants. It was subjugated by the Turks in 1365. The implacable hatred which the Servians entertained towards their rulers led to an insurrection in the year 1801. In December, 1806, Czerni Georges, the Servian chieftain, besieged Belgrade, took it after an obstinate resistance, and in a great measure expelled the Turks from the country, which he ruled with the authority of a sovereign. The forces which were brought against him, he resisted with various success until 1814, when he withdrew into Russia, and by a convention concluded between his country and the Porte in 1815, the Servians acknowledged the sovereignty of the Sultan.

SERVIUS TULLIUS, the sixth king of Rome, was son of Ocrisia, a slave of Corniculum, by Tullius, a man slain in the defence of his country against the Romans. Ocrisia was

given by Tarquin to Tanaquil his wife, and she brought up her son in the king's family, and added the name of Servius to that which he had inherited from his father, to denote his slavery. Young Servius was educated in the palace of the monarch with great care, and though originally a slave, he raised himself to so much consequence, that Tarquin gave him his daughter in marriage. His own private merit and virtues recommended him to notice not less than the royal favors, and Servius became the favorite of the people and the darling of the soldiers, by his liberality and complaisance, and was easily raised to the throne on the death of his father-in-law. Rome had no reason to repent of her choice.

Servius endeared himself still more as a warrior and as a legislator. He defeated the Veientes and the Tuscans, and by a proper act of policy he established the census, which told him that Rome contained about eighty-four thousand inhabitants. He increased the number of the tribes, he beautified and adorned the city, and enlarged its boundaries by taking within its walls the hills Quirinalis, Viminalis, and Esquilinus.

He also divided the Roman people into tribes, and that he might not seem to neglect the worship of the gods, he built several temples to the goddess of Fortune, to whom he deemed himself particularly indebted for obtaining the kingdom. He also built a temple to Diana on mount Aventine, and raised himself a palace on the hill Esquilinus. Servius married his two daughters to the grand-sons of his father-in-law; the elder to Tarquin, and the younger to Aruns. This union, it might be supposed, tended to insure the peace of his family; but if such were his expectations, he was unhappily deceived.

The wife of Aruns, naturally fierce and impetuous, murdered her own husband to unite herself to Tarquin, who had likewise assassinated his wife. These bloody measures were no sooner pursued, than Servius was murdered by his own son-in-law, and his daughter Tullia showed herself so destitute of filial gratitude and piety, that she ordered her chariot to be driven over the mangled body of her father, B. C. 534.

SEVERUS, Lucius Septimius, a Roman emperor, born at Leptis in Africa, of a noble family. He gradually exercised all the offices of the state and recommended himself to the notice of the world by an ambitious mind and a restless activity, that could, for the gratification

of avarice, endure the most complicated hardships. After the murder of Pertinax, Severus resolved to remove Didius Julianus, who had bought the imperial purple when exposed to sale by the licentiousness of the prætorians, and therefore he proclaimed himself emperor on the borders of Illyricum, where he was stationed against the barbarians. To support himself in this bold measure, he took, as his partner in the empire, Albinus, who was at the head of the Roman forces in Britain, and immediately marched towards Rome to crush Didius and all his partisans.

He was received, as he advanced through the country, with universal acclamations, and Julianus himself was soon deserted by his favorites, and assassinated by his own soldiers. The reception of Severus at Rome, was sufficient to gratify his pride; the streets were strewn with flowers, and the submissive senate were ever ready to grant whatever honors or titles the conqueror claimed. In professing that he had assumed the purple only to revenge the death of the virtuous Pertinax, Severus gained many adherents, and was enabled not only to disarm, but to banish the prætorians, whose insolence and avarice were become alarming, not only to the citizens but to the emperor.

But while he was victorious at Rome, Severus did not forget that there was another competitor for the imperial purple. Pescennius Niger was in the east at the head of a powerful army, and with the name and ensigns of Augustus. Many obstinate battles were fought between the troops and officers of the imperial rivals, till on the plains of Issus, which had been above five centuries before covered with the blood of the Persian soldiers of Darius, Niger was totally ruined by the loss of 20,000 men. The head of Niger was cut off and sent to the conqueror, who punished in a most cruel manner, all the partisans of his unfortunate rival. Severus afterwards pillaged Byzantium, which had shut her gates against him; and after he had conquered several nations in the east, he returned to Rome, resolved to destroy Albinus, with whom he had hitherto reluctantly shared the imperial power. He attempted to assassinate him by his emissaries; but when this had failed of success, Severus had recourse to arms, and the fate of the empire was again decided on the plains of Gaul.

Albinus was defeated, and the conqueror was so elated with the recollection that he had now no longer a competitor for the purple, that he insulted the dead body of his rival, and ordered

it to be thrown into the Rhone, after he had suffered it to putrefy before the door of his tent, and to be torn to pieces by his dogs. The family and the adherents of Albinus shared his fate; and the return of Severus to the capital exhibited the bloody triumphs of Marius and Sylla. The richest of the citizens were sacrificed, and their money became the property of the emperor. The wicked Commodus received divine honors, and his murderers were punished in the most wanton manner.

Tired of the inactive life which he led in Rome, Severus marched into the east, with his two sons Caracalla and Geta, and with uncommon success made himself master of Seleucia, Babylon, and Ctesiphon; and advanced without opposition, far into the Parthian territories. From Parthia, the emperor marched towards the more southern provinces of Asia; he entered Alexandria, and after he had granted a senate to that celebrated city, viewed with the most criticising and inquisitive curiosity, the monuments and ruins of Egypt. The revolt of Britain recalled him from the east. After he had reduced it under his power, he built a wall across the northern part of the island, to defend it against the frequent invasions of the Caledonians. Hitherto successful against his enemies, Severus now found the peace of his family disturbed. Caracalla attempted to murder his father as he was concluding a treaty of peace with the Britons; and the emperor was so shocked at the undutifulness of his son, that on his return home he called him into his presence, and after he had upbraided him for his ingratitude and perfidy, he offered him a drawn sword, adding, "If you are so ambitious of reigning alone, now imbrue your hands in the blood of your father, and let not the eyes of the world be witnesses of your want of filial tenderness." If these words checked Caracalla, yet he did not show himself concerned, and Severus, worn out with infirmities, which the gout and the uneasiness of his mind increased, soon after died, exclaiming he had been every thing man could wish, but that he was then nothing.

Some say that he wished to poison himself, but that when this was denied, he eat to great excess, and soon after expired at York, in the 211th year of the Christian era, in the 66th year of his age, after a reign of seventeen years, eight months, and three days. Severus has been so much admired for his military talents, that some have called him the most warlike of the Roman emperors.

As a monarch, he was cruel, and it has been

observed that he never did an act of humanity, or forgave a fault. In his diet he was temperate, and he always showed himself an open enemy to pomp and splendor. He loved the appellation of a man of letters, and he even composed a history of his own reign, which some have praised for its correctness and veracity. However cruel Severus may appear in his punishments and in his revenge, many have endeavored to exculpate him, and observed that there was need of severity in an empire whose morals were so corrupt. Of him, as of Augustus, some were found to say, that it would have been better for the world if he had never been born, or had never died.

SEVERUS, Alexander Marcus Aurelius, a native of Phœnicia, adopted by Heliogabalus. His father's name was Genesius Marcianus, and his mother's Julia Mammæa, and he received the surname of Alexander, because he was born in a temple sacred to Alexander the Great. He was carefully educated, and his mother, by paying particular attention to his morals and the character of his preceptors, preserved him from the vices and licentiousness of youth. At the death of Heliogabalus, who had been jealous of his virtues, Alexander, though only in the 14th year of his age, was proclaimed emperor, and his nomination was approved by the universal shouts of the army, and the congratulations of the senate. He had not long been on the throne before the peace of the empire was disturbed by the incursions of the Persians. Alexander marched into the east without delay, and soon obtained a decisive victory over the barbarians.

At his return to Rome, he was honored with a triumph, but the revolt of the Germans soon after called him away from the indolence of the capital. His expedition in Germany was attended with some success, but the virtues and the amiable qualities of Alexander, were forgotten in the stern strictness of the disciplinarian. His soldiers, fond of repose, murmured against his severity; their clamors were fomented by the artifice of Maximinus, and Alexander was murdered in his tent, in the midst of his camp, after a reign of thirteen years and nine days, on the 18th of March, A. D. 235. His mother Mammæa, shared his fate with all his friends; but this was no sooner known than the soldiers punished with immediate death, all such as had been concerned in the murder, except Maximinus.

SEVILLE, SEVILLA, anciently Hispalis, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadal-

quivir, capital of a province of the same name, containing 94,000 inhabitants. It is built in the Moorish style. It opened its gates to the Moors, in 711, and continued in their possession more than five centuries. It was taken by the Christians in 1247, after one of the most obstinate sieges mentioned in Spanish history. In 1729, a treaty was concluded here between Spain, England, France, and Holland. On the invasion of Spain by Bonaparte, in 1808, Seville asserted the national independence, and received the junta when driven from Madrid. It surrendered, however, to the French, on the 1st February, 1810, and remained in their hands till 27th of August, 1812, when they were compelled to leave it in consequence, not of insurrection on the part of the inhabitants, but of the general evacuation of the south of Spain, consequent on their defeat at Salamanca.

SEYMOUR Edward, duke of Somerset, was the eldest son of Sir John Seymour, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth. In 1533, he accompanied the duke of Suffolk to France, and was knighted the same year. In 1544, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the north, and commanded an expedition against the Scots. The same year he was at the siege of Boulogne, where he defeated the French, who lay encamped before the place. By the king's will, he was nominated one of his executors and governor of his son; but Seymour soon after was declared protector of the kingdom. In 1548 he was appointed lord treasurer, created duke of Somerset, and made earl marshal of England. The same year he marched into Scotland, and gained the victory of Musselburgh; but though this raised his reputation, his fate was now fast approaching, to which the execution of his brother, the admiral, greatly contributed. His greatest enemy was the earl of Warwick, and though a marriage had been effected between their children, yet when that nobleman became duke of Northumberland, he accused Seymour of treason, and the latter was executed on Tower-hill, Jan. 22, 1552.

SFORZA, James, called the Great, was born of mean parents, at Cotignola, in 1369. He entered the army as a common soldier, and by his good conduct rose to the rank of general, and afterwards was made constable of the kingdom of Naples. Pope John XXIII also appointed him gonfaliere of the church, and created him a count. He compelled Alphonso of Arragon to raise the siege of Naples; but in pursuing the flying enemy, he fell into the river near Pescara, and was drowned, in 1424.

His natural son, Francis Sforza, commanded with distinction in the service of Naples; after which he married the daughter of the duke of Milan, on whose death he was chosen general of the duchy; but abused that trust, and usurped the sovereignty. He also made himself master of Genoa, and died in 1466.

SHAKSPEARE, William, the greatest dramatic poet that ever lived, was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, a market-town of Warwickshire, England, in 1564. His father was a dealer in wool. He was the youngest of eight children, and received but a common school education. He knew little Latin and less Greek, but possessed some acquaintance with French and Italian. In his eighteenth year he married Anne Hathaway, who bore him several children. He came to London and became an actor and author, and was patronised by the earl of Southampton and queen Elizabeth, who properly appreciated his merits. He finally became proprietor and manager of the Globe Theatre in Southwark, and retired on a small fortune. The date of his death is unknown. Aubrey calls him "a handsome, well-shaped man, verie good company, and of a verie pleasant, reddie, and smooth witt."

SHEFFIELD, John, duke of Buckinghamshire, was the son of Edward, earl of Mulgrave, and born in 1649. At the age of seventeen he served in the fleet, and afterwards had the command of a troop of horse. In 1680, being then lord Mulgrave, he was sent to the relief of Tangier, which service he accomplished. He complied very much with the measures of James II, and yet concurred in the Revolution, for which he was created marquis of Normanby, and duke of Buckinghamshire. He died in 1720, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

SHELBY, Isaac, was born Dec. 11, 1750, near Hagerstown, Maryland. In 1776 he commanded a company raised by the committee of safety of Virginia, and marched against the hostile Indians. After the conclusion of the revolutionary war, throughout which he behaved with courage, he settled in Kentucky, of which he was chosen governor in 1792. In 1813 he emerged from private life and joined Gen. Harrison, on the frontier of Ohio with 4000 men. He died of apoplexy, July 18, 1826.

SHERIDAN, Richard Brinsley, a celebrated wit, author, and statesman, was the son of Thomas Sheridan, and was born in Dublin, Oct 30, 1751. Having quitted the Dublin school, he was placed at Harrow, which he left in his eighteenth year. While yet at school his wit

and humor began to appear. At an early age he married Miss Linley, a beautiful young lady, who, at the concerts and theatre of Bath, attracted universal admiration. He did not obtain her without difficulty, for he was forced to fight two duels with a Captain Matthews, which stand unequalled in the history of single combats for ferocity and determination. In 1775 his comedy of the Rivals was produced with success at Covent Garden Theatre. Although this comedy has not the wit of the School for Scandal, it always elicits rapturous applause. In 1780 Mr. Sheridan was returned to parliament for Stafford, and soon became distinguished as a powerful speaker on the side of the opposition. When the Rockingham party came into power, he was made one of the under secretaries; and, in the coalition administration, was appointed to the Treasury. That post, however, he did not hold long, and during the whole of Mr. Pitt's ascendancy, the talents of Sheridan were displayed in combatting that statesman. On the trial of Mr. Hastings he acted a prominent part, and his eloquence had an electrifying effect upon his auditors.

On the conclusion of Mr. Sheridan's speech on the Begum charge, on the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, the whole assembly, members, peers, and strangers, involuntarily joined in a tumult of applause, and adopted a mode of expressing their approbation new and irregular in Westminster hall, by loudly and repeatedly clapping their hands. A motion was immediately made and carried for an adjournment, that the members, who were in a state of delirious insensibility, from the talismanic influence of such powerful eloquence, might have time to collect their scattered senses for the exercise of a sober judgment. The motion was made by Mr. Pitt, who declared that this speech "surpassed all the eloquence of ancient and modern times, and possessed every thing that genius or art could furnish, to agitate and control the human mind."

"He has this day," said Mr. Burke, "surprised the thousands who hung with rapture on his accents, by such an array of talents, such an exhibition of capacity, such a display of powers, as are unparalleled in the annals of oratory! a display that reflects the highest honor upon himself—a lustre upon letters—renown upon parliament—glory upon the country. Of all species of rhetoric, of every kind of eloquence that has been witnessed or recorded, either in ancient or modern times: whatever the acuteness of the bar, the dignity of the

senate, the solidity of the judgment seat, and the sacred morality of the pulpit, have hitherto furnished, nothing has surpassed, nothing has equalled what we have this day heard in Westminster-hall. No holy seer of religion, no statesman, no orator, no man of any literary description whatever, has come up, in one instance, to the pure sentiments of morality; or, in the other, to the variety of knowledge, force of imagination, propriety and vivacity of allusion, beauty and elegance of diction, strength and copiousness of style, pathos and sublimity of conception, to which we have this day listened with ardor and admiration. From poetry up to eloquence, there is not a species of composition of which a complete and perfect specimen might not from that single speech be culled and collected."

A faint idea of the power of this speech may be formed from the following brief extract:

"The Majesty of Justice, in the eyes of Mr. Hastings, is a being of terrific horror—a dreadful idol, placed in the gloom of graves, accessible only to cringing supplication, and which must be approached with *offerings*, and worshipped by *sacrifice*. The Majesty of Mr. Hastings is a being, whose decrees are written with blood, and whose oracles are at once secure and terrible. From such an idol I turn mine eyes with horror—I turn them here to this dignified and high tribunal, where the Majesty of Justice *really* sits enthroned. Here I perceive the Majesty of Justice in her proper robes of truth and mercy—chaste and simple—accessible and patient—awful without severity,—inquisitive without meanness. I see here enthroned and sitting in judgment on a great and momentous cause, in which the happiness of millions is involved.—Pardon me, my lords, if I presume to say, that in the decision of this great cause, you are to be envied as well as venerated. You possess the highest distinction of the human character; for when you render your ultimate voice on this cause, illustrating the dignity of the ancestors from whom you spring—justifying the solemn asseveration which you make—vindicating the people of whom you are a part—and manifesting the intelligence of the times in which you live—you will do an act of mercy, and blessing to man, as no men but yourselves are able to grant."

In 1792 Mr. Sheridan had the misfortune to lose his wife, who left one son, Thomas Sheridan. Three years afterwards he married Miss Ogle, daughter of the dean of Winchester. But neither the large fortune which this lady brought

him, nor the receiver generalship of Cornwall, nor his interest in Drury Lane theatre, were able to supply Sheridan's extravagances, and put him beyond the reach of pecuniary embarrassment. After the death of Mr. Fox, Sheridan was deprived of office. His intemperate habits and indolence completed the ruin which the burning of Drury Lane theatre began. Yet this calamity was borne with equanimity. Some of his companions found Sheridan at a neighboring ale-house quietly surveying the raging flames which were rapidly consuming his property. On observing their astonishment, Sheridan coolly observed, "Why shouldn't a man enjoy his pot and pipe by his own fire-side."

Intemperance had undermined his constitution, and he died in miserable circumstances, July 7, 1816. His plays are the *Rivals*, *Duenna*, *School for Scandal*, *St. Patrick's Day*, or the *Scheming Lieutenant*, a *Trip to Scarborough*, the *Camp*, the *Critic*, or *Tragedy Rehearsed*, *Robinson Crusoe*, or *Harlequin Friday*, and *Pizarro*, a tragedy translated from the German. Byron's monody on Sheridan concludes thus:

Ye orators! whom yet our councils lead,
Mourn for the veteran hero of your field!
The worthy rival of the wond'rous three!
Whose words were sparks of immortality!
Ye bards! to whom the drama's muse is dear,
He was your master—emulate him *here*!
Ye men of wit and social eloquence!
He was your brother—bear his ashes hence!
While powers of mind almost of boundless
range,
Complete in kind—as various in their change;
While eloquence—wit—poesy—and mirth,
(That humbler harmonist of care on earth),
Survive within our souls—while lives our sense
Of pride in merit's proud preëminence,
Long shall we seek his likeness—long in vain,
And turn to all of him which may remain,
Sighing that nature formed but one such man,
And broke the die—in moulding SHERIDAN!

Some of Sheridan's *bon mots* will be long remembered for their uncommon brilliancy. He once remarked that the tax upon mile-stones was unconstitutional; "because," said he, "they are a race that cannot meet to remonstrate."

Young Tom Sheridan once said to his father; "If ever I get into parliament, I mean to set up a sign on my head—inscribed *To let*." "Ay," said Sheridan, "and add—*unfurnished*."

Sheridan was fond of practical jokes—one of which he played off upon the duke of Devonshire. Sheridan was in the habit of frequenting

Dolly's Chop-house, where he generally called for a devilled shin-bone of beef. One day, coming in rather later than usual, he was told that the only shin-bone in the larder was being cooked for his grace the duke of Devonshire. Sheridan, who was unacquainted with the duke, took a seat within ear-shot of him, and began a conversation with a friend in a loud tone of voice. "I always imagined," said he, "that Dolly's chop-house, was one of the neatest establishments in London, but I made a discovery this morning which has convinced me that I was mistaken." Here the duke listened very attentively. "As I was passing the kitchen window," continued Sheridan, "I observed a turnspit-boy greedily gnawing a shin-bone of beef. Presently one of the cooks ran up to him, and giving him a blow on the neck, compelled him to drop his prize. 'You dirty little rascal,' said the cook, 'could'nt you find nothing else to eat—here I've got to cook this bone for the duke of Devonshire!'" Soon after the conclusion of this tale, a waiter entered the room, and advanced to his grace, with a covered dish. "Your bone, sir!" "Take it away!" roared the duke, with a face of great disgust, "I can't touch a morsel of it." "Stay, waiter!" said Sheridan; "bring it to me. If his grace can't eat it, I can. Fetch me a bottle of claret—I don't wish a better luncheon."

Two young sprigs of nobility once accosted Sheridan in Bond-street. "Sherry," said one of them familiarly, "my friend and I have been discussing the question whether you are knave or fool." "Why," said the wit, taking an arm of each and smiling, "I believe I am *between both*."

SHERMAN, Roger, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Newton, Massachusetts, April 19, 1721, and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. In 1743 the family removed to N. Milford in Connecticut, where he entered upon trade as a country merchant. Having, however, always displayed a desire for knowledge, he studied with diligence, and in 1754 was admitted to the bar. In 1759 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas in Litchfield. Two years afterwards he removed to New Haven, and in 1765, was appointed judge of the court of common pleas and treasurer of Yale college. After holding a seat in the general assembly of Connecticut, he was sent to congress in 1774. After discharging several important duties, and being made senator, he died July 23, 1793, in the seventy-third year of his age.

SHORE, (Jane), mistress of Edward IV, a

woman of exquisite beauty and good sense, but who had not virtue enough to resist the temptations of a beautiful man and a monarch. She was fated to incur the indignation of the duke of Gloucester, who had been made protector of the realm on the death of Edward. This unfortunate woman was an enemy too humble to excite the protector's jealousy; yet as he had accused her of witchcraft, of which she was innocent, he thought proper to make her an example for those faults of which she was really guilty. Jane Shore had been formerly deluded from her husband, who was a goldsmith in Lombard-street, and continued to live with Edward, the most guiltless mistress in his abandoned court. The charge against her was too notorious to be denied; she pleaded guilty, and was accordingly condemned to walk bare-foot through the city, and do penance in St. Paul's church, in a white sheet, with a wax taper in her hand, before thousands of spectators. She lived above forty years after this sentence, and was reduced to the most extreme indigence.

SHOVEL, Sir Cloudesley, an admiral, was born near Clay, in Norfolk, about 1650. In 1674 he was a lieutenant under Sir John Narborough, who sent Mr. Shovel to the dey of Tripoli with a requisition, which the Moor treated with contempt. Sir John then despatched the lieutenant on shore again, when the dey behaved much worse than before. On his return, Shovel stated to the admiral the practicability of destroying the enemy's shipping, which service he performed the same night without the loss of a man. For this exploit he was appointed to the command of a ship.

After the Revolution he was knighted, and made a rear-admiral, in which capacity he had a share in the victory of La Hogue. In 1703 he commanded a fleet in the Mediterranean, and the year following partook in the victory off Malaga. In 1705 he sailed for England, and in the night of October 22, fell by mistake upon the rocks of Scilly, where his ship was totally lost, with some others, and all on board perished. His body being found by the fishermen, was stripped and buried; but the fact becoming known, the remains were brought to London, and interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory.

SIAM, a country in the peninsula of Chin-India containing 190,000 square miles, and 3,700,000 inhabitants. The country is mountainous but the soil fertile. The inhabitants are slothful, indolent, vain, and deceitful. Their religion is Buddhism.

SIBERIA, a vast territory of Asia, including the whole northern part of that continent. The exploration of Siberia may be dated from the period when Russia emancipated herself from the yoke of the Tartar conquerors. At length the czars of Muscovy having acquired a knowledge of the country, began the system of colonizing it, by making it a place of banishment for public criminals, till the settlement being formed, the aversion to migrate thither was greatly abated. A body of wandering Russian troops having sought refuge from the Cossacks, whom they were sent to extirpate, in the eastern regions of this country, they there found established, a Tartar kingdom, of which Sibir was the capital.

The khan or ruler having been totally defeated, Germack, the conqueror, took possession of the kingdom but was afterwards surprised and cut off by an ambuscade of Tartars. In the course of fifty years, a few Cossacks and hunters had, by their intrepid exertions, added to Russia a territory larger in extent than all Europe. However, in extending their conquest, they came in contact with the Chinese empire, the military force of which defeated the Russians on the banks of the Amour, where they were obliged to terminate their progress, and which river forms the line of demarcation between the two empires.

SICILY. This island, which is part of the kingdom of Naples, is separated from Italy by the straits of Messina. It is 60 leagues long, and 36 broad, and contains 1,787,771 inhabitants. The principal cities are Palermo, Mazara, Syracuse, Messina, and Catania. The country is rich and fertile, and was formerly the granary of Italy; but is no longer so well cultivated. It produces grain, silk, wines, excellent fruits, wax, and honey. The Sicilians are polished, and fond of the fine arts, but fickle and revengeful. They profess the Roman Catholic religion.

This island was anciently known by the names of Sicania, Sicilia, and Trinacria, from its triangular form. It is situated between Italy and Africa, lying between $36^{\circ} 30'$ and $38^{\circ} 20'$ of north latitude, and extending from the 13th to the 16th degree of east longitude. *Ætna*, now mount Gibello, emits flames, throws up stones and ashes, and alarms the inhabitants by its roaring, and its convulsions have frequently overturned cities, and covered the island with ruins. In the Tuscan Sea, near Sicily, lie the *Æolian* and *Vulcanian* isles, in which *Vulcan* is fabled to have had his forges, and *Æolus* to have confined the winds subject to his com-

mand. Sicily was peopled by Greeks from Chalcia, Achaia, Doris, and from Crete, Rhodes, and other islands, and by some colonies from Italy. At length, Syracuse, which was founded by a Corinthian, usurped the chief power, and continued for a long time the metropolis of Sicily. It was at first governed by kings; and afterwards a democracy was established. It exhibits a perpetual alternation of slavery under tyrants, and of liberty under a popular government. Gelon is said to have introduced himself into Syracuse by his address, and to have gained the favor of the people, who invested him with absolute power, B. C. 483. He laid the foundation of that immense commerce, which rendered Syracuse strong and opulent. He proposed to assist the Greeks against Xerxes, when the Carthaginians landed in Sicily an army of 300,000 men under the command of Hamilcar.

However, Gelon, by means of an intercepted letter was enabled to send a body of cavalry, that put Hamilcar to death, dispersed the troops, and burnt the ships, while he attacked the other camp. An assembly of the Syracusans being convened, Gelon was invited to assume the title of king, and invested with supreme authority. The people also passed a decree, settling the crown, after his death, on his two brothers, Hiero and Thrasybulus. Gelon was succeeded by his elder brother, Hiero, B. C. 471, whom some represent as an excellent prince, and others as a covetous, obstinate, and cruel tyrant.

Hiero was succeeded by his brother Thrasybulus, B. C. 459, a cruel and sanguinary tyrant, who massacred all those subjects who gave him the least cause of offence. Incensed at this oppressive conduct, the people took up arms, and expelled the tyrant, who retired to Italy. The Syracusans, attempting to subdue the neighboring cities, the latter requested the assistance of the Athenians, who had long wished to form an establishment in Sicily. Nicias, a prudent general, endeavored to dissuade the Athenians from such an undertaking; but the senate and the people were hurried on by enthusiasm, and determined to sell the Syracusans and their allies as slaves, and oblige the other cities of Sicily to pay an annual tribute to Athens. Accordingly, the Athenians set sail and arrived before Syracuse, which they besieged both by sea and land, B. C. 416. The Syracusans were about to surrender, when Gylippus, a Spartan general, arrived with assistance from Lacedæmon.

Nicias found himself under the necessity of demanding a reinforcement from Athens, which despatched another fleet, commanded by Demosthenes; that enterprising general, induced Nicias to make an assault, which was not successful. At length the Athenian and Syracusan armaments met, and an engagement ensued, when the Athenians were completely defeated. Finding no other resource left than to endeavor to reach some towns in alliance with them, they began their march. However, the dead and the dying retarded their progress; and the enemy briskly pursued, and allowed them scarcely a moment of rest. Nicias and Demosthenes were made prisoners, and after being publicly scourged, were thrown from a precipice. The soldiers were shut up in the quarries, where they received a scanty allowance of food, and were infected with the putrid bodies of their dead companions. Such was the issue of this war, after it had continued nearly three years.

Sicily was soon engaged in a new contest. The Egestines, who had invited the Athenians into Sicily, dreading the resentment of the Syracusans, offered to put their city into the hands of the Carthaginians, from whom they requested assistance against the inhabitants of Selinuntum. The Carthaginians committed the management of the war to Hannibal, the grandson of Hamilcar, who landed in Sicily with an army of 300,000 men. The Selinuntines defended their walls, their streets, their public squares, and even their houses, but were every where overpowered by numbers. Two thousand six hundred of them escaped to Agrigentum, and the rest were cut to pieces by the Carthaginians, who committed dreadful cruelties and atrocities. The conquerors then marched to Himera, before which Hamilcar had been killed by Gelon, and which shared the same fate as Selinuntum. Hannibal ordered 3000 Himerians to be barbarously massacred on the spot where his grandfather had been defeated and killed; and after thus terminating the campaign, he embarked his troops, and set sail for Africa. The Carthaginians now returned to Sicily with 300,000 men, and attacked Agrigentum. In the first sally, the besieged burnt the machines, and made a prodigious slaughter of the enemy.

At length, Agrigentum being greatly distressed for want of provisions, the inhabitants resolved to leave the city, which was taken possession of by the Carthaginians. The Agrigentines, who took refuge in Syracuse, filled that city with complaints against the Syracusan com-

manders, as if they had betrayed Agrigentum into the hands of the enemy. This raised such disturbances in Syracuse, as afforded to Dionysius, a bold, eloquent, and aspiring man, an opportunity of seizing on the sovereign power. After procuring a guard of 1000 men, and being joined by part of the garrison in Gela, he possessed himself of the citadel, and publicly declared himself king of Syracuse, B. C. 404. But on the first defeat he experienced from the Carthaginians, the people revolted, and united with his enemies. Dionysius, however, found means not only to appease the revolt, but to conclude a peace with the Carthaginians.

Dionysius again declared war with the Carthaginians, from whom he took the most important of the towns which they possessed in Sicily; but who, nevertheless, appeared before Syracuse, to which they laid siege. The Carthaginians being exhausted by a plague, were obliged to raise the siege, and Dionysius suffered them to retire unmolested, on condition that they paid him a large sum of money. He then turned his arms against Italy, and took Rhegium, the inhabitants of which he treated with his usual inhumanity. He was succeeded by his son Dionysius, who was surnamed the younger, B. C. 366, and who was a weak and irresolute prince. Dion, the brother of Aristomache, the wife of Dionysius the elder, a friend and disciple of Plato, induced the young prince to banish the accomplices of his debaucheries and to recall Plato. Through a cabal of courtiers, Dion and Plato were disgraced, and obliged to retire to Athens. Dionysius not only refused to Dion the revenue arising from his property, but compelled his wife Arete, who was much beloved by her husband, to espouse Timocrates one of his courtiers. These provocations incensed Dion, who collected a small band, and arriving at Syracuse whilst Dionysius was engaged with the war in Italy, declared that he came not to avenge his own private wrongs, but to emancipate Syracuse and Sicily from the yoke of the tyrant. Under this standard of liberty, Dion obtained possession of the greater part of the city; and having defeated Dionysius in an engagement, compelled the tyrant to flee into Italy. Dion, having murdered one of his generals, was assassinated in his own house by his guest and friend Calippus.

The death of Dion, and the flight of Calippus, recalled Dionysius, B. C. 350, who again reinstated himself in the possession of his dominions, which he retained until he was again expelled by an army under Timoleon. This

general overran Sicily as a conqueror, subdued the tyrants of several cities, whom he sent to Corinth to be companions of Dionysius, and defeated the Carthaginians, who again appeared in the island.

For the space of twenty years, the Syracusans enjoyed the fruits of Timoleon's services. About that time, Syracuse groaned under the tyranny of Agathocles, who exceeded all his predecessors in cruelty and other vices. He was soon expelled from that city by Sosistratus, who had usurped the supreme power. He then retired into Italy; and during his abode in that country, Sosistratus was obliged to abdicate the sovereignty, and quit Syracuse. Sosistratus and the other exiles had recourse to the Carthaginians, who readily espoused their cause.

Upon this, the Syracusans recalled Agathocles, whom they appointed commander-in-chief, and he defeated the combined armies of Sosistratus and the Carthaginians. Agathocles, therefore, began to exercise a sovereign power over his fellow-citizens, and took such measures as plainly showed that he aimed at monarchy. On discovering his design, the people transferred the command of their forces to a Corinthian; and Agathocles saved his life only by stratagem.

Agathocles re-appeared under the walls of Syracuse, at the head of a strong army, and, under pretence of a war with Erbita, a neighboring city, he collected a great number of soldiers, whom he induced to pillage Syracuse, and to massacre the whole body of the nobility. In a few hours more than four thousand persons fell a sacrifice; and the streets were covered with slain. He ordered the pillage and massacre to be continued two days longer, after which he was proclaimed king by the few survivors.

The success of Agathocles gave uneasiness to the Carthaginians, who sent against him an army under the command of Hamilcar. This general gained over him a complete victory, which obliged Agathocles to confine himself within Syracuse. Whilst the Carthaginians besieged that city, Agathocles embarked some of his best troops, B. C. 307, and, landing in Africa, burned the vessels which had conveyed his army. An engagement took place between the Syracusans and the Carthaginians, the latter of whom were defeated with the loss of Hanno, their general.

Syracuse was now reduced to great extremity; but Agathocles having sent to the inhabitants of that city the head of Hanno, the sight

of it encouraged them to support with success a last assault. They afterwards attacked and entirely routed the Carthaginian army, took Hamilcar prisoner, and sent his head to Agathocles. As the war was prolonged, Agathocles resolved to return to Sicily; and having given the necessary orders during his absence, embarked with him two thousand chosen men, and arrived at Syracuse. After restoring order to the government, and destroying a league which had been formed against him, he set out once more for Africa. But finding his affairs desperate in that country, he determined to abandon his troops, and making his escape put to sea. In the first transports of their fury, the soldiers massacred two of his sons whom he had left behind, and, having elected chiefs for themselves, concluded with the Carthaginians a peace, by which they were to be transported to Sicily, and put in possession of the city of Selinuntum. At length, after a series of cruelties, Agathocles was burnt on the funeral pile, B. C. 289.

The government was next assumed by Mænon, who was expelled by Hycetas. The latter took the modest title of prætor, but was deprived of the sovereign power by Tænion, who was opposed by Sosistratus. But being attacked by the Carthaginians, these chiefs united and called into their assistance Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, who was then carrying on war against the Romans. Pyrrhus re-conquered those cities which had thrown off the yoke. Hiero was appointed to command the Syracusan forces against the Carthaginians, B. C. 275, who had regained most of the places which they possessed before the arrival of the Epirots. He concluded a treaty with the Romans, the conditions of which were faithfully performed on both sides. The defeats which the Romans sustained at the lake Thrasymene and at Cannæ, could not shake his constancy. He died at the age of ninety.

Hiero appointed his grandson Hieronymus king, B. C., 211, with a council of fifteen persons, called tutors. His vices and cruelty were such, that a conspiracy was formed against him. He was assassinated while passing through a narrow street, in 208 B. C., and the people showed so little concern for his person, that they suffered the body to rot in the place where it had fallen. Hieronymus was no sooner dead, than two of the conspirators hastened to prevent the attempts of Andranodorus, and of others of the king's faction. However, he soon after, in concert with Themistus, the husband of Harmonia, sister of the deceased king, formed a plot to exterminate the chief citizens of Syra-

cuse. This being disclosed to the senate, Andranodorus and Themistus were condemned, though absent, and put to death as they were entering the senate-house. Soon after this the guardians and tutors of the late king, and all the royal family, were put to death.

The Carthaginians now obtained an ascendancy in Syracuse. Two of the generals, Hippocrates and Epysides, caused the number of the prætors to be reduced to two, and made the choice fall on themselves. Marcellus, the Roman consul, appeared at the gates of Syracuse, B. C. 202, and demanded that the authors of the late massacre should be delivered into his hands; but finding his demand treated with ridicule, he commenced hostilities, and attempted a general assault on the city. However, by the genius of Archimedes, an able mathematician, without employing the sword, two Roman armies were repulsed on this occasion. Marcellus was, therefore, obliged to convert the siege into a blockade: and, at length, he obtained possession of the city by an escalade. The soldiers entered the houses of the Syracusans, seized all the valuables, but offered no violence to the persons of the inhabitants. Acradina, the strongest quarter of the city, held out some time longer, but was at length taken by means of an officer, who gave up to Marcellus one of the gates, B. C. 200.

After the capture of Syracuse, Agrigentum was besieged and taken. By order of the consul Lævinus, the chiefs of the latter city were scourged and beheaded, and the people reduced to slavery and sold by auction. After this terrible example, no more cities resisted, and Sicily was converted into a province of Rome, B. C. 198. Sicily remained in the hands of the Romans during many centuries. At length, in the 8th and 9th centuries, the Saracens conquered Sicily, and the island remained in their possession 200 years. In the 11th century the Normans made the conquest of this country, and in 1266, it submitted to Charles of Anjou, a French prince.

In 1282, the massacre of the French, called the Sicilian Vespers, took place here, and after this catastrophe, the inhabitants transferred the sovereignty of their island to Spain, with whom it long remained, as well as that of the Neapolitan territory, to which Sicily became united in 1430. Both were subject to the crown of Spain in 1700. In 1707 the Austrians obtained possession of Naples and Sicily; and by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, while Naples was confirmed to them, Sicily was given to the duke of Savoy,

with the title of king. In 1720, the Austrians prevailed on the new possessor of Sicily to exchange it for Sardinia, and added the former to the kingdom of Naples. The war of 1734, however transferred the crown of the two Sicilies to a branch of the royal family of Spain, and it remained in their hands till 1799, when the royal family were expelled from Naples. The latter took refuge in Sicily, were afterwards restored to Naples, but again compelled to take refuge in Sicily.

The acquisition of Sicily is said to have been a primary object with Napoleon, but an attempt at invasion in 1810 was baffled by the British troops. In 1815, the overthrow of Murat led to the restoration of the legitimate family to the throne of Naples, which they now possess.—See *Naples*.

SIDNEY, Algernon, a republican, was the second son of Robert earl of Leicester, by Dorothy, daughter of the earl of Northumberland, and was born about 1620. In the rebellion, he became a colonel in the army of the parliament, a member of the house of commons, and was nominated one of the king's judges, but did not sign the warrant for his execution. The same principles, however, which led him to oppose Charles, made him hostile to Cromwell and his son Richard. In 1659 he was one of the commissioners sent to mediate between Denmark and Sweden. On the Restoration, Sidney remained abroad till 1677, when he received a conditional pardon; but in 1683, being implicated in what was called the Rye-House plot, he was arraigned before the chief justice, Jefferies, and found guilty, though the evidence was defective, and in every sense illegal. He suffered death with great firmness upon Tower Hill, on the seventh of December the same year.

SIDNEY, Sir Philip, the author of the *Arcadia*, *Defence of Poesy*, *Astrophel and Stella*, &c., was born Nov. 29, 1554, at Penshurst, in Kent, the seat of his father, Sir Henry Sidney, who was the friend of Edward VI, and, in the reign of Elizabeth, became lord deputy of Ireland. The mother of Sir Philip was Mary, daughter of the duke of Northumberland. While at Paris, the French king made him gentleman of his bed-chamber; but the distinction was rendered offensive by the massacre of the Protestants, which took place while Sidney resided there, in the house of the English ambassador.

When the danger was over, he went to Frankfurt, and next to Vienna, where he distinguished himself by his skill in martial exercises. In 1576 he was sent ambassador to Vienna, osten-

sibly to condole with the emperor, on the death of his father; but secretly to promote a league among the protestant states against Spain, which object he achieved.

In 1580 a tournament was held at court, where, though Sidney displayed his prowess to great advantage, the victory was adjudged to the earl of Oxford, which produced a challenge; but the duel being prevented by the queen's commands, our hero retired to Wilton, the seat of his brother-in-law, the earl of Pembroke. In 1585 Sidney was named as a candidate for the kingdom of Poland, but the queen interposed her authority against it, "refusing," says an historian, "to further his advancement, out of fear that she should lose the jewel of her times."

The Protestants of the Netherlands, having solicited the assistance of England to relieve them from the Spanish yoke, a military force was sent over under the command of sir Philip, who on his arrival at Flushing, was appointed colonel of all the Dutch regiments. Not long after, the earl of Leicester joined him with additional troops, and Sidney was promoted to the rank of general of the horse.

On the 22d of September, 1586, he fell in with a convoy sent by the enemy to Zutphen, and though the English troops were inferior to the enemy, they gained the victory; but it was dearly purchased by the loss of their commander, who, after one horse was shot under him, mounted another, and continued the fight, till he received a ball in the left thigh, which proved fatal. As he was borne from the field, languid with the loss of blood, he asked for water, but just as the bottle was put to his lips, seeing a dying soldier looking wistfully at it, he resigned it, saying "this man's necessity is greater than mine." He died on the 15th October, and his body was brought over and interred in St. Paul's cathedral.

SILESIA, formerly a duchy of Bohemia, but now divided into two parts, belonging to Prussia and Austria. The geographical division is into Upper and Lower Silesia. Prussian Silesia contains 12,264 square miles, and 2,396,551 inhabitants. Austrian Silesia contains 350,000 inhabitants, and 2500 square miles. The aborigines of Silesia appear to have been the Quadi and Lygii. It was ceded to the sons of Boleslaus II in the eleventh century; and was subdued by the kings of Bohemia in the fourteenth century. Silesia passed with Bohemia to the house of Austria in the sixteenth century, and continued in its undisturbed possession until the death of Charles VI in 1740, led to a general

attack on dominions considered comparatively defenceless when transmitted to a female. Frederick II endeavored to obtain the western part of Silesia. Austria, with the aid of England, took up arms. The contest terminated in the cession of part of Silesia to Prussia. The peace of Hubertsburg, in 1763, left Silesia conclusively in the hands of Frederick. In 1807, it was overrun by the French; but it was not separated at the peace of Tilsit from the Prussian territory.

SIXTUS V, Pope, was born in 1521, in the signory of Montalto, where his father, Francis Peretti, was a gardener. At the age of fourteen, he was allowed to make his profession, and in 1545 he received priest's orders, and took the name of Father Montalto. His popularity as a preacher procured him many friends, and in 1555 he was appointed inquisitor-general at Venice; where, however, he gave so much offence by his severity, as to be obliged to return to Rome. Pius V made him general of his order, next bishop to St. Agatha, and in 1570 raised him to the purple. Hitherto Montalto had been remarked for his haughty demeanor, but now he assumed quite an opposite character, and appeared all humility, meekness, and condescension. He carried this hypocrisy so far, as to treat his family with neglect, telling them, "that he was dead to his relations and the world." He took no part in political contentions, and the other cardinals were so completely imposed upon by him, that they called him "The ass of La Marca." In this way he went on several years, adding to his deceit, the pretence of bodily infirmities. At length Gregory XIII died, in 1585, and the election of a new pope was contested between three cardinals, whose respective interests were so equal, that they agreed to choose Montalto; but when they informed him of their intention, he fell into such a fit of coughing, that they thought he would have expired. The election, however, took place, and no sooner was it announced, than the pope threw his staff into the middle of the chapel, and began the "Te Deum" with a loud voice, to the astonishment of all who heard him. He took the name of Sixtus V, and though he administered justice with rigorous severity, the relaxed state of manners called for it, and no one could tax him with partiality. Among other things, he caused the Vulgate edition of the Bible to be revised, and he even went so far as to have an Italian version of it printed, which excited great alarm among the bigoted catholics. Towards foreign powers he behaved with

spirit, and took away from their ambassadors the liberty of granting protections, saying, "That he was determined no one should reign at Rome but himself." His private character was free from reproach, and the only faults charged upon him were, the hypocritical course he took to gain the papacy, and the inexorable rigor with which he acted while he enjoyed it. He died August 27, 1590.

SMITH, John, was born at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, England, in 1579. He early displayed a roving disposition, and was fond of feats of daring. On the death of his father, he was apprenticed to a merchant of Lynn, whom he soon quitted to enter the service of a nobleman who was going to the continent. At Orleans he was discharged with money to defray the expenses of his voyage home, but meeting with a Scotchman in the Low Countries where he had enlisted as a soldier, he was persuaded to go to Scotland, and promised the countenance of king James. Disappointed in his expectations he returned to his native town, but finding no agreeable companions, he built himself a hut in the woods, and studied works on the military art, occasionally amusing himself with his horse and lance.

In 1596, he again set out on his travels, going first to Flanders and thence to France, where he fell in with some pilgrims at Marseilles, and set sail in their company for Italy. The pilgrims, however, attributing the storm which overtook them to the presence of a heretic, threw overboard Smith, who saved his life by swimming to the island of St. Mary, off Nice. He was now befriended by a master of a vessel who took him to Alexandria whence he coasted the Levant, and assisted in the capture of a Venetian ship. With his share of the prize-money, he made the tour of Italy, and then entered the Austrian service, having command of a company, with which he accompanied the Transylvanian army against the Turks.

At the siege of Regal, the lord Turbisha, challenged any Christian commander to fight with him in presence of the ladies for their particular amusement. The duty of encountering this champion devolved by lot upon Smith, who killed him, struck off his head and bore it in triumph to the general of the Transylvanian army. A friend of Turbisha now sent Smith a challenge which he accepted. They fought, as before, in the presence of the ladies who witnessed the defeat of the Turk, and his decapitation by Smith. The latter now sent word to the Ottomans, that, for the further gratification of

their ladies, he would encounter any champion whom they might select. One Bonomalgro accepted the challenge, and, in the combat which took place, Smith, although stricken to the ground, regained his saddle at a fortunate moment, and severed the infidel's head from his body. These brilliant exploits procured him a sort of military triumph, after the manner of the Romans, a splendid horse and sabre, and a major's commission. On the capture of Regal the prince of Transylvania gave Smith his miniature set in gold, a pension, and a coat of arms with three Turks' heads in a shield.

After this he was taken prisoner, and made the slave of the mistress of a pacha who resided at Constantinople. This lady, who fell in love with the Christian hero, sent him to her brother, a pacha on the borders of the sea of Azoph. This dignitary, suspecting the passion of the lady, treated Smith with great severity, but the latter found an opportunity to kill his tyrant, and, mounting the fine charger of his fallen foe, he made his way into Russia, whence he travelled through Germany, France, Spain, and Morocco, from which latter place he returned to England. On the 19th of December, 1606, he sailed for America, with Gosnold's expedition, letters patent having been obtained and a council nominated for the colony of Virginia. After some time the weight of the administration of the Jamestown settlement devolved upon Smith, who was ever active and energetic. But while exploring James river, he was taken prisoner by the Indian chief Powhatan, and doomed to death; from which he was only saved by the courageous interposition of Pocahontas, Powhatan's daughter, who procured his liberation.

Smith, having been elected president of the colony, ably discharged the arduous duties imposed upon him, although its inevitable difficulties were increased by mutiny, and the hostility of the Indians. In 1609 he returned to England; but in 1614 he commanded an expedition of discovery to North Virginia, now New England. The next two vessels belonging to the council of Plymouth, of which he had obtained the command, were driven to England by stress of weather. He next took command of a small vessel which was seized by some French men-of-war under pretence of piracy; but was released after being detained some time. He now travelled about endeavoring to enlist men of note in his schemes for colonizing America, but without success. He urged upon Queen Anne the propriety of rewarding Pocahontas, who had been brought to England; and he published a

History of Virginia and an account of his various voyages and hardships. He died in London, in 1631, in the 52d year of his age.

SMITH, James, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Ireland between 1715 and 1720. He was educated at the college of Philadelphia, studied law, and eventually settled at York. In 1774 he was a member of an assembly of delegates from all the counties of Pennsylvania, and, in Jan. 1775, of the Pennsylvanian convention. Being elected a member of congress, he retained his seat in that body until Nov. 1778. He died in 1806.

SMOLENSKO, a considerable town of European Russia, and capital of the government of the same name. The Russians made, here, their first serious opposition to the advance of the French, in the campaign of 1812. An obstinate conflict took place on the 16th and 17th of August, in which the town was bombarded, and set on fire. The Russians were compelled to fall back, and the French extinguished the flames; on quitting it in their disastrous retreat in November following, they blew up part of the works.

SMYRNA, in Turkish, *Ismir*, a city on the western coast of Natolia, situated at the foot of a gulf, about 50 miles from the sea, containing 130,000 inhabitants. It was originally a colony from Ephesus, and soon attained such celebrity, that it was received as the thirteenth city of Ionia. This original city was destroyed by the Lydians; and Antigonus and Lysimachus rebuilt the city, though not on the same spot. It has since been considered as the emporium of the Levant, but has been much injured by earthquakes, plagues, and fires. In April, 1730, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake, and by a fire, June 20, 1742; had the plague, 1743, 1752; the Armenian quarter was burnt, May 14, 1753; had the plague, 1758, 1760; dreadful fires, in 1763 and 1772; and earthquakes and fire, in 1778; in March, 1796, 4000 shops, two large mosques, two public baths, and all the magazines and provisions were destroyed by fire; and in 1814, the plague swept off from 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants.

SOBIESKI, John, was elected king of Poland in 1674. To him Europe owes a series of splendid victories which checked the progress and broke the iron power of the Moslem. To him at the battle of Vienna Austria was indebted for her deliverance at the hour of her extremity. With what abominable ingratitude has she repaid her debt to Poland! We cannot withhold from the reader a sketch of this momentous battle.

The Turks offered not the least opposition to the Poles as they crossed the bridge, and all the imperial troops were safely assembled on the western side of the Danube by the 7th of September, and amounted to about 70,000 men.

They could hear from Tuln the roar of the Turkish cannon. Vienna was, in fact, reduced almost to its last gasp. Most of the garrison were either killed or wounded, and disease was making even greater ravages than the enemy's balls. "The grave continued open without ever closing its mouth." As early as the 22d of August the officers had estimated that they could not withstand a general attack three days. If the vizier had pursued his advantage, Vienna must have fallen into his hands. But it was his object to avoid taking it by storm, in which case the plunder would be carried off by the soldiers, whereas, if he could oblige it to surrender, he might appropriate its spoil to his own use. So careless was he, too, in his confidence, that he had not yet ascertained that the Poles were arrived, till they were in his immediate vicinity; and when the news was afterward brought to him that the King of Poland was advancing, "The King of Poland!" said he, laughing, "I know, indeed, that he has sent Lubomirski with a few squadrons."

The governor, Starembourg, who had assured the Duke of Lorraine that "he would not surrender the place but with the last drop of his blood," began himself to despair of being longer able to hold out. A letter which he wrote at this period contained only these words: "No more time to lose, my lord, no more time to lose."

The imperial army set out on the 9th of September for Vienna, but they had a march of fourteen miles to make across a ridge of mountains over which the Germans could not drag their cannon, and were therefore obliged to leave them behind. The Poles were more persevering, for they succeeded in getting over twenty-eight pieces, which were all they had to oppose to the 300 of the enemy.

On the 11th of September they reached Mount Calemberg, the last which separated them from the Turks. From this hill, the Christians were presented with one of the finest and most dreadful prospects of the greatness of human power; an immense plain and all the islands of the Danube covered with pavilions, whose magnificence seemed rather calculated for an encampment of pleasure than the hardships of war; an innumerable multitude of horses, camels, and buffaloes; 200,000 men all in motion; swarms of

Tartars dispersed along the foot of the mountain in their usual confusion; the fire of the besiegers incessant and terrible, and that of the besieged such as they could contrive to make; in fine, a great city, distinguishable only by the tops of the steeples and the fire and smoke that covered it. But Sobieski was not imposed on by this formidable sight. "This man," said he, "is badly encamped; he knows nothing of war; we shall certainly beat him."—The eagle eye of the experienced warrior was not mistaken.

On the eve of the battle, he wrote to the queen in these words: "We can easily see that the general of an army who has neither thought of intrenching himself nor concentrating his forces, but lies encamped there as if we were a hundred miles from him, is predestined to be beaten."

Sunday, the 12th of September, 1683, was the important day, "big with the fate," of Leopold, that was to decide whether the Turkish crescent was to wave on the turrets of Vienna. The cannonade on the city began at the break of day, for which purpose the vizier on his part had withdrawn from his army the janizaries, all his infantry, and nearly all his artillery. The light cavalry, the Spahis, the Tartars, and other irregular troops, were the forces destined to encounter the enemy; so egregiously did Kara Mustapha miscalculate the strength of his opponents. They were commanded by Ibrahim Pacha, who was regarded by the Turks as one of the greatest generals of the age; but, unfortunately for them, he was one of those who disapproved the war, and particularly the present plan of it. At eight in the morning there was some skirmishing; at eleven the Christian army was drawn up in array in the plain; and Kara Mustapha, beginning to apprehend that the allies were more formidable than he anticipated, had changed his design, and came to command his troops in person. He was stationed in the centre, and Sobieski occupied the same situation in his army.

It was nearly five in the evening, and the engagement had only been partial; for Sobieski's infantry had not come up, and the vizier was to be seen under a superb crimson tent, quietly sipping coffee, while the King of Poland was before him. At length the infantry arrived, and Sobieski ordered them to seize an eminence which commanded the vizier's position. The promptitude and gallantry with which this manœuvre was executed decided the fate of the day. Kara Mustapha, taken by surprise at this unexpected attack, ordered all his infantry to

his right wing, and the movement put all the line in confusion. The king cried out that they were lost men; he ordered the Duke of Lorraine to attack the centre, which was now exposed and weakened, while he himself made his way through the confused Turks straight for the vizier's tent. He was instantly recognised by the streamers which adorned the lances of his guard, "By Allah!" exclaimed the cham of the Tartars, "the king is with them!" An eclipse of the moon added to the consternation of the superstitious Moslems. At this moment the Polish cavalry made a grand charge, and at the same time the Duke of Lorraine with his troops added to the confusion; and the rout of the Turks became general. The vizier in vain tried to rally them. "And you," said he to the cham of the Tartars, who passed him among the fugitives, "cannot you help me?" "I know the King of Poland!" was the answer. "I told you that if we had to deal with him, all we could do would be to run away. Look at the sky; see if God is not against us." The immense Turkish army was wholly broken up, and Vienna was saved.

So sudden and general was the panic among the Turks, that by six o'clock Sobieski had taken possession of their camp. One of the vizier's stirrups, finely enamelled, was brought to him. "Take this stirrup," said he, "to the queen, and tell her, that the person to whom it belonged is defeated." Having strictly forbidden his soldiers from plundering, they rested under the Turkish tents.

Such were the events of the famous deliverance of Vienna as they were seen by a looker-on; and the outline of the narrative is filled up by one who was the best informed, and not the least impartial, no less than the great hero himself. "The victory has been so sudden and extraordinary," he writes to the queen, "that the city, as well as the camp, was in continual alarm, expecting to see the enemy return every moment.—Night put an end to the pursuit, and besides, the Turks defended themselves with fury in their flight.—All the troops have done their duty well; they attribute the victory to God and us. At the moment when the enemy began to give ground (and the greatest shock was where I was stationed, opposite the vizier), all the cavalry of the rest of the army advanced towards me on the right wing, the centre and the left wing having as yet but little to do.—The emperor is about a mile and a half distant. He is coming down the Danube in a chalupe; but I perceive he has no great wish to see me,

perhaps on account of the etiquette. I am very glad to avoid these ceremonies; we have been treated with nothing else up to this time. Our darling is brave in the highest degree."

On the following day John made his entrance into Vienna. The breach made by the Turks, and through which they expected to march to the destruction of the city, was the road which admitted its deliverer. The citizens received him with undisguised expressions of gratitude; and even the stern warrior Sobieski shed a tear of joy at receiving the thanks and acclamations of the victims whom he had rescued from destruction. "Never," said he, "did the crown yield me pleasure like this!" The people could not help comparing him with their own disgraceful sovereign, and exclaiming, "Ah! why is not this our master?" With difficulty could the stern looks of the emperor's officers check these natural expressions of feeling. But Sobieski did not arrogate to himself only the glory of the victory; he went to the cathedral to return thanks, and began to sing the *Te Deum* himself. A sermon was afterwards delivered, and the preacher, in the taste of that age of conceits and far-fetched puerilities, chose the following text for the occasion:—"There was a man sent from God, whose name was John."

He died of apoplexy after a reign of twenty-two years; and was justly considered the most accomplished sovereign that ever sat on the throne of Poland.

SOCRATES, the most celebrated philosopher of all antiquity, was a native of Athens. Philosophy soon became the study of Socrates; and under Archelaus and Anaxagoras he laid the foundation of that exemplary virtue which succeeding ages have ever loved and venerated. He appeared like the rest of his countrymen in the field of battle; he fought with boldness and intrepidity; and to his courage two of his friends and disciples, Xenophon and Alcibiades, owed the preservation of their lives. But the character of Socrates appears more conspicuous and dignified as a philosopher and moralist, than as a warrior. His principles were enforced by the unparalleled example of an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a warlike soldier, and a patriotic citizen in his own person. He was born 470 B. C. and died B. C. 400, being unjustly condemned to death.

SOLOMON, one of the most illustrious kings of Israel, was born A. M. 2971, and succeeded his father David. In the fourth year of his reign, he commenced building his celebrated

temple, which he completed in seven years. He also built the walls of Jerusalem, fortified several other cities, and contributed much to the prosperity of his dominions. He died in 3029, after forty years' reign.

SOLON, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Salamis, and educated at Athens. After he had devoted part of his time to philosophical and political studies, Solon travelled over the greatest part of Greece, but at his return home he was distressed with the dissensions which were kindled among his countrymen. All fixed their eyes upon Solon as a deliverer, and he was unanimously elected archon and sovereign legislator. He flourished about 600 B. C.

SOLYMAN II succeeded his father Selim I in 1520. Gazelles, governor of Syria, rebelling after the death of Selim, and having made himself master of a part of Egypt, was defeated by Solyman's generals, who himself resolved to turn his arms against the Christians. Accordingly, in 1521 he took Belgrade, and the next year Rhodes. This victory was followed by the revolt of the Egyptians and some other nations, which were defeated by Ibraim Bassa; and Solyman, in the meantime, being advanced with his army into Hungary, won the battle of Mohacs, in 1526, where Lewis II king of Hungary, lost his life in a morass. He made several other expeditions into this kingdom, where he took Buda, Pest, Gran, and some other places, and died there himself at the siege of Zigeth or Sigeth, the 4th of September, 1566, being seventy-two years of age. In 1529 Solyman besieged Vienna, but without success; and in 1535, he took and plundered Tauris; and his generals subdued several cities and provinces in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

SOMERS, John, Lord, a lawyer and statesman, was born at Worcester, March 4, 1650. In 1688, he was one of the counsel for the seven bishops; and being chosen a member of the convention parliament, he distinguished himself at the conference of the two houses, on the question about the abdication of the throne. When the new government was established, he became, successively, solicitor and attorney-general, and in 1693, lord-keeper. He was next raised to the peerage, appointed chancellor, and rewarded with lands in the county of Surrey. In 1700 he was deprived of the seals, and soon after impeached by the commons; but a misunderstanding arising between the two houses, the lords pronounced a verdict of acquittal. Lord Somers projected the union between England and Scot-

land, and was one of the managers appointed to carry that measure into effect. In 1708, he was made president of the council; but went out of office again in 1710: after which he led a retired life, and died April 26, 1716.

SONORA, one of the states of the Mexican confederacy, lying on the Pacific ocean, rich in the precious metals. It contains 188,000 inhabitants.

SPAIN, an extensive country of Europe, separated by the Pyrenees from France, and surrounded by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic seas, and the Bay of Biscay, contains 185,000 square miles and about 13,900,000 inhabitants. Spain is one of the most fertile countries in the world. Its wines, silks, oil, wool, metals, and minerals; various fruits, as citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, almonds and figs, and its famous horses, are as valuable as they are celebrated. The principal mountains are the Pyrenees between France and Spain; Montserrat in Catalonia; the mountains of the Asturias, those of the kingdom of Leon and New Castile; and the Sierra Morena in Andalusia. The principal rivers are the Duero, which rises in Old Castile, the Tagus, the Guadiana, and the Guadalquivir, all flowing into the ocean. The Ebro, whose sources are in the frontiers of Arragon, discharges itself into the Mediterranean. The general divisions of the kingdom are as follows: 1. the kingdom of Navarre; 2. the Vascongados, or Biscay; 3. the principality of the Asturias; 4. the kingdom of Galicia; 5. the kingdom of Arragon; 6. the principality of Catalonia; 7. the kingdom of Leon; 8. Old Castile; 9. Estremadura; 10. New Castile; 11. the kingdom of Valencia; 12. Andalusia (including the kingdoms of Cordova, Seville, and Granada); 13. the kingdom of Murcia; 14. the Balearic isles.

The clouds which cover the primitive history of Spain, do not begin to be dissipated, till the period when the Phœnicians arrived, and formed establishments in the country, before uncivilized and unknown. It is supposed that they landed in the island of St. Peter, where they constructed the temple of Hercules, the remains of which are still to be seen when the sea ebbs more than usual. Soon afterwards, the town of Gades, or Gadir, was erected; Calpe and Abyla became renowned for the two columns denominated the pillars of Hercules, on which the Phœnicians engraved the inscription, *Non plus ultra*.

The Greeks, the pupils of the Phœnicians in the art of navigation, did not fail to share with them the advantages of this discovery. They

established an extensive commerce in Spain, and founded several cities, among the rest Ampurias and the unfortunate Saguntum; but the Carthaginians, possessing still greater skill and power, soon made themselves masters of the whole peninsula; and such they would have remained, had not the Romans, who alone were able to dispute with them this brilliant conquest, at length succeeded in their efforts to wrest it from them. In the hope of escaping from servitude, the Spaniards sometimes endeavored to defend themselves; but more frequently deceived by the phantom of a generous alliance, they faithfully promoted the views of their different oppressors.

Thus, three cities chose rather to perish than to surrender; Saguntum, from attachment to the Romans; Astapa in Bœtica, to the Carthaginians, and Numantia for the sake of liberty. Exhausted by all these calamities, Spain at length began to breathe, and by degrees to recruit her strength under the peaceable dominion of the Romans. Induced by the fertility of her soil, and the richness and variety of her productions, that people founded numerous colonies in Spain; military roads were opened in every quarter; aqueducts conveyed to the cities the tribute of the waters; triumphal arches reminded the conquerors of their glory; theatres and circuses effaced from the minds of the vanquished, the memory of their misfortunes. Saguntum saw its walls reared once more; Merida, Tarragona, Cordova, Salamanca, Segovia, and other towns, admired the splendor of their new edifices, the glorious testimonies of the predilection of Rome for this country, the rival of Italy.

This happy administration did not last long. Rome, when mistress of the world, soon became as odious as Carthage. Spain had its Clodius and its Verres; and the most beautiful province of the empire of the Cæsars was also the most wretched. The Asturians and Cantabrians alone preserved their independence, amid their mountains. Augustus undertook their subjugation; they defended themselves, and most of them perished sword in hand. The poets of Rome celebrated this cruel victory, but posterity admires only its victims.

Spain was subject to the Romans till toward the conclusion of the fourth century. The northern nations, after having ravaged the other countries of Europe, penetrated into Spain during the reign of Honorius: the Suevi made themselves masters of Galicia, and part of Portugal; the Alani and Vandals of Bœtica. The

Goths, following at the heels of these ferocious conquerors, compelled the Alani and Vandals to retire to Africa; the Suevi made a longer resistance, but, being at length conquered by Leovigildus, they ceased to be a distinct people, and all Spain received law from the Goths.

This invasion of barbarous nations gave a mortal blow to the fine arts in a country covered with their master-pieces: yet what numismatic riches, how many monuments have escaped the devastation! The Goths, tranquil possessors of Spain, and enlightened by the gospel, began to be civilized; but the climate which softened their character, repose which enervated their courage, prepared an easy victory for new conquerors.

The cruelty of king Vitiza, who died in 711, and the weakness of Roderic, his successor, accelerated the fatal moment, and Spain fell a prey to enemies till then unknown. The Arabs, an ancient, wandering people, inhabiting the deserts, joining the Moors, so called from their native country, Mauritania, made an irruption into the south of Spain, as the Goths had previously done in the north.

The fate of Spain was decided in the unfortunate battle of Xerxes de la Frontera, where Roderic lost his throne and his life. The conquerors, finding no other obstacles, took possession of all Spain, except those same Pyrenees which had so long preserved their ancient inhabitants from the Roman yoke. These mountains, and their caverns, afforded a refuge to such of the Spanish Goths as, collected by Pelagius, a prince of the blood-royal of that nation, were able to avoid the yoke of the Mussulmen. This second invasion, which might naturally be supposed to have left the native Spaniards no trace of their laws, their customs, and national qualities, produced a contrary effect: so amply have the blessings bestowed on this happy country seemed always to compensate the inhabitants for the severity of fortune.

The Moors were not long before they felt that influence which had softened the manners of the Goths, and taught them to relish the charms of a tranquil life. No sooner were the new conquerors happy, than they ceased to be barbarous. The principle of civilization was developed among them with extraordinary rapidity; the love of letters ennobled their ideas, and purified their taste, without diminishing their courage. At Seville, at Grenada, at Cordova, schools and public libraries were opened; and while Christian Europe was covered with the clouds of ignorance, the genius of Averroes,

and a multitude of learned men, enlightened the civilized Mussulmans. Not content with patronizing the sciences, the Moorish kings, themselves, cultivated them. How brilliant were the reigns of the Abdarhamans and the Mahomets!

Those princes united the private virtues with military qualities; they were poets, historians, mathematicians, philosophers, and great captains; and many of them deserved a still more honorable appellation, that of the best of kings. At this new epoch of the history of Spain, a new taste was introduced into the arts and gave a direction to architecture in particular. The ancient structures of the Goths did not harmonize with the customs and the religion of the Moors.

The latter, indifferent to external decorations, reserved all their ingenuity for the interior of their edifices. There they lavished whatever was calculated to delight the senses and to accord with a sedentary and voluptuous life. Hence the singular magnificence of their palaces and their mosques, that richness in their ornaments, that finish in the smallest details, which far surpass the beauty of the whole. The arts were thus developing themselves among the Moors, when a spark concealed in the Asturias, produced a new conflagration, which extended to all Spain, about 718.

Pelagius having fled to the mountains, not only defended himself there with courage, but under the banners of the cross, ventured to conduct his troops into the countries contiguous to his retreat. This illustrious man, concerning whom we have, unfortunately, but few particulars, had collected all the nobles of the Asturias and the rest of Spain. This force, which long proved invincible, was the instrument of the conquests of different chiefs, the ablest of whom made themselves sovereigns. By them were founded the kingdoms of Castile, Leon, Arragon, and Navarre, successively conquered from the Moors.

This war, which continued several centuries, has, alternately, the air of history and of romance. It consists of battles, sieges, assaults, and still more frequently of tournaments, banquets, and challenges, given and accepted with equal audacity. In these celebrated lists, triumphed the heroes whose exploits are recorded in the Spanish romances, and of these, Rodrigo de Bivar, surnamed the Cid, particularly distinguished himself. Equal in virtue, and superior in power, to Bayard, he was, like him, the object of the veneration, not only of his brethren

in arms, but also of the enemies of his country.

Reduced to the single kingdom of Grenada, the Moors there maintained themselves for several centuries; but, at length, expelled from their last asylum, they were obliged to withdraw to Africa in 1492. This important event was reserved to crown the felicity of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the arms of Gonsalvo de Cordova, seconded by other chiefs of equal celebrity. Sovereigns of Spain and of the New World, Ferdinand and Isabella, after having attained the pinnacle of prosperity, had the misfortune to leave their immense possessions to a foreign dynasty. They formed the dowry of their daughter Joan, wife of Philip the fair, archduke of Austria, and mother of Charles V.

Fortune, by her extraordinary favors, and Cardinal Ximenes, by a wise administration, threw a lustre upon the reign of Charles V, at one and the same time emperor of Germany and king of Spain. The talents and genius of this prince, seemed to have destined him for universal monarchy; and, to his own misfortune and that of the world, he aspired to it. Palled, however, with the pomp and pageantries of grandeur, he chose to end his days in retirement, and resigned the crown to his son Philip, in 1556.

Don Philip concluded a truce with the crown of France, for five years, but was compelled to take up arms at the moment when most of the European states were rejoicing in the prospect of a durable repose. Soon after a most sanguinary war ensued, which lasted between two and three years, and depopulated some of the finest provinces of Spain.

At length, the Christians obtained a decisive victory; and, upon the death of the Moorish prince, the public tranquillity was restored. In 1588, in consequence of some depredations committed in Europe and America, by the English, Philip resolved to take ample revenge on queen Elizabeth, and ordered the whole maritime force of Spain to be assembled for a descent upon her dominions. (See *Armada*.)

Philip III ascended the throne in 1597. After the death of Elizabeth, peace was concluded between England and Spain. During this reign, the Moors were, at several times, transported into Africa; and Spain sustained a loss of about 600,000 useful subjects. Philip IV possessed good natural abilities; and though the greatest part of his reign was clouded by misfortunes or disappointments, he certainly was desirous of increasing the grandeur of the Spanish monarchy. The young king, Charles

II, was inaugurated in 1666, and displayed promising abilities. Charles II was twice married; but he had the mortification of seeing himself without offspring. At length, he resolved to make a will in favor of the electoral house of Bavaria; but the young prince whom he had destined for his successor died soon after the arrangement. Upon hearing that the different powers of Europe had actually made a partition of his territories, in order, as they said, to avoid a general war, the king was so incensed, that he left his crown, by a new will, to Philip, duke of Anjou, grandson of his eldest sister and of Louis XIV. He expired in the thirty-ninth year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign; and in him ended a branch of Austria which had given five sovereigns to the Spanish nation.

Philip of Anjou was solemnly proclaimed on the 24th of November, 1700. During the absence of the king in Italy with the French troops, a league was formed against the house of Bourbon, the object of which was to wrest the crown of Spain from Philip V, and to place it on the head of Charles, archduke of Austria, who was also descended from a princess of Spain. This competitor arrived in Portugal, which had also joined the league, and assumed the name of Charles III in 1704, and, being supported by the English, he immediately commenced the campaign. The fate of these two princes, during the course of the war, was as various as singular; they expelled each other alternately from the capital.

Philip V died after a turbulent reign of forty-three years. Ferdinand VI succeeded him, in 1744. He died after a reign of fifteen years. As Ferdinand died without issue, the Spanish crown devolved on his brother Charles III in 1759, then king of Naples and the Two Sicilies, who transferred his Italian possessions to his third son, and hastened to Madrid, to receive the homage of his new subjects. Charles seemed to devote his whole attention to the internal economy of his dominions; but his zeal for the family compact soon roused him into action, and induced him to proclaim war against Great Britain and Portugal in 1761. However, this war was unsuccessful, and on the tenth of February, 1763, a treaty of peace was concluded between the courts of Madrid, Lisbon, and London. When the war between Great Britain and her American colonies had subsisted for some time, and France had taken part with the latter, Spain was also induced to commence hostilities with England.

Accordingly, they laid siege to Gibraltar,

and made some great naval preparations in 1782; but all their exertions proved vain and ineffectual. (See *Gibraltar*.) The sad catastrophe of their armada before Gibraltar, the repeated frustration of all their designs upon Jamaica, and the very embarrassed state of their finances, induced the Spaniards to terminate so long, expensive, and sanguinary a war, and to conclude a peace with Great Britain in 1783.

Charles IV ascended the throne of Spain in 1789, and declared war against France in 1793. After making every effort, his catholic majesty concluded a treaty. Spain was afterwards drawn into an alliance with the French republic, and persuaded to commence hostilities against Great Britain. In the summer of 1797, a Spanish fleet, of twenty-seven sail of the line, was appointed to form a junction with the French fleet at Brest; and, after being reinforced by a numerous squadron of Dutch vessels, an attempt was to be made on some part of the British dominions. However, before the intended junction could be effected, the Spanish fleet was met by admiral Jarvis, near cape St. Vincent, and an engagement ensued, in which, notwithstanding the great inequality, the English captured four of the enemy's vessels. In 1801 the Spaniards declared war against Portugal, and entered Alentejo from different points, with an army of nearly 40,000 men.

However, his catholic majesty embraced the earliest opportunity of terminating this affair. In 1804, the court of Madrid issued a declaration of war against England, and made great preparations for prosecuting hostilities with vigor and effect. After the junction of the French Brest fleet with that of Spain, at Ferrol, the united armament experienced several signal defeats from the victorious British navy, which terminated with the ever memorable battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

In 1807, a treaty was concluded between the sovereigns of France and Spain, the object of which was a partition of the kingdom of Portugal. After obtaining possession of the capital of Portugal, and securing free access for his troops to every part of the peninsula, the emperor of France waited for a favorable opportunity of rendering himself master of the whole.

In 1808, Charles IV formed the design of removing the seat of government to Mexico, in America. No sooner had this transpired, than an attack was made on the palace of Godoy at Aranjuez; and though the prince of peace effected his escape, the king found it necessary to dismiss him from all his employments. The

populace, however, still remaining in a state of insurrection at Aranjuez and Madrid, and the king being deprived of his prime minister, Charles published another decree, in which he announced that he had abdicated the throne in favor of his son, the prince of Asturias.

The first act of Ferdinand VII was to issue an edict, in which he declared his intention of confiscating the property of the prince of peace. Murat, to whom the command of the French forces in Spain had been confided, no sooner heard of the occurrences at Aranjuez, than he hastened the march of his army towards the capital. Anxious to conciliate the favor of Bonaparte, and allured by the promises of his generals, Murat and Savary, Ferdinand was induced to quit Madrid, and to repair to Bayonne, the place chosen by the emperor of France for the accomplishment of his designs.

Murat employed every artifice to persuade Charles and his queen to depart for Bayonne; and, after liberating the prince of peace, the royal party left the Spanish capital, and repaired to the frontier of France. Although Ferdinand was induced, by the threat of death, to sign a resignation of the throne in favor of his father, by whom all its rights were transferred to the emperor Napoleon, in 1808.

At Madrid the whole armed populace of the capital of Spain now rose against 10,000 French troops, with Murat at their head. A dreadful carnage took place, and terminated in the defeat of the insurgents, and the disarming of the whole city. A junta was summoned to meet at Bayonne, where a new constitution for Spain was laid before them for their acceptance; Joseph Bonaparte, the new king, transferred from the throne of Naples to that of Spain, appeared in royal state.

Thus was effected one of the most singular and unprincipled revolutions in a powerful kingdom, of which history affords a record. No sooner, however, was the French usurpation known, than an explosion of indignant patriotism burst forth from one extremity of Spain to the other. Provincial juntas were established, which gave a regular organization to the popular efforts; and the junta at Seville was the first to proclaim Ferdinand VII and war against France. The friendship and assistance of Great Britain were solicited, and immediately granted. A most desperate warfare now commenced.

The success of the Spaniards was various, but the French, with king Joseph at their head, in a short time found themselves obliged to evacuate Madrid. A supreme junta was form-

ed from the juntas of the different provinces; and the solemn installation of this body took place at the palace of Aranjuez. The first act of the supreme junta was to appoint a new council of war, consisting of five members; and the national force was divided into three great bodies, for the purpose of acting in the east, in the west, and in the centre of the kingdom.

Napoleon now determined in person to change the fortune of the war; and having put his veteran troops in motion for Spain, he proceeded to Bayonne, and thence to the head-quarters of the French army at Vittoria.

The military force of Spain was wholly unable to meet, upon equal terms, French armies commanded by the most consummate generals; and the campaign which followed the arrival of Napoleon, was a series of victories to the one, and of defeats to the other. The French appeared intent on subjugating the whole country; but Napoleon was obliged to leave Spain, in consequence of a breach between France and Austria. His generals, however, conducted the war in Spain with so much ability, that the cause of Spanish independence was rendered almost desperate; and in 1810, king Joseph issued a manifesto, in which he affected to consider the contest as decided.

The cortes of Spain assembled at Cadiz. This body of national representatives was elected by the provinces, cities, and provincial juntas; and they were termed the General or Extraordinary Cortes, and to them was intrusted the sovereign power. They swore fealty to king Ferdinand VII, and declared the renunciations at Bayonne null and void. They took the title of majesty till the arrival of Ferdinand, and assumed the legislative power of the state.

The war was still prosecuted by the Spaniards, but not with sufficient vigor; and the French actively employed their superiority of force in extending their conquests through a considerable part of Spain. In the course of two months, the Spaniards lost the fortresses of Tortosa, Olivenca, and Badajos, without any sufficient reason. The reduction of these places was followed by that of Tarragona, in which every outrage and cruelty suffered in a town taken by storm, was inflicted upon the inhabitants; and, by this conquest, the French became possessed of the whole coast of Catalonia.

However, Lord Wellington, with the British and Portuguese forces, recovered possession of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, in 1812; and he soon after gave marshal Marmont a signal

defeat at Salamanca. The effects of this great victory were felt in different parts of Spain: king Joseph, with the central French army, found himself obliged again to leave Madrid; and the French deserted the long continued blockade of Cadiz. The Spanish cortes presented the august spectacle of a public signature of the articles of that constitution which had so long been the object of their labors.

Deputies from all parts of the monarchy were present in this solemnity. A commission was appointed to carry the constitution to the regency. The deputies swore to obey the constitution; the regency took the oath of office; and the constitution was solemnly proclaimed.

The next important event was the battle of Vittoria, in 1813. The French retired by Pampeluna; and being driven from all their strong posts, they at length crossed the Bidassoa, and re-entered France. The allied forces took the strong castle of St. Sebastian, in the operations against which the British navy gave effectual assistance. The progress of the allies in France afterwards, produced the capitulation of most of the French garrisons remaining in Spain; and at length the state of affairs would no longer permit the detention of Ferdinand.

The king proceeded to Valencia in 1814, where he was joined by most of the grandees, and many prelates. At this place, Ferdinand issued a royal proclamation, in which he declared his intention not only not to swear or accede to the constitution, or to any decree of the cortes derogating from his prerogatives as sovereign, but to pronounce that constitution and those decrees null and of no effect. The decree for dissolving that body was received with enthusiasm by the people of Madrid. A great number of persons were arrested, whose names comprised almost all those who had rendered themselves conspicuous during the reign of the cortes in favor of public liberty. Ferdinand was received in Madrid with every demonstration of loyalty.

The court of inquisition was re-established, though, it is said, in a milder and more equitable form; arrests and prosecutions were multiplied; and Spain was effectually thrown back to that degraded state among nations from which she seemed about to emerge. During the captivity of Ferdinand in France, the inhabitants of Mexico and South America were divided into two parties; the loyalists, who submitted to the regency, and the independents, who aimed to govern themselves. Ferdinand had no sooner been re-seated on his throne than he

played his hatred of liberal principles, and declared the proceedings of the cortes, unconstitutional. The struggles of the Spaniards for freedom were long quieted. But since the death of Ferdinand in 1833, the queen regent has thrown herself into the army of the constitutionalists.

SUCCESSION OF KINGS FROM FERDINAND THE GREAT.

Ferdinand the Great, under whom Castile and Leon were united, from 1027 to 1035; Sancho the Strong 1065; Alphonso the Valiant 1072; Alphonso VII. 1109; Alphonso VIII. 1122; Sancho III. 1157; Ferdinand II. 1158; Alphonso IX. 1158; Henry I. 1214; Ferdinand III. 1216; Alphonso X. 1252; Sancho IV. 1284; Ferdinand IV. 1294; Alphonso XI. 1312; Peter the Cruel 1350; Henry II. 1368; John I. the Bastard 1379; Henry III. 1390; John II. 1406; Henry IV. 1454; Ferdinand and Isabella, the first styled Catholic 1474; Philip I. 1504; Charles I. 1516; Philip II. 1555; Philip III. 1591; Philip IV. 1621; Charles II. 1665; Philip V. resigned 1700; Lewis 1724; Philip V. re-assumed, died 1725; Ferdinand VI. 1745; Charles III. 1759; Charles IV. 1788; who resigned the crown to his son Ferdinand VII. 1808; Maria Isabella 1833.

SPARTA or **LACEDÆMON** was one of the seven original principalities or kingdoms of Greece. Laconia, the country of which Sparta was the capital, was bounded N. by Arcadia, E. by the Argolic Gulf, S. by the Ionian Sea, and W. by Messenia. The city of Sparta was founded by Lelex, an Egyptian, B. C. 1520. The Heraclidæ, when possessed of Greece, founded four kingdoms, of which Sparta (or Lacedæmon, as it was called from its fourth king) and Corinth were the most distinguished. For 900 years the Heraclidæ furnished kings to Sparta. Lycurgus gave the Spartans their celebrated laws (See *Lycurgus*.) The *helots* were enslaved Messenians whose country fell into the hands of the Spartans. The bravery of the Spartans was displayed against the Persians, and, unfortunately, against their own countrymen, in their civil wars. They were, however, unable to contend successfully against the Thebans under Epaminondas, and were defeated by him in the battles of Leuctra and Mantinea, the last of which was fatal to the victor. Like the rest of their countrymen, they fell beneath the power of Macedon. They were distinguished by fierceness, fortitude, austerity, and contempt of luxury.

SPINOLA, Ambrose, a famous general, was born in Spain, of a noble Genoese family, in 1569. He commanded an army in Flanders, and in 1604 took Ostend; for which he was made general of all the Spanish troops in the Low Countries, where he was opposed by Maurice of Nassau. In the war occasioned by the disputed succession to the duchy of Cleves and Juliers, Spinola took Aix-la-Chapelle, Wesel, and Breda. He died in 1630.

STAEL-HOLSTEIN, Anne Louisa Germaine Necker, baroness de, the most distinguished female of her age, was the daughter of Necker, the minister of finance, and was born in Paris, in 1766. Her earliest productions were *Sophia*, a comedy, written in 1786, and the tragedies of *Lady Jane Grey* and *Montmorency*. In 1786 she married the Baron de Stael-Holstein, the Swedish ambassador. During the reign of terror, she left Paris, but on the recognition of the French republic by Sweden, her husband returned to France in his official capacity, bringing his wife with him. He died in 1798. At Paris, Madam de Stael first beheld Napoleon on his return after the treaty of Campo-Formio. But her early feelings of admiration for him were soon changed into those of aversion and hatred. She was banished from France by Bonaparte. In her exile she published various works, among them two novels, *Delphine* and *Corinne ou Italie*, the last the fruits of her tour in Italy. She visited Germany and Russia, and produced a work upon the former. At Geneva she married a young French officer by the name of de Rocca, but did not acknowledge the union until her death. In 1814 she returned to Paris, but Napoleon's return from Elba drove her to Coppet. She died July 14, 1817.

STANHOPE, Charles, the third Earl, was born August 3, 1753. In 1774 he stood candidate for Westminster, but without success. By the interest of the earl of Shelburne, however, he was brought into parliament for the borough of Wycombe, which he represented, till the death of his father, in 1786, called him to the Upper House. He distinguished himself at an early period of the French Revolution, by an open avowal of republican sentiments, and went so far as to lay aside the external ornaments of the peerage. He was also a frequent speaker, and on some occasions was left single in a minority. He died December 16, 1816.

STARK, John, a brigadier-general in the revolutionary war, was born at Londonderry, New Hampshire, Aug. 17, 1728. In the French war of 1755 he served with distinction, and at the battle of Breed's hill, fought at the head of the New Hampshire troops. At Trenton and Princeton his voice was heard, but at Bennington he covered himself with glory. Previous to the battle, he addressed his troops in a style calculated to win their attention. "We must beat them, my boys," concluded he, "or this night Molly Stark is a widow!" He died May 8, 1822.

STATEN ISLAND, situated S. of the city of New York, is 14 miles long, and contained, in 1830, 7,084 inhabitants. It constitutes the county of Richmond, N. Y.

STEPHEN, king of England, usurped the throne on the death of Henry I in the year 1135. In order to secure himself, he passed a charter, granting several privileges to the different orders of the state. To the nobility, a permission to hunt in their own forests; to the clergy, a speedy filling of all vacant benefices; and to the people, restoration of the laws of Edward the Confessor. Matilda, however, asserting her claim to the crown, landed upon the coast of Sussex, assisted by Robert, earl of Gloucester. The whole of Matilda's retinue, amounted to no more than one hundred and forty knights, who immediately took possession of Arundel castle; but her forces every day seemed to gain ground. Meantime Stephen flew to besiege Arundel, where she had taken refuge, and where she was protected by the queen dowager, who secretly favored her pretensions. This fortress was too feeble to promise a long defence, and would have been soon taken, had it not been represented to the king, that as it was a castle belonging to the queen dowager, it would be an infringement on the respect due to her to attempt taking it by force. Stephen, therefore, permitted Matilda to come forth in safety, and had her conveyed with security to Bristol, another fortress equally strong with that from whence he permitted her to retire. Matilda's forces increased every day; and a victory gained by the queen, threw Stephen from the throne and exalted Matilda in his room. Matilda, however, affected to treat the nobility with a degree of disdain, to which they had long been unaccustomed; so that the fickle nation once more began to pity their deposed king. The bishop of Winchester fomented these discontents; and when he found the people ripe for a tumult, detached a party of his friends and vassals to block up the city of London, where the queen then resided, and measures were taken to instigate the Londoners to a revolt, and to seize her person. Matilda having timely notice of this conspiracy, fled to Winchester, whither the bishop followed her. His party was soon sufficient to bid the queen open defiance; and to besiege her in the very place where she first received his benediction. There she continued for some time, but the town being pressed by famine, she was obliged to escape, while her brother, the earl of Gloucester, endeavoring to follow, was taken prison-

er, and exchanged for Stephen, who still continued a captive. Thus a sudden revolution once more took place; Matilda was deposed, while Stephen was again recognised as king. His reign, however, was soon terminated by his death, which happened about a year after the treaty at Canterbury, when Henry, Matilda's son, succeeded.

STEUBEN, Frederic William Augustus, baron von; a Prussian officer who entered the American service during our revolution, and in 1778 was appointed by Congress inspector-general of the forces, with the rank of major-general. He was in the trenches at Yorktown where he received the first offer of Cornwallis to capitulate. Baron von Steuben was generous and hospitable, and introduced the strictest discipline into our army. He settled in Oneida county, New York, where he had received a grant of land, and, by the exertions of Washington and Hamilton obtained an annuity of \$2500 from the general government. He died in 1795 of apoplexy.

STEVENS, Edward, a native of Virginia, commanded a battalion of riflemen, in the battle of great bridge, near Norfolk, and behaved with gallantry at Brandywine, Germantown, Camden, Guilford Court-house, and Yorktown. After the war he was elected a senator of Virginia. He died in 1820.

STEWART, Gilbert, a celebrated American portrait-painter, born at Newport, R. I., in 1757, died in Boston, July, 1828. He studied in London where he pursued his profession with great success.

STOCKHOLM, a handsome city, the capital of Sweden, situated at the junction of lake Malar with an inlet of the Baltic, containing 79,526 inhabitants. It is built chiefly on three islands, and has numerous fine buildings. Stockholm was the scene of a dreadful crime perpetrated by Christian II. He determined to destroy at once all the Swedish nobility, in order to revenge the troubles they had occasioned, and to prevent the people from revolting in future, by depriving them of proper persons to conduct their operations. He cut off the chief men of the nation with the axe of the executioner. The entire senate were conducted to death before the eyes of the citizens of Stockholm, who beheld the bloody scene with apathy and unconcern. The peasantry viewed this massacre in no other light than as a just retribution for the oppressive conduct of the nobles, who had converted the monarchy into a kind of aristocracy. The cruelty of Christian is almost inconceivable; he

indiscriminately pillaged all ranks of people, erected every where scaffolds and gibbets, and brandished the scythe of death over every head. He did not consider it as a sufficient gratification to deprive his victims of life; he took a pleasure in prolonging the duration of their sufferings by the sight of the preparations which preceded the execution, and he wished to give them as it were a full relish of all the bitterness of death. Among other instances of cruelty and barbarity, he obliged women to sew with their own hands the sacks in which they were to be tied up and drowned.

STOCKTON, Richard, a signer of the American Declaration of Independence, was born near Princeton, Oct. 1, 1730. Having graduated at New Jersey college, he made the tour of Great Britain, and returned to New Jersey in 1768. June 21, 1776, he was chosen by the provincial congress a delegate to the general congress assembled at Philadelphia. On Nov. 30 of the same year, he was seized in the night by the British and conveyed to New York, where he was treated with such severity that his constitution was broken, and after languishing a long time, he died at Princeton, Feb. 28, 1781, in the 51st year of his age.

STONE, Thomas, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, studied law at Fredericktown, Maryland, and took his seat in the general congress in May, 1775. He died on the 5th of October, 1787.

STONY POINT. The following account of this interesting place is from the pen of the Rev. J. N. Maffitt.

"The scenery of the Hudson river bears nature's grandest imprint. The hand that framed an universe of worlds has thrown together along the banks of this noble stream a wild assemblage of rocks and mountains. The Palisades, as they are called, commence on the western side of the Hudson, just above Weehawk or Weehawken, and extend about twelve miles up the river. They are bold, abrupt demonstrations of omnipotence, moulded by Him whose power is not bounded by time or circumstance. The cannon of a thousand armies might roar out their ineffectual vengeance against this natural battery, which frowns over the broad bright stream at an elevation of from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet; and the parapet would laugh in scorn at the power of battle.

After the Palisades terminate, a country of hills and vales succeeds; the former rounded up like loaves of sugar, and the latter indented like dimples on the cheek of beauty. Occasionally,

however, nature has projected into the stream one of her bold fronts—a miniature formation of those "hills of fear," which cast their sombre shadows across the pass of the Highlands. One of these projections is Stony Point. It stands out in bold relief from the rural scenery just below, and challenges the attention of the passenger who has been relieved from the sublimity of the basaltic rocks of the Palisades only to prepare him for a wilder development of nature's craniology. But the impressions which crowd into the spectator's mind in this region are not all derived from river, mountain, or valley,—tradition and history lend a melancholy glory to this revolutionary ground. On the right or eastern bank stretches away the celebrated "neutral ground" throughout the entire extent of West Chester county, where regulars, cow-boys, Virginia horse, and continentals, Whigs and Tories, appeared and disappeared like the actors of a wild and bloody tragedy. On the left, Stony Point is allied to associations of military achievements of unfading renown—while farther up, the memory of Arnold's treason, Andre's capture, and untimely although merited fate, twines around the memorable rocks of West Point.

Stony Point is about forty miles above New York and ten or fourteen below West Point. It is a rounded, gravelly hill, of small extent, jutting into the stream, and connected with the main land by a low morass which is partially overflowed with the tide waters. It was fortified in the revolutionary war, and, occupied by a small force, might have been considered as a remote outpost to the strong fortress of West Point. It was captured by the British in the year 1779, and strongly repaired and garrisoned by more than six hundred soldiers commanded by the brave Lieut. Col. Johnson.

A few days before the sixteenth of July, in the same year, a tall, commanding personage, mounted on a strong charger, was seen on the eminences above Stony Point.—He had a glass in his hand, and appeared to study the character of the defences with an intensity of interest. Johnson, who was returning the gaze of the horseman with his spy-glass, turned to one of his staff and remarked that the apparition on the hill portended no good. Rumors were afloat about the intrenchments that the same tall figure had been seen across the river on the highest opposite eminence the day before, like a horseman painted against the sky. A cow-boy said that this figure was the apparition of Washington, and that it never was seen excepting

just before a battle or a thunder storm. But while these idle rumors floated around the atmosphere of the camp, the real Washington, from observations made with his own eyes, was concerting a soldier-like plan for its surprise.

On the night of the sixteenth of July, by the twinkling light of the stars that broke over and through the clouds, two columns of soldiers might have been seen under the brow of the eminence in the rear of the fort. They were stern men—the silent, thoughtful men of New-England. The eagle-eyed Wayne was at their head, and his heart was like that of the lion. The regiments of Febigez and Meigs, with the youthful Major Hull's detachment formed the right column; Butler's regiment, with two companies under Major Murphy, formed the left. The van of the right was formed of one hundred and fifty volunteers at whose head stood the brave Fleury; one hundred volunteers under Hewart composed the van of the left. And still further advanced, the noblest post of all, stood two "forlorn hopes" of twenty men each—one commanded by Lieut. Gibbins, and the other by Lieut. Knox. Wayne stepped from man to man through the vanguards, saw them take their flints from their pieces and fix the death-bayonet. At twenty minutes past eleven, the two columns moved to the bloody work before them, one going to the left and the other to the right to make their attack on opposite sides.

The inhabitants on the eastern side of the river first heard a sharp crashing as the forlorn hope on either side broke in the double row of abattis; the muskets of the sentinels flashed suddenly amidst the darkness, and in a moment the fortress vomited out flame and thunder as if a volcano had been ignited, and was tossing its lava upwards. The cry of battle not to be mistaken, shrill, wild and fearful, broke upon the dull ear of night. But all was in vain for the fortress. Under the showers of grape, and full in the red eye of battle, the two gloomy, still, unwavering columns moved on, and the two vanguards met in the centre of the work. The British made an instant surrender to avoid the extermination which awaited the deploy of the columns upon the intrenchments. Sixty-three British soldiers lay dead at their guns; five hundred and forty-three were made prisoners, and the spoils were two standards, two flags, fifteen pieces of ordnance, and other materials of war. Of the sons of New England, ninety-eight were killed or wounded. Of Lieut. Gibbins's forlorn hope seventeen were no more. Of

Lieut. Knox's about the same number were slain.

These spots, where the life-blood of the free has been poured out like water, and where the traces of the revolutionary ditch and mound still remain, are altars sacred to the high recollections of freedom. Green be the turf over these departed patriots. The bold bluff of Stony Point is classic ground. Hither in future time shall the poet and the sentimentalist come to pay their tribute of affection and honor, where

—————'our fathers knelt
In prayer and battle for a world.'"

STRAFFORD, Earl of, Thomas Wentworth, eldest son of sir William Wentworth, of Yorkshire, was born in Chancery-lane, London, April 13, 1593. In 1614, he succeeded to the baronetcy, and the following year was nominated keeper of the archives for the West Riding, in the room of sir John Saville. He was made president of the council of York, and next lord deputy of Ireland. In 1639 he was created earl of Strafford, made knight of the garter, and appointed lord-lieutenant. All this increased the number and malignity of his enemies in the house of commons; who, when the earl returned to take his seat in the house of lords, carried up an impeachment against him, and he was sent to the Tower. But though the prosecutors took four months to prepare their case, and pursued it with virulence, no evidence could be found to support the charges. Determined, however, not to let their victim escape, Pym and his associates brought in a bill of attainder, which, by exciting the mob to acts of outrage, they forced the peers to pass. The king likewise yielded to his fears, against his conscience, and gave the royal assent to this illegal measure. He suffered on Tower-hill, May 12, 1641.

STRONG, Caleb, L. L. D. a governor of Massachusetts, was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1744; and was educated at Harvard college. In 1775 he was a member of the committee of safety, and afterwards served in the legislature. In 1800 he was elected governor of his native state, and held the office for seven successive years. In 1812 he was reelected, and held the office till 1816. He died in 1820. He was upright, patriotic, and learned.

SUEVI. In the time of Cæsar, the Suevi were numbered among the most warlike nations of Germany, and agreed in customs and manners with the other inhabitants of that extensive country. Their situation is said to have been between the Elbe and the Vistula. Tiberius transported some thousands of them into

Gaul, and assigned lands to others beyond the Danube. They formed a kingdom in the vicinity of the towns of Merida, Seville, and Carthage, which, in the year 585, was reduced to a province of the Gothic monarchy, by Leovigild, king of the Visigoths, after it had subsisted one hundred and seventy-four years.

SULLIVAN, John, for a few years before the revolution, practised law in New Hampshire, and resigned his seat in the Congress of 1774, to enter the army, in which he was appointed brigadier-general in 1775. In the battle of Long-Island he was taken prisoner but soon exchanged, and entrusted with the command of the right division in the battle of Trenton. He also commanded the right wing at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. The differences between Count d'Estaing and Sullivan caused the failure of the siege of Newport in August, 1777. In 1779 he defeated the Six Nations of Indians in New York. His extensive calls for military stores, and strictures on the conduct of Congress with regard to him, were followed by his resignation of his command on the 9th of November. After the close of the war, in 1786, he was elected president of New Hampshire and held the office for three years. In Oct. 1789, he was appointed judge of New Hampshire, and died, Jan. 23, 1795.

SULLIVAN, James, brother of the preceding, was born at Berwick, Maine, April 22, 1744, and studied law under his brother. He was for several years governor of Massachusetts, and held some high judicial offices. He died Dec. 10, 1808, in the 65th year of his age.

SULLY, Maximilian de Bethune, baron de Rosni, and duke of, was born at the castle of Rosni in 1559. At the age of eleven, the baron, his father, presented him to the queen of Navarre, who gave him an appointment about the person of her son Henry, with whom Sully was educated. Soon after this the queen, on the invitation of Charles IX went to Paris, and died there, not without suspicion of poison; which opinion received confirmation when the massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred soon afterwards. In that carnage, Sully escaped by passing through the crowd as a student, to the college of Burgundy, where the principal locked him up in a closet for three days. In 1576, the king of Navarre eluded the vigilance of his guards, and arrived at Tours, accompanied by Sully, who, in the war that ensued, carried his valor almost to excess, which made Henry say to him one day, "I admire your courage, but wish you to reserve it for better occasions." In

all the battles and sieges that followed, he bore a prominent part. Henry IV made him governor of Poitou, grand master of the ports and harbors of France, and erected, in his favor, the lands of Sully upon the Loire, into a duchy. On the murder of that great monarch, in 1610, the duke retired from court, and employed himself in writing his memoirs. He died at his castle at Villabon, Dec. 22, 1641.

SUMATRA, an island in the eastern seas, the largest of the Sunda Isles, is divided obliquely by the equator, and contains about 160,000 square miles; it is fertile, but the interior is little known.

SUMTER, Thomas, a distinguished partisan officer, during the American revolutionary war, whose operations were principally confined to South Carolina, where he died in his ninety-eighth year, June 1, 1832. In the halls of congress he served his country, as well as in the field. "Sumter," says Lee, "was younger than Marion, who was about forty-eight years of age, larger in frame, better fitted, in strength of body, for the toils of war, and, like his compeer, devoted to the freedom of his country. His aspect was manly and stern, denoting insuperable firmness and lofty courage. Determined to deserve success, he risked his own life and the lives of his associates without reserve."

SUWAROFF -- RIMNITZKOLY, Peter Alexis Wasiliowitsch, Count of, prince Italinski, field-marshal and generalissimo of the Russian armies, better known by the name of Suwarrow, was born of a Swedish family, about 1730. He made his first campaign in the seven years' war, and distinguished himself so much, that in 1762 he was appointed colonel of infantry. In 1768 he was made brigadier; soon after which he was raised to the rank of major-general, and for his services in Poland, received the orders of St. Anne, St. George, and Alexander. In 1773 he had a command against the Turks, whom he defeated at Turtukey; on which occasion he wrote to marshal Romanzow, as follows:—"Honor and glory to God! Glory to you, Romanzow! We are in possession of Turtukey, and I am in it." On the renewal of the war in 1787, Suwarrow defended Kinburn, and was wounded at the siege of Oczakow. September 22, 1789, he gained, in conjunction with the Austrian general, Saxe Coburg, the victory of Rymnik, though the Turks mustered four to one against the allies. This achievement was followed by the taking of Bender and Belgrade, for his share in which, Suwarrow was created, by the emperor Joseph, a

count of the Roman empire, and by his own sovereign, a count of the empire of Russia, with the title of Rymnikski. In 1790, he took Ismailow, where, though the plunder was immense, Suwarrow would not take a single article for himself. On this conquest he wrote to prince Potemkin the following letter: "The Russian colors wave on the ramparts of Ismailow." After this, Suwarrow had a principal concern in the operations which produced the partition of Poland, for which he was made a field-marshal, and presented with an estate. When the emperor Paul embarked in the confederacy against France, Suwarrow was appointed commander of the combined army in Italy, where he gained many advantages, particularly the battle of Novi. After this he crossed the Alps, and marched into Switzerland, but being disappointed of reinforcements, he was obliged to retreat towards the lake of Constance. He was then recalled, and died of chagrin, May 18, 1800.

SWEDEN, united with Norway, and sometimes styled Scandinavia, comprises 291,224 square miles. Sweden itself contains 168,363 square miles, and 3,000,000 inhabitants. Some of the largest lakes are Wenner, and Wetter. The winters are long and cold; the summers short and hot. The wealth of Sweden is principally derived from its mines of iron and copper; the principal exports being iron, copper, alum, timber, and tar. The Swedes are vivacious and intelligent, honest, temperate, and hospitable. The Goths, the ancient inhabitants of this country, joined by the Normans, Danes, Saxons, Vandals, &c. subdued the Roman empire, and all the southern nations of Europe. The introduction of Christianity, however, by Ansgarius, bishop of Bremen, in 829, seems to present the first certain period of the Swedish history. The history of Sweden, and indeed of all the northern nations, even during the first ages of Christianity, is confused and uninteresting, and often doubtful, but sufficiently replete with murders, massacres, and ravages. That of Sweden is void of consistency, till about the middle of the fourteenth century, when it assumes an appearance more regular and consistent. The Swedes perished in the dissensions between their prelates and lay-barons, or between those and their sovereigns; they were drained of the little riches they possessed, to support the indolent pomp of a few magnificent bishops; and, what was still more fatal, the unlucky situation of their internal affairs exposed them to the inroads and oppression of a foreign enemy. These were the Danes, who, by their

neighborhood and power, were always able to avail themselves of the dissensions in Sweden. In this deplorable situation, Sweden remained for more than two centuries; sometimes under the nominal subjection of its own princes, sometimes united to the kingdom of Denmark. Denmark negotiated a treaty of peace with Sweden and Great Britain, in 1814. By this treaty Norway was surrendered to Sweden, in return for which Denmark received Swedish Pomerania, and the isle of Rugen.

SUCCESSION OF KINGS FROM SIGISMUND I.

Sigismund I.	A. D.	1592
Charles IX.	—	1606
Gustavus II (Adolphus).	—	1611
Christina, (aged 6)	—	1633
Charles X.	—	1654
Charles XI.	—	1660
Charles XII. (aged 15)	—	1699
Ulrica, sister to Charles, (aged 15)	—	1718
Adolphus of Holstein	—	1751
Gustavus III.	—	1771
Gustavus IV.	—	1792
Charles XIII.	—	1809
Charles XIV (Marshal Bernadotte,)	—	1818

SWIFT, Jonathan, an eminent English author, was born at Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, November 30, 1667. He studied at Trinity college, Dublin, but neglecting the academical course, was refused the degree of Arts at the usual time, and only obtained it some years after as an especial favor. Having studied theology, he took orders, and in 1713 was appointed to the deanery of St. Patrick's. In 1716 he privately married Miss Johnson, the Stella of his poems, whom he treated with great coldness, refusing to acknowledge the union publicly. When he found her dying, he offered to acknowledge her as his wife: but she replied, "It is too late." While this lady was living, he engaged the attentions of his pupil, Miss Vanhomrigh, who died in 1723, on learning his marriage with Miss Johnson. In 1742 the mind of Swift was completely decayed, and he died in 1745, in his 78th year. Besides his political writings, his most popular works are *Tale of a Tub*, *Battle of the Books*, *Gulliver's Travels*, &c.

Without much conscience, or much consistency, Swift possessed a ready wit—a sarcastic humor—a thorough knowledge of the baser parts of human nature—and a complete familiarity with every thing that is low, homely, and familiar in language. These were his gifts;—and he soon felt for what end they were given. Almost all his works are libels; generally upon

individuals, sometimes upon sects and parties, sometimes upon human nature. Whatever be his end, however, personal abuse, direct, vehement, unsparing invective, is his means. It is his sword and his shield, his panoply, and his chariot of war. In all his writings, accordingly, there is nothing to raise or exalt our notions of human nature,—but there is every thing to vilify and degrade them. We may learn from them, perhaps, to dread the consequence of base actions, but never to love the feelings that lead to generous ones. There is no spirit, indeed, of love or honor in any part of them; but an unvaried and harassing display of insolence and animosity in the writer, and villany and folly in those of whom he is writing. Though a great polemic, he makes no use of general principles, nor enlarges his views to a wide or comprehensive conclusion. Every thing is particular with him, and, for the most part, strictly personal. To make amends, however, he is quite without a competitor in personalities. With a quick and sagacious spirit, and a bold and popular manner, he joins an exact knowledge of all the strong and weak parts of the cause he has to manage; and, without the least restraint of delicacy, either of taste or of feeling, he seems always to think the most effectual blows the most advisable, and no advantage unlawful that is likely to be successful for the moment. Disregarding all the laws of polished hostility, he uses, at one and the same moment, his sword and his poisoned dagger—his hands and his teeth and his envenomed breath,—and does not even scruple, upon occasion, to imitate his own yahoos, by discharging on his unhappy victims a shower of filth, from which neither courage nor dexterity can afford any protection.

Against such an antagonist it was, of course, at no time, very easy to make head; and accordingly his invective seems, for the most part, to have been as much dreaded, and as tremendous as the personal ridicule of Voltaire. Both were inexhaustible, well directed, and unsparing: but even when Voltaire drew blood, he did not mangle the victim, and was only mischievous when Swift was brutal.

Swift had a quarrel with a pompous, pragmatical attorney, on whom he determined to have satisfaction by his pen. Accordingly he turned *Æsop's* fable of the apples and the ordure into verse—and when he came to the address of the latter to the former,

“How we apples swim,”
he subjoined—

“Thus at the bar, that booby Bettsworth,
Tho’ half a crown outpays his sweat’s worth,
Who knows of law, nor text, nor margeant,
Calls Singleton his brother Sergeant.”

Singleton was a first-rate lawyer.

Bettsworth, stung to the quick, went very pompously to Swift, and holding out the paper, asked him, with a menacing voice and gesture—“Sir, are you the author of this infamous attack on me?” “Sit down, sir,” says Swift, very calmly—“do not be in a passion, but let me tell you a short story. When I was young, my dear father—heaven rest his soul!—seeing that I had a turn for scribbling, and fearful of the consequences, one day told me that he was afraid that propensity would some time or other bring me into trouble. ‘And, my dear son,’ added he, ‘let me give you a piece of advice. Should any libellous matter appear in any newspaper, and any *fool or knave* call on you to demand whether or not you are the writer—say no;—and therefore, sir, I say no to you.’ Bettsworth had no remedy, and went off grumbling—saying Swift was like one of his own vile Yahoos, besmearing people with his filth, and out of the reach of punishment.

SWITZERLAND. The Swiss confederacy, as its limits were determined by the congress of Vienna, contains an area of 15,000 square miles, and 2,037,030 persons.

CANTONS.

Zurich,
Berne,
Lucerne,
Uri,
Schweitz,
Underwalden,
Glarus,
Zug,
Friburg,
Soleure,
Neufchatel,

Basle,
Schaffhausen,
Appenzell,
St. Gall,
Grisons,
Aargau,
Thurgau,
Tessin,
Pays de Vaud,
Valais,
Geneva.

The rivers, mountains, and lakes of Switzerland, present the most sublime scenes in nature. In a cavern near the lake of Lucerne, the three founders of the Helvetic confederacy, are said, in Swiss traditions, to sleep. The herdsmen call them the three Tell’s, and say that they lie there, in their antique garb, in quiet slumber; and when Switzerland is in her utmost need, they will awaken and regain the liberties of the land.

When Uri’s beechen-woods wave red
In the burning hamlet’s light,
Then from the caverns of the dead,
Shall the sleepers wake in might!

With a leap, like Tell's proud leap,
When away the helm he flung,
And boldly up the steep
From the flashing billow sprung!

They shall wake beside their forest-sea
In the ancient garb they wore,
When they linked the hands that made us free,
On the Grutli's moonlight shore;
And their voices shall be heard,
And be answered with a shout,
Till the echoing Alps are stirred,
And the signal-fires blaze out!

And the land shall see such deeds again,
As those of that proud day,
When Winkelried, on Sempack's plain,
Through the serried spears made way!
And when the rocks came down
On the dark Morgartín dell,
And the crowned helms o'erthrown
Before our fathers fell!

For the Kühreihen's* notes must never sound
In a land that wears the chain,
And the vines on Freedom's holy ground
Untrampled must remain.
And the yellow harvests wave,
For no stranger's hand to reap,
While within their silent cave
The men of Grutli sleep!

Nearly two thirds of the Swiss are Protestants. Common schools are well supported, and there are universities at Basle and Geneva. The Swiss are hardy, industrious, temperate, and ardently attached to liberty.

The exaggerated accounts given of the riches and milder climate of Italy, occasioned the successive inroads of the Cœnomani, the Læves, and Ananes, and the various troops of barbarians who gloried in the name of Gauls. In all these expeditions, the Helvetians took a considerable share, and afterwards joined the Cimbri and the Teutones against the Romans. However, their want of discipline finally proved fatal to them; and the arms of Marius and Sylla obtained over the combined forces of Germany the most complete and decisive victory. From this era, the Helvetians lived in friendship and alliance with the Romans, till the arts of Orgetorix, one of their chieftains, involved them in that unfortunate expedition, which ended in their being deprived of liberty and independence, by Julius Cæsar, in 57 B. C. Helvetia thus became a province of Rome. The decline of the Roman power, and the irruption of the Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other northern

* The Kühreihen is the melody known by the name of the Ranz des Vaches, which was forbidden to be played by the royal bands in Paris, because it caused the Swiss guards to desert, and return to their native mountains, of which it powerfully reminded them.

tribes, hastened the downfall of the unhappy Helvetians. Of those who settled in Helvetia, the chief were the Burgundians and the Alemanni, a German nation, who made their first appearance in 214, and settled in the duchy of Wirtemberg. On the downfall of the western nation, the Alemanni overran that part of Gaul since known by the name of Alsace; and being joined by their countrymen in Germany, they entered the territories of the Riparian Franks, and put all to fire and sword. This unprovoked attack, summoning Clovis king of the Salian Franks to the defence of his allies, the Alemanni were entirely defeated in a general engagement, with the loss of their king; and this nation acknowledged the sovereignty of Clovis, in 496, who gradually subdued, and afterwards civilized the greatest part of Helvetia. Under the Franks, it remained till 888, when, upon the death of Charles the Gross, it was seized by Raoul, and became part of the kingdom of Burgundy, which was given by Rodolf, the last king of Burgundy, to Conrad II emperor of Germany, in 1032; from which time it was esteemed a part of the empire; but being unjustly treated by Albert, duke of Austria, the inhabitants revolted in 1308. In 1315, the several states of which this country was composed made their league perpetual; and in 1649, their liberty was absolutely fixed by treaty. The peace of Arau, in 1712, terminated the intestine struggles of the Swiss, which long rent in sunder the bonds of their union. Under the protection of the Helvetic league, the whole territory of Switzerland became, and for ages continued, an industrious, a free, a blameless, and a happy nation, until they were attacked by their neighbors the French. In 1798, the directory of France, having become daring by the peace which they had dictated to the emperor, suddenly declared war against Switzerland. At length, the French, partly by force, and partly by treachery, succeeded in their attempt, and the directory, after changing the government from a federal into an united republic, continued to levy contributions, and impose exactions, with the most unpardonable severity. Thus, after enjoying the sweets of independence since the commencement of the fourteenth century, the republics of Switzerland were overcome by a foreign enemy, and obliged to change the form of their government. The treaties of Luneville and of Amiens, held out to the Helvetic confederacy a guarantee of her ancient freedom and independence, which were never fully realized. By the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, the in-

tegrity of the nineteen cantons, as they existed in a political body, was recognised as the basis of the Helvetic system. To Switzerland were united the Valais, the territory of Geneva, and the principality of Neufchatel, which form three new cantons; and to the Helvetic confederation were added the bishopric of Basle, and the city and territory of Bienne, which form part of the canton of Berne.

SYLLA, L. Cornelius a celebrated Roman, of a noble family. He first entered the army under the great Marius, whom he accompanied in Numidia, in the capacity of quæstor. He rendered himself conspicuous in military affairs, and Bocchus, one of the princes of Numidia, delivered Jugurtha into his hands for the Roman consul. The rising fame of Sylla gave umbrage to Marius, who was always jealous of an equal, as well as of a superior; but the ill language which he made use of, rather inflamed than extinguished the ambition of Sylla. He left the conqueror of Jugurtha, and carried arms under Catullus. Sometime after he obtained the prætorship, and was appointed by the Roman senate to place Ariobarzanes on the throne of Cappadocia, against the views and interest of Mithridates, king of Pontus. This he easily effected, one battle leaving him victorious; and before he quitted the plains of Asia, the Roman prætor had the satisfaction to receive in his camp the ambassadors of the king of Parthia, who wished to make a treaty of alliance with the Romans. At his return to Rome, he was commissioned to finish the war with the Marsi, and when this was successfully ended, he was rewarded with the consulship, in the fiftieth year of his age. In this capacity he wished to have the administration of the Mithridatic war; but he found an obstinate adversary in Marius, and he attained the summit of his wishes only when he had entered Rome sword in hand. After he had slaughtered all his enemies, set a price upon the head of Marius, and put to death the tribune Sulpitius, who had continually opposed his views, he marched towards Asia, and disregarded the flames of discord which he left behind him unextinguished. Mithridates was already master of the greatest part of Greece, and Sylla, when he reached the coast of Peloponnesus, was delayed by the siege of Athens, and of the Piræus. His boldness succeeded, the Piræus surrendered, and the conqueror spared the city of Athens. Two celebrated battles, at Cheronæa and Orchomenos, rendered him master of Greece. He crossed the Hellespont, and attacked Mithridates in the

very heart of his kingdom. The artful monarch, who well knew the valor and perseverance of his adversary, made proposals of peace; and Sylla did not hesitate to put an end to a war which had rendered him master of so much territory, and which enabled him to return to Rome like a conqueror. Muræna was left at the head of the Roman forces in Asia, and Sylla hastened to Italy. In the plains of Campania, he was met by a few of his adherents, and he was soon informed, that if he wished to contend with Marius, he must encounter fifteen generals, followed by twenty-five well disciplined legions. Pompey embraced his cause, and marched to his camp with three legions. Soon after he appeared in the field to advantage; the confidence of Marius decayed with his power, and Sylla entered Rome like a tyrant and a conqueror. The streets were daily filled with dead bodies, and seven thousand citizens, to whom the conqueror had promised pardon, were suddenly massacred in the circus. The slaughter was continued, and no less than four thousand seven hundred of the most powerful and opulent were slain. Sylla at last died, in the greatest torments, of loathsome disease, about seventy-eight years, B. C., in the sixtieth year of his age.

SYPHAX, a king of the Masæsyli in Libya, married Sophonisba, the daughter of Asdrubal, and forsook the alliance of the Romans to join himself to the interest of his father-in-law, and of Carthage. He was conquered in a battle by Masinissa, the ally of Rome, and given to Scipio the Roman general. The conqueror carried him to Rome, where he adorned his triumph. Syphax died in prison, two hundred and one years B. C., and his possessions were given to Masinissa.

SYRACUSE, now *Siragosa*, containing 13,800 souls; a celebrated city of Sicily, founded about seven hundred and thirty-two years before the Christian era, by Archias, a Corinthian, and one of the Heraclidæ. It was under different governments; and after being freed from the tyranny of Thrasibulus, B. C. 446, it enjoyed security for sixty-one years, till the usurpation of the Dionysii, who were expelled by Timoleon, B. C. 343. In the age of the elder Dionysius, an army of one hundred thousand foot and ten thousand horse, and four hundred ships, were kept in constant pay. It fell into the hands of the Romans, under the consul Marcellus, after a siege of three years, B. C. 212.

SYRIA, a country of Western Asia, border-

ing on the Mediterranean sea, forming part of the Ottoman empire, and containing about 50,000 square miles, and 2,400,000 inhabitants. It was subjected to the monarchs of Persia, but after the death of Alexander the Great, Seleucus, surnamed Nicator, raised it into an empire, known in history by the name of the kingdom of Syria, or Babylon, B. C. 312. Seleucus died after a reign of thirty-two years, and his successors, named the Seleucidæ, ascended the throne in the following order:—Antiochus, surnamed Soter, 280, B. C.; Antiochus Theos, 261; Seleucus Callinicus, 246; Seleucus Ceraunus, 226; Antiochus the Great, 223; Seleucus Philopator, 187; Antiochus Epiphanes, 175; Antiochus Eupator, 164; Demetrius Soter, 162; Alexander Balas, 150; Demetrius Nicator, 146; Antiochus the Sixth 144; Diodotus Tryphon, 147; Antiochus Sidetes, 139; Demetrius Nicator restored, 130; Alexander Zebina, 127, who was dethroned by Antiochus Grypus, 123; Antiochus Cyzicenus, 112, who takes part of Syria, which he calls Cœlesyria; Philip and Demetrius Eucerus, 93; and in Cœlesyria, Antiochus Pius; Aretas was king of Cœlesyria, 85; Tigranes, king of Armenia, 83; and Antiochus Asiaticus, 69, who was dethroned by Pompey, B. C. 65; in consequence of which Syria became a Roman province. In August, 1822, Syria was greatly damaged by an extensive earthquake, when several cities were overthrown, and above 20,000 persons were killed in a few seconds.

T.

TALavera, a town of Spain, situated on the Tagus, 35 miles W. of Toledo, famous for the battle fought here July 28, 1809, between the French under Soult, and the English under Wellington. The French army, amounted to 47,000 men, and the allied force, to 19,000 British, and 38,000 Spaniards. In the afternoon of the 27th, the French opened a cannonade on the left of the British position, while their cavalry attacked the Spanish infantry, and attempted to win the town of Talavera; they were finally repulsed. At nine in the evening, the action ceased, but Soult, the French general, ordered a night attack to be made on the height occupied by general Hill, which he considered the key of the English position. Of this height the enemy gained a momentary possession, but the gallant general recovered it at the point of the bayonet. At day-break, the 28th, the French again attacked general Hill's position, and were

repulsed, failing also in their other attempts, they rested about eleven, and, it is said, cooked their dinners on the field. Some refreshments were then served out to the British troops. At noon, Soult ordered a general attack along the whole line, and directed his own three divisions against general Hill's position. They were driven back, and their retrograde movement exposed Sebastiani's right, which suffered severely. Their general at length rallied them, and some columns under Vilatte advanced to their support. General Anson's brigade, consisting of the 1st German light dragoons, and the 23d dragoons, with general Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry, were ordered to charge them. In this charge the British suffered dreadfully, and the 23d were almost annihilated; they, however, deterred the enemy from any farther attempts against the hill. The attack upon the centre, which commenced at the same time, was gallantly resisted by general Campbell, supported by the Spaniards, who turned the flank of the assailants, while the English took their cannon. General Sherbrooke repelled the force opposed to him by a charge of bayonets from the whole division; but the brigade of guards, advancing too far, exposed themselves to the fire of the hostile batteries and retiring columns. At this moment, when the fate of the battle appeared worse than doubtful, sir Arthur Wellesley secured the victory, by moving from the heights a battalion of the 48th, which, with the assistance of Cotton's brigade of cavalry, enabled the guards to retreat under cover. At the close of the day, the enemy were repulsed at all points, and effectually defeated.

TALBOT, lord, born at Blechmore, in Shropshire, in 1373. In the first year of Henry V, he was appointed lieutenant of Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion, and brought the chief, Donald M'Guire, to England. He next served in France, to the conquest of which he greatly contributed. In the next reign he laid siege to Orleans, where his name struck terror into the French soldiers, till the appearance of Joan of Arc, as a supernatural being, turned the scale, and the English army retreated. The battle of Patay completed the disaster, and lord Talbot fell wounded into the hands of the enemy. At the end of three years and a half, he was exchanged; and again led the English to victory. He took a number of strong places, and carried his arms to the walls of Paris, for which he was created earl of Shrewsbury. In 1443 he concluded a treaty with the French

king; and the following year went again to Ireland as lord lieutenant; but in 1450 he was recalled to serve in France, where he fell at the battle of Chastillon, in his eightieth year, July, 1453.

TALLART Camille d'Hostum, count and duke de, marshal of France, was born in 1652, in Dauphiny. He served under Louis XIV in Holland, in 1672. In 1693, he was made lieutenant-general, and in 1697, was sent ambassador to England. The war being renewed, he assumed the command on the Rhine in 1702, and the year following made himself master of Landau, after defeating the prince of Hesse; but in 1704 he lost the battle of Hochstet, and was taken prisoner by Marlborough, to whom he said, "Your grace has beaten the finest troops in Europe." The duke replied, "You will except, I hope, those who defeated them." Marshal Tallart remained in England till 1712, when he returned to Paris, and was created a duke. In 1726, he was made secretary of state. He died in 1728.

TALNERE, a celebrated town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Khandeish. At the conclusion of the late war with Holcar, it was stipulated that this fortress should be ceded to the British; but when the troops were sent to take possession, the governor refused to deliver it up; in consequence of which, a large force, under the command of sir Thomas Hislop, invested the fortress, in February, 1818. Soon after the batteries had opened, the governor sent to solicit terms, but was told he must yield unconditionally; a punishment for having disobeyed the orders of his chief, and refusing to acknowledge the British authority. No further submission having been offered, some guns were brought to the outer gate, and blew it open, after which a corps of Europeans entered; the second gate was found open, and when the troops arrived at the third gate, the governor came out, and delivered himself up to the adjutant-general Conway. The troops continued to advance, and having passed the third and fourth gates without opposition, reached the gate of the citadel. Here they were opposed by the garrison, consisting of Arabs, who refused to yield, unless paid the arrears due to them. After some discussion, the wicket of the gate was opened, and lieutenant-colonel Macgregor, majors Macgregor and Gordon, with several other officers, and twelve grenadiers, were permitted to enter, but were immediately after attacked by the Arabs, who killed the two majors, and wounded colonel Macgre-

gor, with several other officers. During this time one of the other gates was blown open by the troops under colonel Conway, and the storming party having entered, put the whole garrison, consisting of three hundred men, to the sword; shortly after which the governor, a Hindoo, was hung on one of the bastions as a punishment for his rebellion, and for having been the cause of the loss of so many brave officers and men.

TARQUINIUS Lucius, surnamed *Priscus*, the 5th king of Rome. He distinguished himself so much by his liberality and engaging manners, that Ancus Martius, the reigning monarch, nominated him the guardian of his children. Tarquin reigned with moderation and popularity. He increased the number of the senate, and made himself friends by electing one hundred new senators from the plebeians. The glory of the Roman arms, which was supported with so much dignity by the former monarchs, was not neglected in this reign, and Tarquin showed that he possessed vigor and military prudence in the victories which he obtained over the united forces of the Latins and Sabines, and in the conquest of the twelve nations of Etruria. He laid the foundations of the capitol, and to the industry and the public spirit of this monarch, the Romans were indebted for their aqueducts and subterranean sewers, which supplied the city with fresh and wholesome water, and removed all the filth and ordure, which, in a great capital, too often breed pestilence and diseases. Tarquin was the first who introduced among the Romans the custom to canvass for offices of trust and honor; he distinguished the monarch, the senators, and other inferior magistrates, with particular robes and ornaments, with ivory chairs at spectacles, and the hatchets carried before the public magistrates, were, by his order, surrounded with bundles of sticks, to strike more terror, and to be viewed with greater reverence. Tarquin was assassinated by the two sons of his predecessor, in the 80th year of his age, thirty-eight of which he had sat on the throne, 578 years before Christ.

The second Tarquin, surnamed *Superbus*, was grandson of Tarquinius Priscus. He ascended the throne of Rome after his father-in-law Servius Tullius, and was the seventh and last king of Rome. He murdered his father-in-law, and seized the kingdom. The crown which he had obtained with violence, he endeavored to keep by a continuation of tyranny. He paid no regard to the decisions of the sen

ate, or the approbation of the public assemblies, and by wishing to disregard both, he incurred the jealousy of the one, and the odium of the other. He was successful in his military operations, and the neighboring cities submitted; but while the siege of Ardea was continued, the wantonness of the son of Tarquin at Rome, for ever stopped the progress of his arms; and the Romans, whom a series of barbarity and oppression had hitherto provoked, no sooner saw the virtuous Lucretia stab herself, not to survive the loss of her honor, than the whole city and camp arose with indignation against the monarch. The gates of Rome were shut against him, and Tarquin was for ever banished from his throne, in the year of Rome 244. Tarquin died in the 90th year of his age, about fourteen years after his expulsion from Rome.

TARQUINIUS Sextus, the eldest of the sons of Tarquin the proud, rendered himself known by a variety of adventures. When his father besieged Gabii, young Tarquin publicly declared that he was at variance with the monarch, and the report was the more easily believed when he came before Gabii with his body all mangled and bloody with stripes. This was an agreement between the father and the son, and Tarquin had no sooner declared that this proceeded from the tyranny and oppression of his father, than the people of Gabii entrusted him with the command of their armies, fully convinced that Rome could never have a more inveterate enemy. When he had thus succeeded, he despatched a private messenger to his father, but the monarch gave no answer to be returned to his son. Sextus inquired more particularly about his father, and when he heard from the messenger that when the message was delivered, Tarquin cut off with a stick the tallest poppies in his garden, the son followed the example by putting to death the most noble and powerful citizens of Gabii. The town soon fell into the hands of the Romans. Sextus was at last killed, bravely fighting in a battle during a war which the Latins sustained against Rome in the attempt of re-establishing the Tarquins on their throne.

TARTARY. Nothing is known concerning the ancient state of this country. Some time before 1200, we find Ung Khan, prince of the tribe of the Koraites, a very powerful sovereign and the greatest part of Tartary tributary to him; but in 1202 he was defeated and put to death by Genghis Khan, of the tribe of the Mongols in the Mogulestan. This great man was acknowledged sovereign of this country,

and of all the rest of Tartary in 1206: after which he extended his conquests into most of the southern parts of Asia. In 1582 the Mongols revolted from the descendants of Genghis Khan, and became subject to the Manchew Tartars, who now reign in China. At what time the Khalkas became independent is not known, but they were conquered by the Chinese Tartars in 1696. The Eluths became a separate state about 1400, and continue independent to this day.

TEKELI, Emeric, Count of, who went into Transylvania in 1671, and with some others soon distinguished himself at Prince Abafti's court, where he became, in a little time, first minister of state, and afterwards generalissimo of the troops sent to assist the malcontents, with which he made himself master of several places in Upper and Lower Hungary.

TELL, William, a Swiss patriot, was an inhabitant of Burgelm in Uri. In 1307, Herman Gesler, the Austrian governor of that province, set his cap on a pole, to which all who passed were required to pay obeisance. This order Tell disobeyed, for which Gesler commanded him, on pain of death, to shoot an arrow at an apple placed upon the head of his own son. Tell, who was an excellent marksman, cleft the apple without hurting the child; after which he declared, that if he had missed his aim, it was his intention to have directed another arrow through the heart of the tyrant. Gesler then caused Tell to be taken into a boat, for the purpose of conveying him out of the province; but in crossing the lake a storm arose, and as the prisoner was an experienced steersman, he was entrusted with the helm, of which he was no sooner possessed than he steered close to a rock, leapt on shore, and soon afterwards shot Gesler near Kúsnacht. He then retired to Stauffacher, and on new year's day following, the Austrian government was overthrown. Tell perished in an inundation in 1354.

TEMPLARS and other orders of Knighthood. The Knights Templars formed one of the most celebrated orders of Knighthood, and originated in the following manner. In the year 1119, Hugh de Paganès and Godfrey de St. Amor, with seven gentlemen, went to the Holy Land, where they determined to erect and enter into a brotherhood; and being at Jerusalem they consulted what they should do, that might be a service acceptable to God; and being informed that in the town of Zaff, there resided many thieves that used to rob the pilgrims that resorted to the Holy Sepulchre,

they resolved to make the passage more free by dispersing these robbers ; and for the encouragement of these gentlemen in so good an undertaking, the king of Jerusalem assigned them lodgings in his palace adjoining to Solomon's palace, from which place they were called Knights Templars.

King Baldwin the second, third king of Jerusalem, and Guarimond the Patriarch, finding their actions successful, furnished them with necessary provisions ; and though their charitable services made them acceptable unto all, yet for the first nine years they were in so great distress, they were forced to accept the charity of well disposed people. But many Christians resorted to them, and increased their numbers greatly. When at war, their banner was one half black, the other half white, signifying that they were white and fair to Christians, but black and terrible to their enemies. Pope Honorius, at the request of Stephen, patriarch of Jerusalem, prescribed unto them an order of life, whereby they were to wear a white garment, to which Pope Eugenius added a red cross. They made their vows, in the presence of the before mentioned patriarch, of obedience, poverty, and chastity, and to live under the rule of the regular canons of St. Augustin.

The Knights Templars (according to Dugdale), wore linen coifs and red caps close over them : on their bodies shirts of mail, and swords girded on with a broad belt : over all they had a white cloak reaching to the ground, with a cross on their left shoulder. They used to wear their beards of great length, whereas most of the other orders shaved.

The Templars being numerous and famous for their enterprises, not only for securing the passages, but for fighting both by sea and land against the infidels, they became highly favored by the Christian princes, who assigned to them great revenues to be spent in God's service. In process of time, they became exceedingly wealthy and powerful, so that they grew proud, and withdrew themselves from their obedience to the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and attached themselves to the Pope. But in the end they did not receive that favor they expected from the Pope, for by him or through his consent, upon some infamous crimes charged against them, their lands and possessions were seized upon, and otherwise disposed of, their order suppressed, and they themselves imprisoned, condemned, and cruelly executed. According to the opinions of many authors, they were unjustly accused by subornation of witnesses,

merely to gain their revenues, which, according to Dr. Heylin, were exceedingly great, having no less than sixteen thousand lordships in Europe.

The first settlement of this order in England (according to Dugdale) was in Holborn in London, but their chief residence, in the reign of king Henry II, was the Temple in Fleet-street which was erected by them, and the church, (built after the form of the Temple at Jerusalem) dedicated to God and our Blessed Lady, by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, in the year 1185.

On Wednesday after the feast of the Epiphany, in the year 1387, the first of Edward II, by the king's special command, and a bull from the Pope, the Knights Templars generally, throughout England, were seized and cast into prison ; and in a general council held at London, being convicted of various impieties, all their possessions were confiscated by the crown.

This order was condemned in a general council at Vienna under Pope Clement V, in 1311, and by a general decree of the said Clement, in the seventh year of his papacy, they were incorporated with the Knights Hospitalers. The badge of the order was a patriarchal cross, enamelled red, and edged with gold, worn on the breast pendent to a ribbon.

Having given the above notice of a celebrated order, it will not be inappropriate briefly to review the other important orders which gave a lustre to the institution of knighthood.

As regards those knights who, without any other addition, are thus styled, they are of the greatest antiquity. For according to the custom of the Romans (a gowned nation), who bestowed on each entering upon man's estate a virile and plain, the Germans bestowed upon their young men, when fit to handle arms, armor and weapons. Cornelius Tacitus speaks of this custom in the following words, which we copy from the Britannia. "The manner was not for any one to take arms in hand, before the state allowed him as sufficient for martial service. And then in the very assembly of Counsell either some one of the princes, or the father of the young man, or one of his kins folke, furnish him with a shield and a javelin. This with them standeth instead of a virile gowne, this is the first honor done to youth : before this they seeme to be but part of a private house, but now within a while members of the commonweale."

Hence the origin of knights, or, as they are termed in the German language, *Knechts* ; which

was the simple form of creating a knight, used also in former times by the Lombards, the Franks, and the English, who are descended from the Germans. Paulas Diaconus says that among the Lombards, "It is the custom for the king's son not to dine with his father, unless he have previously received arms from some foreign king."

It is also recorded in the annals of the French nation, that the kings of the Franks gave arms to their sons and others, and girded them with a sword. King Alfred of England, when he dubbed his nephew Athelstane a knight, gave him a scarlet mantle set with precious stones, and a Saxon sword with a golden scabbard.

In the course of time, the English, before the arrival of the Normans, received their knightly arms with religious ceremonies. Ingulphus says: "He that was to be consecrated unto lawful warfare, should the evening before, with a contrite heart, make confession of his sins unto the Bishop, Abbot, Monk, or Priest, and being absolved, give himself to prayer, and lodge all night in the church, and on his going to hear divine service the next day, to offer his sword upon the altar: and after the gospel, the priest was to put the sword, being previously blessed, upon the knight's neck, with his benediction, and thus after he had heard mass again, or received the sacrament, he became a lawful knight." This custom did not become absolute among the Normans.

Kings were afterward accustomed to send their sons to neighboring courts to receive the honors of knighthood. Thus Henry II sent to David, king of Scots; and Malcolm, king of Scots, to Henry II; and Edward I of England to the king of Castile. It was at this time also that to the sword and girdle, already in use, gilt spurs were added as an extra ornament, whence to this day they are called in Latin *Equites aurate*. Moreover, they had the privilege of wearing and using a signet.

In the succeeding age, knights were created from their wealth. Concerning the creation of knights, Matthew Floreligus, in the time of Edward I, has written as follows:

"The king for to augment and make goodly show of his expedition into Scotland, caused public proclamation to be made throughout England, that whosoever were to be made knights by hereditary succession, and had wherewith to maintain that degree, should present themselves in Westminster, at the feast of Witsuntide there to receive every one, the ornaments of a knight (saving the equipage or

furniture that belongeth to horses) out of the king's wardrobe. When as therefore there flocked thither to the number of three hundred gallant youths; the sons of Earls, Barons, and Knights, purple liveries, fine silk scarfs, robes most richly embroidered with gold, were plentifully bestowed among them, according as was befitting each one: and because the king's palace (large though it were) was 'streited' of room for so great a multitude assembled, they cut down the apple-trees about the new temple in London, laid the walls along, and there set up pavilions and tents, wherein these noble young gallants might array and set out themselves one by one in their gorgeous and golden garments. All the night long also, these foresaid youths, as many as the place would receive, watched and prayed in the said temple. But the Prince of Wales, by commandment of the king his father, held his wake, together with the principal and goodliest men of this company, within the church of Westminster. Now such sound was there of trumpets, so loud a noise of minstrelsy, so mighty an applause and cry of those that for joy shouted, that the chanting of the convent could be heard from one side of the quire to the other.

"Well, the morrow after, the king dubbed his son knight, and gave him the girdle of knighthood in his own palace, and therewith bestowed upon him the Duchy of Aquitaine. The prince then, thus created knight, went directly into Westminster church for to grace with the like glorious dignity his peers and companions. But so great was the press of people thronging from the high altar, that two knights were thronged to death, and very many of them fainted, and were ready to swoon, yea, although every one of them had three soldiers at least to lead and protect him: the Prince himself, by reason of the multitude pressing upon him, having divided the people by means of steeds of service, no otherwise than upon the high altar girt his foresaid companions with the orders of knighthood."

At present, those on whom the title of knight is conferred, kneel down, when the king, with his drawn sword, slightly taps him on the shoulder, saying to him in French "*sois chevalier au nom de Dieu*" that is, be thou a knight in the name of God; afterwards his majesty adds, "*Avaucés, Chevalier*," Arise, Sir Knight.

The honor of knighthood was formerly so highly and sacredly prized, that if any thing was promised on the faith and honor of a knight, it was always performed in the most scrupulous and punctilious manner, at whatever

risk it was undertaken. When a knight was disgraced for having offended the laws, and sentenced to suffer death, he was first despoiled of his ensigns of knighthood, by taking off his military girdle, taking away his sword, cutting his spurs off with a hatchet, his gauntlets or gloves were then torn from him, and the escutcheon of his arms reversed.

The first account (according to Sir William Segar) that we have of ceremonies in making a knight in England, was in the year 506, in the following manner: viz. a stage was erected in some cathedral, or spacious place near it, to which the gentleman was conducted to receive the honor of knighthood. Being seated on a chair decorated with green silk, it was demanded of him, if he were of good constitution, and able to undergo the fatigue required of a soldier; also, whether he was a man of good morals, and what credible witnesses he could produce to affirm the same.

Then the bishop, or chief prelate of the church, administered the following oath: "Sir, you that desire to receive the honor of knighthood, swear, before God and this holy book, that you will not fight against his majesty, that now bestoweth the honor of knighthood upon you; you shall also swear to maintain and defend all ladies, gentlemen, widows, and orphans; and you shall shun no adventure of your person in any way where you shall happen to be."

The oath being taken, two lords led him to the king, who drew his sword, and laid it upon his head, saying "God, and Saint George (or whatever other saint the king pleased to name) make thee a good knight." After this, seven ladies dressed in white, came and girt a sword to his side, and four knights put on his spurs. These ceremonies being over, the queen took him by the right hand, and a duchess by the left, and led him to a rich seat, placed on an ascent, where they seated him, the king sitting on his right hand, and the queen on his left. Then the lords and ladies sat down upon other seats, three descents under the king; and being all thus seated, were entertained with a delicate collation; and so the ceremony ended.

If any knight absented himself dishonorably from his king's service, leaving his colors, going over to the enemy, betraying castles, forts, &c., for such crimes he was apprehended, and caused to be armed, and then seated on a scaffold erected in the church, where, after the king had sung some funeral psalms, as though he had been dead, they first took off the knight's

helmet to show his face, then his military girdle, broke his sword, cut off his spurs from his heels with a hatchet, pulled off his gauntlets, and afterwards his whole armor, and then reversed his coat of arms. After this the heralds cried out, "this is a disloyal miscreant," and, with many other ignoble ceremonies, he was thrown down the stage with a rope.

The famous order of the garter was instituted by king Edward III, Jan. 19, 1344. King Edward, being of a military genius, and engaged in a war for recovering France, made it his business to draw the best soldiers of Europe into his interest. With this view he projected a restoration of king Arthur's round table; and proclaimed a solemn tilting to invite foreigners of quality and courage to the exercise. The place for the solemnity being fixed at Windsor, he published his royal letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as intended to venture their reputation at those Justs and Tournaments which were to be held on the 19th of January, 1344.

He provided a great supper to begin the solemnity, and then ordering this feast to be annually kept at Whitsuntide, he for that purpose erected a particular building in the castle, wherein he placed a round table, of two hundred feet diameter, in imitation of king Arthur's at Winchester, and thereat entertained the knights at his own expense of a hundred pounds per week.

The prince (Edward) commended himself and his companions, to the patronage of St. George, who suffered martyrdom under the emperor Diocletian, and was a person of greater eminence both in the Eastern and Western churches, than any other military saint; and that his memory might be still continued, he gave them, for part of their daily dress, the image of the saint (sitting on horseback, attacking the dragon with a spear) hung to a blue ribbon, to be worn all the time about their necks.

The said king issuing out his garter for the signal of a battle that was crowned with success, he instituted this order, giving the garter pre-eminence among its ensigns, whence the select number, whom he incorporated into a fraternity, were styled *Equites Aurea Periscelidis*, viz. the knights of the Golden Garter.

The habits and ensigns of this order, and the forms of investiture, are thus:

They consist of the Garter, Surcoat, Mantle, Hood, George, Collar, Cap, and Feathers; the four first were assigned by the founder, and the rest by king Henry VIII.

The garter, appointed to be worn by the knights on the left leg between the knee and calf, was instituted by the founder, as a tie of association, honor and military virtue, to bind the knights strictly to himself and each other in friendship, and as an ensign of unity and combination, to promote the honor of God, and the interest of their prince and sovereign. He also caused to be wrought in gold letters this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*; declaring thereby the equity of his intention, retorting shame and defiance upon him who should dare to think ill of the just enterprise in which he had engaged, for the support of his right to the crown. The garter is of blue velvet bordered with gold (having the letters of the motto of the same), and is buckled on at the time of the election.

The knight's pantaloons are of pearl-colored silk. On the outside of the right knee is fixed a knot of open silver lace and ribbons intermixed, in the form of a large rose; and, a little below the knee, is placed the garter. His shoes, which are of white shammy, with red heels, have each a knot on the exterior side. His doublet is cloth of silver, adorned before and behind, and down the sleeves, with several guards or rows of silver lace, each having a row of small buttons set down the middle. The cuffs are open and adorned with the before mentioned lace and ribbons set in small loops. At the bottom of the upper seam of each cuff, is fixed a knot of silver ribbons that fall over his gloves, which are of kid, laced at the top with silver, and adorned at the opening with a knot, like that on the cuff. His surcoat is of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta. His cap is of black velvet adorned with a diamond band, and a plume of white feathers, with a heron sprig in the middle. The mantle is of sky-colored velvet, adorned on the left shoulder with St. George's cross encircled with the garter, wreathed on the edges with blue and gold. The hood is of crimson velvet and lined with white taffeta. The collar, which weighs thirty ounces troy, of gold, was introduced by Henry VIII, and contains twenty-six garters enamelled, and as many knots, alluding to the sovereign of the order, to which is pendent the figure of St. George and the dragon, which is a gold medal, and may be enriched with jewels at the pleasure of the owner. The officers of the order are the prelate of the garter, the chancellor of the garter, the register of the garter, and black rod, the last officer being instituted by the founder.

Another famous order was that of the Knights of the Bath, so called from the ceremony of

bathing, that the knights underwent previous to their inauguration. This order took its origin in France, and its antiquity in England is traced back to the time of Henry IV, who on the day he was at the tower of London, dubbed forty-six esquires knights, who had watched and bathed the preceding night. To each of these he gave green side-coats reaching down to their ancles, with straight sleeves, and furred with minivere; they also wore upon their left shoulder two cordons of white silk, with tassels hanging down.

It was usual in former times to create knights of this order from the flower of the nobility, who had not previously received the order of knighthood, at the coronation of kings and queens, and at their marriages, sometimes also, when their sons were invested prince of Wales, or dukes, or when they solemnly received the cincture or military girdle of knighthood, and that accompanied with many ceremonies, which at present are for the most part disused.

By statute January 2d, 1815, it was ordained that, "for the purpose of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which this empire (Great Britain) has been engaged," the order should be composed of these classes, viz.

1st. Class.—To consist of Knights Grand Crosses; number not to exceed seventy-two, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood royal; one-sixth of which may be appointed for civil and diplomatic purposes. The remainder must have attained the rank of major-general in the army, or rear-admiral in the navy; and must have been previously appointed to the Second Class.

2d. Class.—Knights Commanders; number not to exceed, upon the first institution, one hundred and eighty, exclusive of foreign officers, holding British commissions, of which not exceeding ten may be admitted as honorary knights commanders. In the event of actions of signal distinction, or of future wars, the number of this class may be increased. To be entitled to the distinctive appellation of knighthood; to have the same rights and privileges as Knights Bachelors, but to take precedence of them; to wear the badge, &c. pendent by a ribbon round the neck, the star embroidered on the left side.

No officer can be nominated, unless he shall have received a medal or other badge of honor, or shall have been especially mentioned in despatches in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself in action.

No person is now eligible to this class under

the rank of major-general in the army, or rear-admiral of the navy.

3d. Class.—Companions of the Order; not limited in order; not limited in number; they are to take precedence of Esquires, but not entitled to the appellation, style, &c. of Knights Bachelors. To wear the badge assigned to the Third Class, pendent by a narrow red ribbon to the button-hole.

MOTTO OF THE ORDER—*Tria juncta in uno*—the Trinity.

The Knights of the Thistle is a Scotch order. As to the origin of this ancient order, John Lesly, bishop of Ross, in his History of Scotland, says, it took its beginning from a bright cross in Heaven, like that whereon St. Andrew the apostle suffered martyrdom, which appeared to Achaius, king of Scots, and Hungus, king of the Picts, the night before the battle was fought betwixt them and Athelstane, king of England, as they were on their knees at prayer; when St. Andrew, their tutelary saint, is said also to have appeared, and promised to these kings that they should always be victorious when that sign appeared; and the next day these kings prevailing over king Athelstane in battle, they went in solemn procession, bare footed, to the kirk of St. Andrew, to return thanks to God and his apostle for their victory, vowing that they and their posterity would ever wear the figure of that cross in their ensigns and banners; the place where this battle was fought retains to this day the name of Athelstane's Ford, in Northumberland.

James the Fifth, king of Scotland, in 1534, received the order of the Golden Fleece from the Emperor Charles V, as also that of St. Michael from Francis the First, king of France, in 1535, and that of the Garter in 1536, from Henry VIII, king of England; and in memory of the reception of these orders, keeping open court, he solemnized the several feasts of St. Andrew, the Golden Fleece, St. Michael, and St. George of England, that the several princes might know how much he honored their orders; he set the arms of the princes (encircled with their orders) over the gate of his palace at Linlithgow, with the order of St. Andrew.

About the time of the Reformation this order was scarcely used, the knights then being so zealous for the reformed religion, that they left their order; and it was not resumed till the reign of king James VII, who created eight knights, and for their better regulation, signed a body of statutes, and appointed the royal chapel at Holyrood House to be the chapel of the or-

der as it still continues. Queen Anne restored this order to its ancient magnificence.

The order of Knights of St. Patrick was instituted by king George III, Feb. 5, 1783, consisting of the sovereign, a grand master, a prince of the blood royal, thirteen knights, and seven officers. The first investiture of knights of this order was performed the 11th of March, 1783, with much ceremony.

MOTTO—*Quis separabit?*—Who shall part us?

The order of knights of St. Michael and St. George was instituted April 27, 1818, for the United States of the Ionian Islands, and for the ancient sovereignty of Malta and its dependencies, consisting of eight knights grand crosses, twelve knights commanders, and twenty-four knights, exclusive of British subjects holding high and confidential employ in the Ionian islands, and in the government of Malta and its dependencies.

MOTTO. *Auspicium melioris ævi.* RIBBON. Red with blue edges.

The order of knights Bachelors is the most ancient, though the lowest order of knights in England. It was accounted the first of all military dignity, and the foundation of all honors. The word Bachelor was added by king Henry III, and so styled, because this title of honor dies with the person to whom it is given, and descends not to his posterity.

This title, which was anciently in high esteem, is now conferred indiscriminately upon gentry, physicians, burghers, and artists, but it is still accounted a respectable degree of honor both in England and foreign countries. A knight may be made as soon as a child is baptized, the ceremony now in use being no other than kneeling down before the king, who, with a drawn sword, lightly touches him on the right shoulder, with these words, *Sois chevalier au nom de Dieu*; and then, *Avancez, chevalier*.

We shall now give an account of the KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE. Arthur, king of the Britons, succeeded his father, Uther Pendragon, who was brother to Aurelius Ambrosius, the third son of Constantine; he married Igren, duchess of Cornwall, by whom he had this son Arthur (born at Tindagal in Cornwall), who was the eleventh king of England from the departure of the Romans, and was crowned about the year 516.

King Arthur, having expelled the Saxons from England, conquered Norway, Scotland, and the greatest part of France, where he was crowned at Paris; and, returning home, lived with such splendor, that many princes and

knights came from all parts to his court, to give proof of their valor in the exercise of arms. Upon this he erected a Fraternity of knights, which consisted of four and twenty; of whom he was chief; and to avoid controversies about precedence, he caused a Round Table to be made, from which they were denominated *Knights of the Round Table*. The said table, according to tradition, hangs up in the castle of Winchester, where they used to meet, and the time of their meeting was at Whitsuntide.

None were admitted but those who gave sufficient proofs of their valor and dexterity in arms. They were to be always well armed for horse or foot; "they were to protect and defend widows, maidens, and children, relieve the distressed, maintain the Christian faith, contribute to the Church, to protect pilgrims, advance honor, and suppress vice. To bury soldiers that wanted sepulchres, to ransom captives, deliver prisoners, and administer to the cure of wounded soldiers, hurt in the service of their country. To record all noble enterprises, that the fame thereof may ever live to their honor and the renown of the noble order."

That upon any complaint made to the king of injury or oppression, one of these knights, whom the king should appoint, was to revenge the same. If any foreign knight came to court, with desire to show his prowess, some one of these knights was to be ready in arms to answer him. If any lady, gentlewoman, or other oppressed and injured person, did present a petition, declaring the same, whether the injury was done here, or beyond sea, he or she should be graciously heard, and, without delay, one or more knights should be sent to take revenge. Every knight, for the advancement of chivalry, should be ready to inform and instruct young lords and gentlemen in the exercises of arms. According to Guillim, there was no robe or habit prescribed unto these knights, nor could he find with what ceremony they were made, neither what offices belonged to the said order, except a register to record their noble enterprises.

The Ordo Equestris, (Equestrian order) of the German empire is of considerable antiquity and highly honorable, being composed of persons of the most ancient and illustrious families in Germany, and in point of rank takes place next to the barons. It is supposed to have been derived from the ancient Roman Equestrian Order, which ranked next to the Senate.

Formerly all those who were admitted into Ordo Equestris, wore round their neck a golden chain, with a medal pendent thereto, and which

is still painted on the helmet placed over each coat of arms. But since a great number of social and regular orders of knighthood have been introduced all over Europe, the chain has in general been laid aside, and is now only worn by the principal officers of the districts of the empire belonging to those *Equites*, and where they are formed into corporations as a free state, holding immediately under the emperor. Here, however, it is necessary to observe, that the imperial patent is not sufficient to enable the Grantee to belong to this body corporate, unless he holds a fee of the empire; on the contrary, without such a holding, the patent gives him only personal honor and precedence in courts of justice and all other places indiscriminately, and that free from all hindrance or molestation whatsoever. The Ordo Equestris are not under any particular restraint, or governed by any laws, statutes, or ordinances, other than such as concern the empire in general. The title is hereditary to all the children and descendants, in a right line of the grantee, both male and female, and is entirely patrimonial and feudal; a circumstance elucidated and fully confirmed by an established rule of Empire, already mentioned, viz. That such grantee cannot belong to the body corporate of the Ordo Equestris, unless he holds a fee of the empire; and if he doth not hold such a fee, that he gains nothing farther by his patent than personal honor and precedence.

In June, 1757, the empress queen of Germany instituted the MILITARY ORDER OF MARIA THERESA, which was at first composed of an unlimited number of knights, divided into two classes; the first of which wear the badge of the order pendent to a broad striped watered ribbon, of which two fifths are black and three fifths yellow, sashways over the right shoulder, and a cross or star embroidered in silver on the left breast of their outer garment.

The second class wear the badge pendent to a narrow striped ribbon at the button-hole. This order continued from its first institution until the year 1765, when the emperor added an intermediate class, styled Knights Commanders, who wear the ribbon sashways but without any star on the outer garment. The badge of the order is a cross of gold enamelled white, edged with gold, on the centre are the arms of Austria encircled with the word *Fortitudine*, and on the reverse is a cipher of the letter M. T. F. (Maria Theresa Fundator) in gold, on an enamelled ground. This order is conferred on military men only.

The ladies' order in honor of the Cross, is another German order. A conflagration, which happened at the emperor's palace in the year 1668, was the occasion of the foundation of this order. The badge of the order is a golden medal chased and pierced; in the centre the imperial eagle, over all a cross surmounted with the letters I. H. S. and a small cross over the H, with this motto, *Salus et Gloria*—Safety and Glory.

Eleonora Di Gonzaga, widow of the emperor Ferdinand III instituted the order of Ladies Slaves to Virtue in 1662, and declared herself sovereign of it. The number that compose it is limited to thirty, all to be of the Romish religion, and of the best nobility. The badge worn by the ladies of this order is a golden sun, encircled with a chaplet of laurel, enamelled green, with this motto over it, *Sola ubique triumphat*. It is worn pendent at the breast to a small chain of gold, or a plain narrow black ribbon.

The order of the Bear was instituted at the Abbey of St. Gall, in Switzerland, by the emperor Frederic II, in the year 1213. St. Ursus, being the patron of it, communicated their name to the same; it flourished from its institution until the revolution by which the House of Austria lost the Swiss cantons, when it was abolished. The order having been upwards of three centuries extinct, it is unnecessary to say any thing farther of it. The collar was a gold chain interlaced with oak leaves, to which hung the figure of a black bear on a medallion, having under it a hillock enamelled vest.

The order of the Elephant is a Danish order of great celebrity. It was instituted by Christian the First, on the marriage of his son John with Christina of Saxony, in the year 1748, since which time it has subsisted without interruption or degradation. It is now conferred only on princes of the blood, foreign princes, or noblemen of the first rank. The knights of it are addressed by the title of Excellency. On ordinary occasions they wear the badge of the order pendent to a sky-blue watered ribbon, worn sashways over the right shoulder, and a star of eight points embroidered in silver on the left side of their outer garments. But on days of ceremony they wear it pendent to a collar of gold composed of Elephants and Towers. The badge is an elephant, on his back a castle enamelled, and on the side of the elephant a cross of Danebrog in diamonds.

The Order of the Holy Ghost is the most illustrious order of knighthood in France. It was

instituted by Henry the Third, in the year 1579, on Whitsunday, the festival on which he was born in the year 1551, elected king of Poland 1573, and called to the throne of France in the year 1574. The number of persons that compose it is limited by the statutes to one hundred, exclusive of the Sovereign or Grand Master. Of these, four cardinals, five prelates, the chancellor, the master of the ceremonies, the treasurer, the register, and the provost, are styled commanders, without being considered as knights, though they usually wear the badges or *insignia* of the order. All are to profess the Roman Catholic religion; and the knights are to prove the nobility of their descent for a hundred years and upwards; but no proofs of this kind are required of the commanders whose offices or honors are commonly sold at a regulated price. The king of France is sovereign or grand master of it; and by the statutes this office is inalienably annexed to the crown, but he cannot exercise its functions until after his coronation, when he is installed, with much ceremony, as sovereign of the order. To be a knight of it, it is necessary for all except princes of the blood, to have attained the age of thirty-three, and to have been admitted into the order of St. Michael, into which even the princes must enter at sixteen years old. The Dauphin only is excepted from this rule, he being received into both orders on the day of his birth. The commanders are not knights of the order of St. Michael, and here arises the difference between their styles and titles and those by which the knights are distinguished; the knights being called *Chevaliers des Ordres du Roy*; and the commanders, if ecclesiastics, *Commandeur de l'Ordre du St. Esprit*; if laymen, *Commandeur des Ordres du Roy*.

The Royal and Military Order of St. Louis was instituted by Louis XIV, in the year 1693, and by the statutes of it the office of the Sovereign or Grand Master is annexed to the crown. It is conferred on naval and military officers, who have distinguished themselves in the service at any age, or at any time, but, unless they have done so, they do not obtain it until they have served five and twenty years as commissioned officers: after that period, they expect it as a matter of right, more than of favor; hence it happens that the number of knights is great and unlimited. In this order are three classes; the first consists of forty knights, who are styled *Chevaliers Grand Croix*—Knights Grand Cross. They wore a flame-colored watered ribbon sashways, to which is pendent a cross of eight points

enamelled white, edged with gold; in the angles four Fleurs de Lys, and on the middle a circle, within which on one side is the image of St. Louis in armor, with the royal mantle over it, holding in his left hand a crown of thorns, and in his right hand a crown of laurel, and the three passion nails all proper, with this inscription *Ludovicus Magnus instituit anno 1693*. On the reverse a sword erect, the point through a chaplet of laurel, bound with a white ribbon, enamelled with this motto, *Bellicæ virtutis præmium*; besides which they wear, embroidered on the left side of their outer garment, a gold star of eight points with Fleur de Lys at the angles and the figures of St. Louis, with the motto on the centre. The second class are eighty in number, and are styled *Chevaliers Commandeurs*, &c. These wear the ribbon and badge in the same manner as the knights of the former class, but have no star embroidered on their outer garment. The third class is not limited to any number: and the knights of it are styled simply *Chevaliers de l'ordre Royale et Militaire de St. Louis*. These wear the badge of the order pendent to a flame-colored watered ribbon, at the button-hole of their outer garment. The knights of the first class have pensions of from four to six thousand livres a year, and when a vacancy happens among them, it is filled by the next seniority of the second class. The knights of the second class have pensions of from three to four thousand livres a year, and the vacancies that happen among them are filled up by the king, from among the most favored and deserving of the third class. The knights of the third class have no pensions of right, but it frequently happens that the poorest and the most distinguished of them obtain small pecuniary favors, which they term *Gratification*. It is not necessary to be of a noble family to be admitted into this order; nor does it ennoble the family of the person who obtains it, though it gives him the privileges of the *Noblesse*; and if there be three knights of it, in regular succession, in a plebeian family, it ennoble all the branches of it. All knights of this order must be Roman Catholics.

The knights of the order of *Bourbon* were sometimes called knights of the Thistle, and knights of our Lady. They were in number twenty-six, were instituted by Louis the Good, Duke of Bourbon, in honor of the Virgin Mary, in the year 1370, and became extinct soon after. Their motto was *Allen* or *Allons*, and on the collar of their order the word *ESPERANCE*.

The collar was of gold, weighing ten marks,

fastened with a golden buckle; it consisted of whole lozenges, and a double row of half lozenges, enamelled green, and filled with Fleurs-de-Lis of gold, in the whole lozenges the word *Esperance*, each letter within a lozenge, enamelled red; and pendent to the collar was an oval, enamelled green and red, thereon the image of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with twelve stars of silver, a crescent of the same under her feet, her garments enamelled purple and sky-color, and at the bottom of the oval a Thistle Green.

The order of the Death's Head was first instituted by the Duke of Wirtemberg, in the year 1652, and both sexes were equally admitted to it, but, having soon fallen into disuse, it was revived again in the year 1709, by Louise Elizabeth, widow of Philip, Duke of Saxe Mersburg, and daughter of the original founder. The badge of this order is a Death's head, enamelled white, surmounted with a cross pattée black; above the cross pattée another cross composed of five large jewels, by which it hangs to a black ribbon edged with white, and on the ribbon these words, *Memento Mori*, worn at the breast. But on the death of any of the order, the survivors wear the badge pendent to a black ribbon over a white one, on which is the name of the deceased.

Some of the orders of knighthood in Palestine and other parts of Asia were very celebrated. The order of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, according to Favin, was instituted by Baldwin I, king of Jerusalem, who made the regular canons (which then resided in a convent adjoining to the Holy Sepulchre) knights of the said order; they were to guard the Holy Sepulchre, to relieve and protect pilgrims. The Patriarch of Jerusalem was appointed their Grand Master, with power for conferring the order, and receiving the vow made by the knights, which was of chastity, poverty, and obedience. Their habit was white, and on their breast a gold cross potent, cantoned with four crosses of the same without enamel, pendent to a black ribbon. They wore the cross of yellow embroidery on the left side of their robe. When the city of Jerusalem was taken by the Saracens, the knights retired to Italy, and settled at Pemgia, and were afterwards united to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Certain Christian merchants of Malfis in the kingdom of Naples, who traded to Palestine, obtained leave from the Caliph of Egypt to dwell near the Holy Sepulchre of Christ, and to erect a small house for the entertainment of

themselves and pilgrims, which they named the Hospital of Christians, with a small oratory dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Their number increasing, they built another house for women, and dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen. Their number still increasing, they built a more convenient house, the others being too small, and dedicated it to St. John the Baptist. They entertained all pilgrims that came for devotion, and cured the diseased among them. They became eminent for their devotion, charity, and hospitality. St. John Baptist, being their patron, they were called Brethren Hospitallers of St. John Baptist of Jerusalem, to distinguish them from the knights of the Holy Sepulchre; they took the black habit of the Hermits of St. Augustin, and on the left side of the breast, they wore a cross of white cloth, with eight points. In war they wore crimson, with a white cross, but in their monasteries and on the day of their profession the black garment only. This order increased in wealth after the suppression of the Templars, most of whose lands were given to them. They had in several parts of Christendom 20,000 manors; in England the Lord Prior of the order was accounted the prime baron of the realm.

Their first Great Master was Gerard de Sainct Didier, by whom they were founded; the last master that had his residence in the Holy Land was John de Villers, in whose time, being driven out of Palestine, they removed to Cyprus, and then to the isle of Rhodes, which they possessed till the year 1523, when they were expelled by Solyman the Magnificent, who took it by force, through want of succor by the Christian princes. The city was admirably defended by the knights, under the conduct of their Great Master, Philip de Villiers.

After the loss of the isle of Rhodes, they removed to the island of Malta, which with Tripoli and Gaza were granted to them in fee by the emperor Charles V., A. D. 1530, under the tender of one falcon yearly to the viceroy of Sicily, and to acknowledge the king of Spain and Sicily for their protectors. In this isle they continued a bulwark to those parts, and from this their settlement, were called Knights of Malta.

In May, 1563, they were besieged by Solyman, with a navy of 160 galleys full of Turkish soldiers, and 100 vessels with provisions. The siege was sustained for four months by the bravery of the knights, and the conduct of their Great Master, John de Veleto, so that the Turks were obliged to raise the siege, and leave 3000

of their men behind, and the greater part of their artillery, on the 8th of September in the same year. Upon which day there is annually a procession at Malta, in memory of their deliverance.

These knights were in number 1000; 500 to reside in the island of Malta, the remainder dispersed at their seminaries in Spain, Germany, Italy, and France, and at any summons to make their personal appearance. A seminary they had in England till the suppression of it by Henry VIII; yet they continued to appoint one to whom they gave the title of the Grand Prior of England. Out of the following nations, they chose their officers, *viz.* Provence, the Grand Prior; Auvergne, the Marshal of the Order; Italy, the Admiral of the Order; Arragon, the Conservator of the Order; England they used to appoint the Great Colonel of the cavalry; Germany, the High Bailiff of the Order; Castile, the High Chancellor of the Order.

None were admitted into this order, but such as could prove their gentility for six descents: they swore to defend the church, to obey their superiors, and to live upon the revenues of their order only. There were sixteen called the Great Crosses, out of whom the officers of their order, as the Marshal, Admiral, Chancellor, &c. were chosen, who, together with the Master, punished such as were convicted of any crime.

When the Grand Master died, they suffered no vessel to go out of the island till another was chosen, lest the pope should interfere in their election, which was as follows: the several seminaries named two knights each, allowing also two for the English; and those sixteen from among themselves chose eight; those eight chose a knight, a Priest, and a Friar Servant; and these three, out of the sixteen Great Crosses, elected the Great Master, who, being chosen, was styled, 'The most illustrious and most reverend Prince, the Lord Friar N. N. Great Master of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Prince of Malta and Gaza.'

The badge of the order was a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, pendent to a black watered ribbon, worn at the breast. This order having been composed of persons of different countries, the badge was decorated so as to distinguish the country of the bearer, *viz.* Germany, by an Imperial crown and eagle; France, the crown and Fleurs-de-lis, &c.

In 1798, the knights of Malta yielded their dominion to the French power, from whom it was soon after wrested by the British, in which

crown it was finally vested by the peace of 1814.

When the Holy land began to grow famous by the expeditions of Christian princes, the *Order of the knights Hospitallers* had its beginning, or rather its restoration, by Girardus; for the origin is attributed to Schannes Hircanus Machabeus, or John, Patriarch of Alexandria, who, for his liberality to the poor, was surnamed Eleemosynarius. These knights, having their chief seat at first in the Hospital of St. John Baptist at Jerusalem, which was re-edified by the same Girard, took that Saint for their patron, but their rule from Pope Gelasius II; and Honourable II assigned them a black mantle, with a white cross. Raimundus de Podis, the first Master, devised the statutes of their order, and entitles himself *Servus pauperum Christi, et Hospitalis thierosolomitani Custodem*.

The Polish order of the White Eagle was first instituted in the year 1325, by Uladislaus V, but having soon fallen into disuse, it lay in oblivion till the year 1705, when Augustus, Elector of Saxony and king of Poland, revived it as an instrument to attach to his own interest and person several of the Polish nobility, who, he feared, were inclined to Stanislaus, his competitor. Motto, *Pro fide, rege, lege*.

Alphonso Henriquez, king of Portugal, instituted the Order of the Wing of St. Michael, in the year 1172, in commemoration of a victory obtained by him over the Moors, whom he imagined he overcame by the direct interposition of St. Michael, who, according to the legend, appeared fighting in the king's right wing.

The *Order of St. George in Rome* was instituted, according to some, by pope Alexander VI, in the year 1498, or, according to Michaeli, by pope Paul III, to encourage naval men to defend the coast of the Adriatic against pirates. The badge of it was a cross of gold within a circle of the same, like an open crown.

The *Order of St. Peter and St. Paul* was instituted by Leo the Tenth, in the year 1520, to defend the sea-coasts of his territories against the Turks who threatened them.

The Prussian *Order of the Black Eagle* was instituted by Frederick I. at his coronation in the year 1701. By the statutes of it, the number of knights, exclusive of the Princes of the blood, is limited to thirty, who must all be admitted into the order of Generosity previous to their receiving this, unless they be sovereign princes; the knights to prove their nobility by sixteen descents. The kings of Prussia are

perpetual Grand Masters of it. There belong to it a Chancellor, who is also a knight, a Master of the Ceremonies, and a Treasurer. The ensign of the order is a gold cross of eight points enamelled blue, having at each angle a spread eagle enamelled black, and charged with a cipher of the letters F. R. This each knight wears commonly pendent to a broad orange ribbon, worn sash-wise over the left shoulder, and a silver star embroidered on the left side of their outer garment, whereon is an escutcheon containing a spread eagle, holding in one claw a chaplet of laurel, and in the other a thunderbolt, with this motto in gold letter round it, *Suum cuique*. The king chose the Black Eagle, being the arms of Prussia; and the color of the ribbon, on account of his mother, a Princess of Orange.

First among the Russian orders is that of St. Andrew. Peter the Great instituted this order in the year 1698, and chose for its patron St. Andrew, (on account of this Apostle's having been, according to tradition, the founder of Christianity among the Muscovites). His motive for instituting this order was to animate his nobles and chief officers in their wars against the Turks; and he conferred it on those who had signalized themselves in his service.

The *Order of the Sword in Cyprus* was instituted by Guy de Lusignan, about the end of the twelfth century, soon after he had acquired the kingdom of Cyprus by purchase from Richard Cœur de Lion. This order was on its institution conferred on three hundred Barons, who were then created: it continued to flourish until it became extinct, on the Turks conquering the island of Cyprus. Motto, *Securitas Regni*.

The most celebrated Spanish order, was the *Order of the Golden Fleece*. This order was instituted at Bruges, in Flanders, the 10th of January, 1492 [the day of his marriage with his third wife, Isabella of Portugal,] by Philip, Duke of Burgundy. The occasion of its institution is a subject of controversy among antiquaries: but it appears most probable, that, having determined to institute an order of knighthood, he chose for the badge of it the material of the staple manufactories of his country, which was the fleece; and this emblem might have been the more agreeable to him from the figure it made in the heroic ages of the world, when the Argonautic expedition was undertaken for it. However this may be, it at first consisted of thirty knights, including the sovereign, who were of the first families in the Low Countries; and though it has undergone

some changes since its foundation, it has ever been ranked among the most illustrious and distinguished orders of knighthood in Europe.

At present there are two different branches of this order; of one of which the emperor is sovereign; and the king of Spain of the other, of which we now speak. The number of knights is not limited, though it seldom exceeds seventy or eighty, of which there are generally a good many of the French and Italian nobility; but all must prove their noble descent from the twelfth century. They wear usually a Golden fleece Cross, pendent to a broad plain red ribbon round their necks; but on days of ceremony they wear the collar of the order, which is composed of double steels, interwoven with flint stone, emitting sparks of fire, the whole enamelled in their proper colors, at the end whereof hangs on the breast the golden fleece. The furs are joined two and two together, as if they were double BB's, the cipher of Burgundy, and the flint stones the ancient arms of the Sovereigns of Burgundy of the first race; with their motto, *Ante ferit quam flamma micet*. The motto of the order, is *Præitium non vile laborem*. There are four officers, viz. the chancellor, the treasurer, the register, and a king at arms, called *Toison d'or*.

The ORDER OF ST. MARK, was conferred by the duke of Venice, and by the senate, upon persons of eminent quality, or such as had deserved well of the State. In the year 828, the body of St. Mark was removed from Alexandria in Egypt (where it was buried) to the city of Venice. This saint has been taken for their tutelary saint and guardian. His picture was anciently painted upon their ensigns and banners. Motto, *Pax tibi, Marce Evangelista Meus*.

TEMPLE, Sir William, a celebrated statesman, born in London in 1628. In 1665, he went on a secret mission to Munster; after which he was employed in forming the triple alliance between England, Sweden, and Holland. He next became the resident minister at the Hague, and in that capacity promoted the marriage of the prince of Orange and the princess Mary. In 1679 he was appointed secretary of state; but the next year he resigned that situation, and retired to his country seat in Surrey, where he was often visited by Charles II, James II, and William III. He died in 1700.

TENNESSEE, one of the United States, bounded N. by Kentucky and Virginia; E. by North Carolina, S. by Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. by Mississippi river. It contains 40,000

square miles, and had, in 1830, 684,822 inhabitants, of whom 142,382 were slaves.

The Cumberland mountains divide this state into East and West Tennessee.

The western part of this state is level or gently undulating, the middle is broken by hills, and the eastern part is mountainous. Of this variety, Mr. Flint says, "There can be nothing of grand and imposing in scenery, nothing striking and picturesque in cascades and precipitous sides of mountains covered with woods, nothing romantic and delightful in deep and sheltered valleys, through which wind still and clear streams, which is not found in this state." The articles which are sent to the New Orleans' market are cotton, indigo, corn, whiskey, hogs, horses, cattle, flour, gunpowder, salt-petre, poultry, bacon, lard, butter, apples, pork, coarse linen, tobacco, &c.

The chief towns are Murfreesborough, Nashville, Knoxville, Franklin, Fayetteville, Shelbyville, Columbia, Clarksville, Carthage, and Gallatin. Colleges have been established at Greenville, Knoxville, Nashville, and in Washington county. The first permanent settlement of the whites was made by emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina, in 1757 and 1758. The settlers were annoyed by the Indians, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Shawnees, whose hostilities for a long time retarded the progress of the settlements. Tennessee formed part of North Carolina until 1790, and in 1796, it was erected into a state.

TEWKESBURY, a market town of Gloucestershire. It was at this place that the last battle was fought between the adherents of the houses of York and Lancaster. This battle, it is well known, proved fatal to the Lancastrians. The field in which it was fought is still called the Bloody Meadow, and is situated about half a mile from the town. In the civil war in the reign of Charles I, Tewkesbury was the scene of many severe contests between the contending forces.

TEXAS. This portion of Mexico is attracting at the present time (1835) a considerable portion of public attention, from the purchases made by companies, and private individuals, with a view to the formation of settlements. The principal settlements now formed are on the Brazos, and Colorado Rivers, and at Galveston Bay. The settlement of San Felipe was commenced in 1824 by Col. Stephen F. Austin, whose father belonged to Durham, in Connecticut, and who was authorised by the

Spanish authorities in Mexico, to introduce three hundred families into Texas. The father, in consequence of great expense, soon after arriving in the country died, and left injunctions to his son, Col. S. F. Austin to prosecute his plans. Since 1824 the colony has been increasing, and its success has gradually made known to the citizens of the United States something of the advantages of the soil and climate, and attracted many settlers, particularly from Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and other Southern and Western States.

The country at the south is covered by prairies, which oppose no obstacle in any direction, except where crossed by streams, and whose soil is generally rich and often of almost incalculable fertility, presenting attractions to colonists. It abounds with Buffaloes, Deer, small horses called *mustangs*, and wild fowl of various descriptions.

THEBES, a celebrated city, capital of Bœotia, situated on the banks of the river Ismenus. The manner of its foundation is not precisely known. Cadmus is supposed to have first begun to found it by building the citadel Cadmea. It was afterwards finished by Amphion and Zethus; but, according to Varro, it owed its origin to Ogyges. The government of Thebes was monarchical, and many of the sovereigns are celebrated for their misfortunes, such as Laius, Œdipus, Polynices, Eteocles, &c. The war which Thebes supported against the Argives, is famous as well as that of the Epigoni. Under Epaminondas, the Thebans, though before dependent, became masters of Greece, and every thing was done according to their will and pleasure. When Alexander invaded Greece, he ordered Thebes to be totally demolished, because it had revolted against him, except the house where the poet Pindar had been born and educated. In this dreadful period, 6,000 of its inhabitants were slain, and 30,000 sold for slaves. Thebes was afterwards repaired by Cassander, the son of Antipater, but it never rose to its original consequence, and Strabo, in his age, mentions it merely as an inconsiderable village. The monarchical government was abolished there at the death of Xanthus, about 1190 years before Christ, and Thebes became a republic.

THEBES, an ancient celebrated city of Thebais, in Egypt, called also Hecatonipylos on account of its hundred gates, and Diospolis, as being sacred to Jupiter. It was ruined by Cambyses, king of Persia. Its most magnificent ruins are those of Luxor and Karnac, of which an

account is subjoined. Although there is a sameness in the character of the Egyptian scenery, it is such as is to be seen in no other land. The Libyan and Arabian chains of mountains, perfectly naked, stretch on each side of the Nile nearly to the first cataract, generally within a few miles of the river, and sometimes close to it, or forming its bank. At the foot of these naked masses of a light color, often appear groups of the most vivid and beautiful verdure, the palm and sycamore spreading over some lonely cottage, a herd of goats and buffaloes winding their way, or a camel silently grazing. The utter barrenness and desolation that often encompass scenes and spots of exquisite fruitfulness and beauty, the tomb of the Santon with its scanty shade, and the white minaret with its palm and cypress placed on the very verge of a boundless desert, or amidst a burning expanse of sand, are almost peculiar to Egypt. Then you often pass from the rich banks of the Nile, covered with lime and orange-trees, where groups of Orientals are seated luxuriously in the shade, into a wild and howling waste, where all, even the broken monuments of past ages, only inspire feelings of sadness and regret.

"It was evening ere we arrived at Luxor, a poor yet populous village, erected partly amidst the ruins of the great temple. This edifice is near the water's edge, and its lofty yellow pillars, each thirty feet in circumference, and ranged in long colonnades, instantly arrest the attention. On landing, we found on the sand a dozen grim Egyptian statues, large as life, cut in coarse granite, after the fashion of the great Memnon, and in a sitting posture, close to the edge of the water, that rippled at their feet. The weight of each statue was enormous, and would render the removal difficult; or else a traveller might well be tempted to ship one of them, as they seemed to be no man's property. There are two most beautiful obelisks fronting the gateway, seventy feet high, or in reality much loftier, as a considerable part is buried in rubbish. Their hieroglyphics are cut deeper, and with greater delicacy, than those on any other obelisks in Egypt. A Frenchman, in the employment of Drovetti the consul, resided here, who showed us much politeness; he was an intelligent man, dressed in the Arab costume, and had resided sixteen years in various parts of this country. His companion, Moris Bonnet, had gone to Cairo for a supply of wine and other comforts, and he felt solitary and impatient for his return: he possessed a small collection of minerals and other curiosities, and had manu-

factured a cool and delightful sort of palm-wine out of the juice of the tree, which was very grateful to us in the sultry heat of the day. Sixteen years' residence in Upper Egypt is really a trial of a man's patience and enthusiasm, and for two Frenchmen above all beings. Suleiman Aga, commander of the Pacha's Mamelukes at Esneh, a town two days' sail further, was not so resigned: this man was one of Bonaparte's colonels, and on the ruin of his master's fortunes he came to Egypt, and offered his services to the Pacha, protesting at the same time he would never consent to change his religion. Mahmoud laughed, and said, he cared nothing about his religion, if he only served him well; but he must allow himself to be called by a Turkish name, and wear the costume. Suleiman Aga now lives in style as commandant at Esneh, and receives travellers very hospitably; but his soul pines, amidst Egyptian beauty, for a suitable companion, and he implored a fellow traveller and friend of mine, to send him out an English or Italian wife: he swore he would pay implicit deference to his friend's advice, and marry the lady the moment she arrived. The women around him, he said, were so insipid; and he would live there contented could he be but blessed with one whom he could converse with, and whose vivacity and intelligence would brighten his solitary hours.

"It is difficult to describe the stupendous and noble ruins of Thebes. Beyond all others they give you the idea of a ruined, yet imperishable city; so vast is their extent, that you wander a long time confused and perplexed, and discover at every step some new object of interest. From the temple of Luxor to that of Karnac, the distance is a mile and a half, and they were formerly connected by a long avenue of sphinxes, the mutilated remains of which, the heads being broken off the greater part, still line the whole path. Arrived at the end of this avenue, you first pass under a very elegant arched gateway, seventy feet high, and quite isolated. About fifty yards farther you enter a temple of inferior dimensions, which Drovetti has been busy in excavating; you then advance into a spacious area, strewn with broken pillars, and surrounded with vast and lofty masses of ruins,—all parts of the great temple: a little on your right is the magnificent portico of Karnac, the vivid remembrance of which will never leave him who has once gazed on it. Its numerous colonnades of pillars, of gigantic form and height, are in excellent preservation, but without ornament; the ceiling and walks of the portico are gone; the

plat-stone still connects one of the rows of pillars, and is ornamented; and viewed from below, with a slender remain of the edifice still attached to it, it seems almost to hang in the sky. Passing hence, you wander amidst obelisks, porticoes, and statues, the latter without grace or beauty, but of a most colossal kind. If you ascend one of the hills of rubbish, and look around, you see a gateway standing afar, conducting only to solitude; detached and roofless pillars, while others lie broken at their feet, the busts of gigantic statues appearing above the earth, while the rest of the body is yet buried, or the head torn away, while others lie prostrate or broken into useless fragments. On the left spread the dreary deserts of the Thebais, to the edge of which the city extends. In front is a pointed and barren range of mountains: the Nile flows at the feet of the temple of Luxor; but the ruins extend far on the other side of the river, to the very feet of those formidable precipices, and into the wastes of sand; the natural scenery around Thebes is as fine as can possibly be conceived. The remainder of the statue is still here, the beautiful bust of which Belzoni sent to the British Museum; it was fallen and broken off long since. Drovetti is quite inexcusable in causing one of the two beautiful obelisks at the entrance of the temple of Karnac to be thrown down and broken, that he might carry off the upper part: such an act is absolute sacrilege. One cannot help imagining that a vast deal yet remains to be discovered beneath this world of ruins, on both sides of the river; but the pursuit requires incessant and undivided attention. A traveller must lay his account to spend six months in excavating here, with a body of Arabs, who work very cheaply, and must put up with many privations, before he could expect to be richly compensated for his pains.

"The second visit we paid to Karnac was still more interesting. The moon had risen, and we passed through one or two Arab villages in the way, where fires were lighted in the open air, and the men, after the labors of the day, were seated in groups round them, smoking and conversing with great cheerfulness. It is singular that in the most burning climates of the East, the inhabitants always love a good fire at night, and a traveller soon catches the habit; yet the air was still very warm. There was no fear of interruption in exploring the ruins, as the Arabs dread to come here after daylight, as they often say these places were built by Afrit, the devil; and the belief in apparitions prevails

among most of the Orientals. We again entered with delight the grand portico. It was a night of uncommon beauty, without a breath of wind stirring, and the moonlight fell vividly on some parts of the colonnades, while others were shaded so as to add to, rather than diminish their grandeur. The obelisks, the statues, the lonely columns on the plain without, threw their long shadows on the mass of ruins around them, and the scene was in truth exquisitely mournful and beautiful."

THEMISTOCLES, a celebrated general born at Athens. When Xerxes invaded Greece, Themistocles was at the head of the Athenian republic, and in this capacity the fleet was entrusted to his care. While the Lacedæmonians under Leonidas were opposing the Persians at Thermopylæ, the naval operations of Themistocles, and of the combined fleet of the Peloponnesians were directed to destroy the armament of Xerxes, and to ruin his maritime power. This battle, which was fought near the island of Salamis, B. C. 480, was decisive; the Greeks obtained the victory, and Themistocles the honor of having destroyed the formidable navy of Xerxes. Further to ensure the peace of his country, Themistocles informed the Asiatic monarch, that the Greeks had conspired to cut the bridge which he had built across the Hellespont, and to prevent his retreat into Asia. This met with equal success, Xerxes hastened away from Greece, and while he believed on the word of Themistocles, that his return would be disputed, he left his forces without a general, and his fleets an easy conquest to the victorious Greeks. These signal services to his country, endeared Themistocles to the Athenians, and he was universally called the most warlike and most courageous of all the Greeks who fought against the Persians. He was received with the most distinguished honors; and by his prudent administration, Athens was soon fortified with strong walls, the Pireus was rebuilt, and her harbors were filled with a numerous and powerful navy, which rendered her the mistress of Greece. Yet in the midst of that glory, the conqueror of Xerxes incurred the displeasure of his countrymen, which had proved so fatal to many of his illustrious predecessors. He was banished from the city, and after he had sought in vain a safe retreat among the republics of Greece, and the barbarians of Thrace, he threw himself into the arms of a monarch, whose fleets he had defeated, and whose father he had ruined. Artaxerxes, the successor of Xerxes, received the illustrious Athenian with kindness.

Themistocles died in the 65th year of his age, about 449 years before the Christian era.

THEODORIC I, king of the Visigoths, in Spain, succeeded Vallia, in 419. He laid siege to Arles, but was repulsed by Aetius; some time after he defeated Litorius, general of the Roman army, and led him prisoner to Toulouse. But when the formidable forces of Attila, king of the Huns, put all the princes of the Gauls into a great consternation, he united his forces with Merovee, king of France, Aetius, and Gundicaire, king of the Burgundians, and fought and defeated Attila. Theodoric was killed in the battle, in 451.

THEODORIC II, son of the first, murdered his eldest brother Thorismond, in 453, and made himself master of the town of Narbonne, which was surrendered to him by Count Agrippin, in 462. Advancing into Spain, Rechaire, king of the Suevi, his brother-in-law, gave him battle; but having worsted, and taken Rechaire in his retreat, Theodoric sentenced him to death, and was himself killed soon after by the contrivance of one of his brothers called Evaric, who ascended the throne in 466.

THEODOSIUS FLAVIUS, a Roman emperor, surnamed Magnus, from the greatness of his exploits. He was invested with the imperial purple by Gratian, and appointed over Thrace and the eastern provinces, which had been in the possession of Valentinian. The first years of his reign were marked by different conquests over the barbarians. The Goths were defeated in Thrace, and 4000 of their chariots, with an immense number of prisoners of both sexes, were the reward of the victory. Some conspiracies were formed against the emperor, but Theodosius totally disregarded them; and while he punished his competitors for the imperial purple, he thought himself sufficiently secure in the love and the affection of his subjects. He triumphed over the barbarians, and restored peace in every part of the empire. He died of a dropsy at Milan, in the 60th year of his age, after a reign of 16 years, the 17th of January, A. D. 395. Theodosius was the last of the emperors who was the sole master of the whole Roman empire. His want of clemency, however, in one instance, was too openly betrayed, and when the people of Thessalonica had unmeaningly, perhaps, killed one of his officers, the emperor ordered his soldiers to put all the inhabitants to the sword, and no less than 6000 persons, without distinction of rank, age, or sex, were cruelly butchered in that town in the space of three hours. This violence irrita-

ted the ecclesiastics, and Theodosius was compelled by St. Ambrose to do open penance in the church, and publicly to make atonement for an act of barbarity which had excluded him from the bosom of the church, and the communion of the faithful. In his private character Theodosius was an example of soberness and temperance, his palace displayed becoming grandeur, but still with moderation. He never indulged luxury, or countenanced superfluities. He was fond of bodily exercise, and never gave himself up to pleasure and enervating enjoyments. The laws and regulations which he introduced in the Roman empire, were of the most salutary nature.

THEODOSIUS Second, succeeded his father Arcadius, as emperor of the western Roman empire, though only in the eighth year of his age. The territories of Theodosius were invaded by the Persians, but the emperor soon appeared at the head of a numerous force, and the two hostile armies met on the frontiers of the empire. The consternation was universal on both sides; without even a battle, the Persians fled, and no less than 100,000 were lost in the waters of the Euphrates. Theodosius raised the siege of Nisibis, where his operations failed of success, and he averted the fury of the Huns and Vandals by bribes and promises. He died on the 29th of July, in the 49th year of his age, A. D. 450.

THERAMENES, an Athenian philosopher and general in the age of Alcibiades. He was one of the thirty tyrants of Athens, but he had no share in the cruelties and oppression which disgraced their administration. He was accused by Critias, one of his colleagues, because he opposed their views, and he was condemned to drink hemlock, though defended by his own innocence, and the friendly intercession of the philosopher Socrates. He drank the poison with great composure, and poured some of it on the ground, with the sarcastical exclamation of, "This is to the health of Critias." This happened about 404 years before the Christian era.

THERMOPYLÆ, a small pass leading from Thessaly into Locris and Phocis. It has a large ridge of mountains on the west, and the sea on the east, with deep and dangerous marshes, being in the narrowest part only twenty-five feet in breadth. It is celebrated for a battle which was fought there, B. C. 480, on the 7th of August, between Xerxes, and the Greeks under Leonidas. Xerxes assembled his troops and encamped on the plains of Trachis. Xerxes having no particular quarrel with the Spartans, sent messengers to desire them to lay down their

arms; to which the Lacedæmonians boldly replied "Let Xerxes come and take them." On the evening of the seventh day after Xerxes had arrived at the straits of Thermopylæ, twenty thousand chosen men, commanded by Hydarnes, and conducted by the traitor Epialtes, who had offered to lead them through another passage in the mountains, left the Persian camp. The next morning they perceived a thousand Phocians, whom Leonidas had sent to defend this important, but generally unknown, pass. The immense shower of darts from the Persians, compelled the Phocians to abandon the passage they had been sent to guard; and they retired to the highest part of the mountain. This gave the Persians an opportunity of seizing the pass through which they marched, with the greatest expedition. In the dead of the night the Spartans, headed by Leonidas, and full of resentment and despair, marched in close battalion to surprise the Persian camp. Dreadful was the fury of the Greeks; and on account of want of discipline, there being no advance guard or watch, greatly destructive to the Persians. Numbers fell by the Grecian spears, but far more perished by the mistakes of their own troops, who, in the confusion that prevailed, could not distinguish friends from foes. Wearied with slaughter, the Greeks penetrated to the royal tent; but Xerxes with his favorites, had fled to the extremity of the encampments. The dawn of day discovered to the Persians a dreadful scene of carnage, and the handful of Greeks by whom this terrible slaughter had been made. The Spartans now retreated to the straits of Thermopylæ; and the Persians, by menaces, stripes, and blows, could scarcely be compelled to advance against them. The Greeks halted where the pass was widest, to receive the charge of the enemy. The shock was dreadful. After the Greeks had blunted or broken their spears, they attacked with sword in hand, and made an incredible havoc. Four times they dispelled the thickest ranks of the enemy, in order to obtain the sacred remains of their king Leonidas, who had fallen in the engagement. At this crisis, when their unexampled valor was about to carry off the inestimable prize, the hostile battalions under the conduct of Epialtes, were seen descending the hill. All hopes were now dispersed, and nothing remained to be attempted but the last effort of a generous despair. Collecting themselves into a phalanx, the Greeks retired to the narrowest part of the strait; and on a rising ground, took post behind the Phocian wall. As they made this movement, the The-

bans, whom fear had hitherto restrained from defection, revolted to the Persians; declaring that their republic had sent earth and water in token of their submission to Xerxes; and that they had been reluctantly compelled to resist the progress of his arms. In the meantime, the Lacedæmonians and Thespians were assaulted on every side; the wall was beaten down, and the enemy entered the breaches. But instant death befell the Persians that entered. In this last struggle, the most heroic and determined courage was displayed by every Grecian. It being observed to Diocenes, the Spartan, that the Persian arrows were so numerous as to intercept the light of the sun, he replied this was a favorable circumstance, because the Greeks thereby fought in the shade. At length it became impossible for the Greeks to resist the impetuosity and weight of the darts and other missiles continually poured upon them. They therefore fell, not conquered, but buried under a trophy of Persian arms. In this dreadful conflict, the Persians lost 20,000 men, and according to some historians, the whole of the Persian army amounted to five millions!

THESSALY. The boundaries of Thessaly varied, but it had the Egean sea on the east, and the northern parts of Greece on the south. It contained four provinces, mostly surrounded with mountains. In the centre of Thessaly, on the river Enipeus, were the city and plain of Pharsalus, famous for the battle fought there between Cæsar and Pompey. The greater part of Pompey's army was cut in pieces, or made prisoners by the conqueror. Thessaly was governed by its own kings till it became subject to Macedon.

THISTLEWOOD, Arthur, a disappointed man and desperate politician, who, in 1819, planned a conspiracy to assassinate the king's ministers, at a cabinet dinner in Grosvenor-square. He, and his confederates, fifteen or sixteen in number, assembled in a stable-loft in Cato-street, Mary-la-bonne, on the evening on which they proposed to effect their purpose, but the police having notice, they were surrounded, and most of them captured. Thistlewood and four others were tried at the Old Bailey, and being convicted, were executed in the usual manner in which death is inflicted for high treason.

THOMPSON, Charles, secretary of the continental Congress, was born in Ireland, Nov. 1729, and came to America at the age of eleven. He went into business in Philadelphia, where he distinguished himself by his early opposition

to the obnoxious measures of the British ministry. He retired after the organization of the constitution, and died in 1824.

THRACE, a large country of Europe, south of Scythia, bounded by Mount Hæmus. It had the Egean sea on the south, on the west, Macedonia and the river Strymon, and on the east the Euxine sea, the Propontis, and the Hellespont. Its northern boundaries extended as far as the Ister, according to Pliny and others. The Thracians were looked upon as a cruel and barbarous nation; they were naturally brave and warlike, addicted to drinking and licentious pleasures, and they sacrificed, without the smallest humanity, their enemies, on the altars of their gods. Their government was originally monarchical, and divided among a number of independent princes. Thrace is barren as to its soil. It received its name from Thrax, the son of Mars, the chief deity of the country. The first inhabitants lived upon plunder, and on the milk and flesh of sheep. It forms now the province of Romania.

THRASYBULUS, a famous general of Athens, who began the expulsion of the thirty tyrants of his country, though he was only assisted by thirty of his friends. His efforts were attended with success, B. C. 401, and the only reward he received for this patriotic action, was a crown made with two twigs of an olive branch; a proof of his own disinterestedness and of the virtues of his countrymen. The Athenians employed a man whose abilities and humanity were so conspicuous, and Thrasybulus was sent with a powerful fleet to recover their lost power in the Egean, and on the coast of Asia. After he had gained many advantages, this great man was killed in his camp by the inhabitants of Aspendus, whom his soldiers had plundered without his knowledge, B. C. 391.

THRASYMENEUS, a lake of Italy near Perugia, celebrated for a battle fought there between Hannibal and the Romans, under Flaminius, B. C. 217. No less than 15,000 Romans were left dead on the field of battle, and 10,000 taken prisoners, or, according to Livy, 6000, or Polybius 15,000. The loss of Hannibal was about 1500 men. About 10,000 Romans made their escape all covered with wounds. This lake is now called the lake of Perugia.

TIBERIUS, Claudius Nero, a Roman emperor after the death of Augustus, was descended from the family of the Claudii. His first appearance in the Roman armies was under Augustus, in the war against the Cantabri; and afterwards in the capacity of general, he obtain-

ed victories in different parts of the empire, and was rewarded with a triumph. He had the command of the Roman armies in Illyricum, Pannonia, and Dalmatia, and seemed to divide the sovereign power with Augustus. At the death of this celebrated emperor, Tiberius, who had been adopted, assumed the reins of government. The beginning of his reign seemed to promise tranquillity to the world; Tiberius was a watchful guardian of the public peace; he was the friend of justice; and never assumed the sounding titles which must disgust a free nation, but he was satisfied to say of himself that he was the master of his slaves, the general of his soldiers, and the father of the citizens of Rome. That seeming moderation, however, which was but the fruit of the deepest policy, soon disappeared, and Tiberius was viewed in his real character. The armies mutinied in Pannonia and Germany, but the tumults were silenced by the prudence of the generals and the fidelity of the officers, and the factious demagogues were abandoned to their condign punishment. This acted as a check upon Tiberius in Rome; he knew from thence, as his successors had experienced, that his power was precarious, and his very existence in perpetual danger. He continued, as he had begun, to pay the greatest deference to the senate; all libels against him he disregarded, and he observed, that, in a free city, the thoughts and the tongue of every man should be free. While Rome exhibited a scene of peace and public tranquillity, the barbarians were severally defeated on the borders of the empire, and Tiberius gained new honors, by the activity and valor of Germanicus and his other faithful lieutenants. He at last retired to the island of Capræ on the coast of Campania, where he buried himself in unlawful pleasures. The care of the empire was entrusted to favorites, among whom Sejanus for awhile shone with uncommon splendor. In this solitary retreat, the emperor proposed rewards to such as invented new pleasures, or could produce fresh luxuries. While the emperor was lost to himself and the world, the provinces were harassed on every side by the barbarians, and Tiberius found himself insulted by those enemies whom hitherto he had seen fall prostrate at his feet with every mark of submissive adulation. At last grown weak and helpless through infirmities, he thought of his approaching dissolution; and as he well knew that Rome could not exist without a head, he nominated, as his successor, Caius Caligula. Tiberius died at Misenum,

the 16th of March, A. D. 37, in the 78th year of his age, after a reign of twenty-two years, six months, and twenty-six days. It has been wittily observed by Seneca, that he never was intoxicated but once all his life, for he continued in a perpetual state of intoxication from the time he gave himself to drinking, till the last moment of his life.

TICONDEROGA, a post-town of Essex county, N. Y., on the west side of the E. end of lake Champlain, and at the north end of lake George. Population 1493. The fort at the north of the outlet from lake George into lake Champlain is in a ruinous condition.

TIGRANES, a king of Armenia, who made himself master of Assyria and Cappadocia. By the advice of his father-in-law, he declared war against the Romans. He despised these distant enemies, and even ordered the head of the messenger to be cut off who first told him that the Roman general was boldly advancing towards his capital. His pride, however, was soon abated, and though he ordered the Roman consul Lucullus to be brought alive into his presence, he fled with precipitation from his capital, and was soon after defeated near mount Taurus. This totally disheartened him; he refused to receive Mithridates into his palace, and even set a price upon his head. His mean submission to Pompey, the successor of Lucullus in Asia, and a bribe of 60,000 talents, insured him on his throne, and he received a garrison in his capital, and continued at peace with the Romans. His second son, of the same name, revolted against him, and attempted to dethrone him with the assistance of the king of Parthia, whose daughter he had married. This did not succeed, and the son had recourse to the Romans, by whom he was put in possession of Sophene, while the father remained quiet on the throne of Armenia. The son was afterwards sent in chains to Rome, for his insolence to Pompey.

TILLY, John Tzerklas, count de, a celebrated general, was born near Brussels, and is said to have been originally a Jesuit, which order he quitted for the army. He commanded the Bavarian troops under duke Maximilian, and had a great share in the battle of Prague, Nov. 8, 1620. At that of Lutter, in Lunenburg, in 1626, he defeated the king of Denmark, with whom he afterwards concluded a treaty. In 1631 he took the city of Magdeburg, where he committed a horrible massacre. The same year he was routed by Gustavus Adolphus; and while defending the passage of the Lech against

the Swede, he received a mortal wound, April 30, 1632.

TIMOLEON, a celebrated Corinthian, who slew his own brother. When the Syracusans, oppressed with the tyranny of Dionysius the younger, and of the Carthaginians, had solicited the assistance of the Corinthians, all looked upon Timoleon as a proper deliverer; but all applications would have been disregarded, if one of the magistrates had not awakened in him the sense of natural liberty. "Timoleon," says he, "if you accept of the command of this expedition, we will believe that you have killed a tyrant; but if not, we cannot but call you your brother's murderer." This had due effect; and Timoleon sailed for Syracuse in ten ships, accompanied by about 1000 men. The Carthaginians attempted to oppose him, but Timoleon eluded their vigilance. Ictas, who had the possession of the city, was defeated, and Dionysius, who despaired of success, gave himself up into the hands of the Corinthian general. This success gained Timoleon adherents in Sicily; many cities which hitherto had looked upon him as an imposter, claimed his protection; and when he was at last master of Syracuse, by the total overthrow of Ictas, and of the Carthaginians, he razed the citadel which had been the seat of tyranny, and erected on the spot a common hall. When Syracuse was thus delivered from tyranny, the conqueror extended his benevolence to the other states of Sicily, and all the petty tyrants were reduced and banished from the island. A code of salutary laws was framed for the Syracusans; and the armies of Carthage, which had attempted again to raise commotions in Sicily, were defeated, and peace was at last re-established. The gratitude of the Sicilians was shown everywhere to their deliverer. Timoleon was received with repeated applause in the public assemblies; and though a private man, unconnected with the government, he continued to enjoy his former influence at Syracuse; his advice was consulted on matters of importance, and his authority respected. He ridiculed the accusations of malevolence; and when some informers had charged him with oppression, he rebuked the Syracusans, who were going to put the accusers to immediate death. Timoleon died at Syracuse, about 337 years before the Christian era. His body received an honorable burial, in a public place, called, from him, Timoleonteum; but the tears of a grateful nation were more convincing proofs of the public regret, than the institution of festivals and games

yearly to be observed on the day of his death.

TIMOUR, called also Timour Lenk (the lame) by corruption, Tamerlane, was, according to some authorities, the son of a shepherd, and to others, of royal descent. He was born in 1335, at Kesch, in the ancient Sogdiana. His first conquest was that of Balck, the capital of Khorassan, on the frontiers of Persia. He next made himself master of Kandahar, and after reducing all ancient Persia under his dominion, he turned back in order to subdue the people of Transoxana. Thence he marched to lay siege to Bagdad, which he took, and proceeding with his victorious army into India, he subdued the whole of that nation, and entered Delhi, the capital of the empire. After Tamerlane had completed the conquest of India, he marched his army back, and falling upon Syria, he took Damascus. From thence, he suddenly returned to Bagdad, in 1401, which had partly shaken off the yoke. He soon became master of it again, and gave it up to the fury of the soldiers, on which occasion eight hundred thousand inhabitants are said to have been destroyed, and the city was razed to the ground. About this time, five Mahometan princes, who had been dispossessed by Bajazet of their dominions, situated on the borders of the Euxine sea, implored Tamerlane's assistance; and at length he was prevailed on to march his army into Asia Minor. He began with sending ambassadors to Bajazet, who were ordered to insist on his raising the siege of Constantinople, and doing justice to the five Mahometan princes, whom he had stripped of their dominions. Bajazet disdaining these proposals, Tamerlane declared war against him, and put his troops in motion. Bajazet raised the siege of Constantinople, and July 28, 1402, the ever memorable battle took place, between Cæsarea and Angora. After an obstinate contest Bajazet was defeated and taken prisoner. Tamerlane, who had hitherto fought with the scymitar and with arrows, employed several field-pieces in this engagement, and the Turks employed cannon and the ancient Greek fire. Tamerlane's splendid victory did not, however, deprive the Turkish empire of a single city. Musa, the son of Bajazet, became sultan, but notwithstanding the protection of Tamerlane, he was unable to oppose his brothers; and a civil war raged thirteen years among the family. Soon after this, Tamerlane ravaged Syria, and from thence he repassed the Euphrates, and returned to Samarcand. He conquered nearly as great an extent of territory as Jenghis Khan. He was scarcely settled in his newly acquired

empire, India, when he began to plan the conquest of China, but he died in the midst of his glorious career, April 1, 1405.

TIPPOO SAIB, the son of Hyder Ali, and equally distinguished for his vigilance and bravery, in resisting the British during the war in India.—See *India*.

TITUS Vespasian, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, became known by his valor in the Roman armies, particularly at the siege of Jerusalem. In the 79th year of the Christian era, he was invested with the imperial purple, and the Roman people had every reason to expect in him the barbarities of a Tiberius, and the debaucheries of a Nero. When raised to the throne, he thought himself bound to be the father of his people, the guardian of virtue, and the patron of liberty; and Titus is, perhaps, the only monarch who, when invested with uncontrollable power, bade adieu to those vices, those luxuries, and indulgences, which, as a private man, he never ceased to gratify. All informers were banished from his presence, and even severely punished. A reform was made in the judicial proceedings, and trials were no longer permitted to be postponed for years. To do good to his subjects was the ambition of Titus; and it was at the recollection that he had done no service, or granted no favor one day, that he exclaimed in the memorable words of, "My friends, I have lost a day!" Two of the senators conspired against his life, but the emperor disregarded their attempts. He made them his friends by kindness, and, like another Nerva, presented them with a sword to destroy him. During his reign, Rome was three days on fire; the towns of Campania were destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius; and the empire was visited by a pestilence, which carried off an infinite number of inhabitants. In this time of public calamity, the emperor's benevolence and philanthropy were conspicuous. The Romans, however, had not long to enjoy the favors of this magnificent prince. Titus was taken ill; and as he retired into the country of the Sabines, to his father's house, his indisposition was increased by a burning fever. He died the 13th of September, A. D. 81, in the 41st year of his age, after a reign of two years, two months, and twenty days.

TLASCALA, a territory of the Mexican republic, containing 60,000 inhabitants. At the time of the conquest by the Spaniards, the city of Tlascala alone contained 300,000.

TOLEDO, anciently Toletum, a handsome city of Spain, in New Castile, capital of a pro-

vince of the same name, situated on the Tagus, 32 miles S. W. of Madrid. It was successively the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the kings of Castile. In the year 1085, this ancient capital fell into the hands of the Christians, and became the residence of their kings. It was besieged in 1109, 1114, and 1227, but without success. At a subsequent date it was less fortunate, having been besieged and taken in 1467, and in 1641. Great part of the town was burnt on each occasion, which, with the removal of the government to Madrid, has been the cause of its decline.

TOULON, a sea-port in the south-east of France. The most remarkable event in its history is the occupation of the town and harbor by the British, in the autumn of 1793, the subsequent siege by the republican troops of France, and the precipitate abandonment of the place by the British troops, on the 19th of December, 1793, after burning and carrying off about half the squadron contained in the port. Bonaparte commanded part of the besieging artillery, and directed it with great judgment.

TOULOUSE; a city of France, capital of Upper Garonne, containing 55,319 inhabitants. In a historical light, it acquired an unfortunate title to notice, by an obstinate battle fought on the 10th of April, 1814, between the British, under lord Wellington, and the French, under Soult; neither commander having been apprised of the abdication of Bonaparte. The British troops were successful, but suffered severely; their loss, in killed and wounded, was between four and five thousand men.

TOURNAMENTS. The following sketch of the origin and manner of constructing a tournament, from the History of Chivalry, we hope will not prove uninteresting to our readers.

The first authentic mention of a tournament is to be found in the Chronicle of Tours, which records the death of Geoffrey de Friuli in 1066; adding the words *qui torneamenta invenit*—who invented tournaments. From the appearance of these exercises in Germany about the same time, we may conclude that this date is pretty nearly correct; and that if tournaments were not absolutely invented at that precise period, they were then first regulated by distinct laws.

In England they did not appear till several years later, when the Norman manners introduced after the conquest had completely superseded the customs of the Saxons.

Thus much has seemed necessary to me to say concerning the origin of tournaments, as there are so many common fables on the sub

ject which give far greater antiquity to the exercise than that which it is entitled to claim.

The ceremonies and the splendor of the tournament of course differed in different ages and different countries; but the general principle was the same. It was a chivalrous game, originally instituted for practising those exercises, and acquiring that skill which was likely to be useful in knightly warfare.

A tournament was usually given upon the occasion of any great meeting, for either military or political purposes. Sometimes it was the king himself who sent his heralds through the land to announce to all noblemen and ladies, that on a certain day he would hold a grand tournament, where all brave knights might try their prowess. At other times a tournament was determined on by a body of independent knights; and messengers were often sent into distant countries to invite all gallant gentlemen to honor the passage of arms.

The spot fixed upon for the lists was usually in the immediate neighborhood of some abbey or castle, where the shields of the various cavaliers who purposed combatting, were exposed to view for several days previous to the meeting. A herald was also placed beneath the cloisters to answer all questions concerning the champions, and to receive all complaints against any individual knight. If, upon investigation, the kings of arms and judges of the field found that a just accusation was laid against one of the knights proposing to appear, a peremptory command excluded him from the lists; and if he dared in despite thereof to present himself, he was driven forth with blows and ignominy.

Round about the field appointed for the spectacle were raised galleries, scaffoldings, tents, and pavilions, decorated with all the magnificence of a luxurious age. Banners and scutcheons, and bandrols, silks and cloth of gold, covered the galleries and floated round the field; while all that rich garments and precious stones, beauty and youth, could do to outshine the inanimate part of the scene, was to be found among the spectators. Here too was seen the venerable age of Chivalry—all those old knights whose limbs were no longer competent to bear the weight of arms, surrounding the field to view the prowess of their children, and judge the deeds of the day. Heralds and pursuivants, in the gay and many-colored garments which they peculiarly affected, fluttered over the field, and bands of warlike music were stationed near to animate the contest and to salute the victors.

The knights, as they appeared in the lists,

were greeted by the heralds and the people according to their renown; but the approbation of the female part of the spectators was the great stimulous to all the Chivalry of the field. Each knight, as a part of his duty, either felt or feigned himself in love; and it was upon these occasions that his lady might descend from the high state to which the mystic adoration of the day had raised her, and bestow upon her favored champion a glove, a riband, a bracelet, a jewel, which borne on his crest through the hard-contested field, was the chief object of his care, and the great excitement to his valor.

Often, too, in the midst of the combat, if accident or misfortune deprived the favored knight of the gage of his lady's affection, her admiration or her pity won her to supply another token, sent by a page or squire, to raise again her lover's resolution, and animate him to new exertions.

The old romance of *Perce-forest* gives a curious picture of the effects visible after a tournament, by the eagerness with which the fair spectators had encouraged the knights. "At the close of the tournament," says the writer, "the ladies were so stripped of their ornaments, that the greater part of them were bareheaded. Thus they went their ways with their hair floating on their shoulders more glossy than fine gold: and with their robes without the sleeves, for they had given to the knights to decorate themselves, wimples and hoods, mantles and shifts, sleeves and bodies. When they found themselves undressed to such a pitch, they were at first quite ashamed; but as soon as they saw every one was in the same state, they began to laugh at the whole adventure, for they had all bestowed their jewels and their clothes upon the knights with so good a will, that they had not perceived that they uncovered themselves."

This is probably an exaggerated account of the enthusiasm which the events of a tournament excited in the bosom of the fair ladies of that day; but still, no doubt can be entertained, that they not only decorated their knights before the tournament with some token of their approbation, but in the case of its loss, often sent him even a part of their dress in the midst of the conflict.

The other spectators, also, though animated by less thrilling interests, took no small share in the feelings and hopes of the different parties. Each blow of the lance or sword, struck well and home, was greeted with loud acclamations; and valor met both its incitement and its reward, in the expecting silence and the thundering

plaudits with each good champion's movements were waited for and seen.

In the mean while, without giving encouragement to any particular knight, the heralds strove to animate all by various quaint and characteristic exclamations, such as "The love of ladies!" "Death to the horses!" "Honor to the brave!" "Glory to be won by blood and sweat!" "Praise to the sons of the brave!"

It would occupy too much space to enter into all the details of the tournament, or to notice all the laws by which it was governed. Every care was taken that the various knights should meet upon equal terms, and many a precaution was made use of to prevent accidents, and to render the sport both innocent and useful. But no regulations could be found sufficient to guard against the dangerous consequences of such furious amusements; and Ducange gives a long list of princes and nobles who lost their lives in these fatal exercises. The church often interfered, though in vain, to put them down; and many monarchs forbade them in their dominions; but the pomp with which they were accompanied, and the excitement they afforded to a people fond of every mental stimulus, rendered them far more permanent than might have been expected.

The weapons in tournaments were, in almost all cases, restrained to blunted swords and headless spears, daggers and battle-axes; but, as may well be imagined, these were not to be used without danger; so that even those festivals that passed by without the absolute death of any of the champions, left, nevertheless, many to drag out a maimed and miserable existence, or to die after a long and weary sickness. And yet the very peril of the sport gave to it an all-powerful interest, which we can best conceive, at present, from our feelings at some deep and thrilling tragedy.

After the excitement, and the expectation, and the suspense, and the eagerness, came the triumph and the prize—and the chosen queen of the field bestowed upon the champion whose feats were counted best, that reward, the value of which consisted more in the honor than the thing itself. Sometimes it was a jewel, sometimes a coronet of flowers or of laurel; but in all cases the award implied a right to one kiss from the lips of the lady appointed to bestow the prize. It seems to have been as frequent a practice to assign this prize on the field, as in the chateau or palace whither the court retired after the sports were concluded; and we often find that the female part of the spectators were

called to decide upon the merits of the several champions, and to declare the victor as well as confer the reward. Mirth and festivity ever closed the day of the tournament, and song and sports brought in the night.

Every thing that could interest or amuse a barbarous age was collected on the spot where one of these meetings was held. The minstrel or *menestrier*, the juggler, the saltimbank, the story-teller, were present in the hall to soothe or to entertain; but still the foundation of tale and song was chivalry;—the objects of all praise were noble deeds and heroic actions; and the very voice of love and tenderness, instead of seducing to sloth and effeminacy, was heard prompting to activity, to enterprise, and to honor—to the defence of virtue, and the search for glory.

It may be here necessary to remark, that there were several sorts of tournaments, which differed essentially from each other; but I shall not pause upon these any longer than merely to point out the particular differences between them. The joust, which was certainly a kind of tournament, was always confined to two persons, though these persons encountered each other with blunted arms.

The combat at outrance was, in fact, a duel, and only differed from the trial by battle in being voluntary, while the other was enforced by law. This contest was often the event of private quarrels, but was, by no means, always so; and, to use the language of Ducange, "though mortal, it took place ordinarily between two persons who most frequently did not know each other, or, at least, had no particular misunderstanding, but who sought alone to show forth their courage, generosity, and skill in arms." Sometimes, however, the combat at outrance was undertaken by a number of knights together, and often much blood was thus shed, without cause.

The *pas d'armes*, or passage of arms, differed from general tournaments, inasmuch as a certain number of knights fixed their shields and tents in a particular pass, or spot of ground, which they declared their intention to defend against all comers. The space before their tents was generally listed in, as for a tournament; and during the time fixed for the defence of the passage, the same concourse of spectators, heralds, and minstrels was assembled.

The round table was another distinct sort of tournament, held in a circular amphitheatre, wherein the knights invited jostled against each other. The origin of this festival, which

was held, I believe, for the last time by Edward III, is attributed to Roger Mortimer, who, on receiving knighthood, feasted a hundred knights and a hundred ladies at a round table. The mornings were spent in chivalrous games, the prize of which was a golden lion, and the evenings in banquets and festivities. This course of entertainments continued three days, with the most princely splendor; after which Mortimer, having won the prize himself, conducted his guests to Warwick, and dismissed them.

From this account, taken from the history of the Priory of Wigmore, Monestrier deduces that those exercises called "round tables" were only tournaments, during which the lord or sovereign giving the festival, entertained his guests at a table which, to prevent all ceremony in respect to precedence, was in the form of a circle. Perhaps, however, this institution may have had a different and an earlier origin, though I find it mentioned in no author previous to the year 1279.

Chivalry, which, in its pristine purity, knew no reward but honor, soon—as it became combined with power—appropriated to itself various privileges, which, injuring its simplicity, in the end brought about its fall. In the first place, the knight was, by the fact of his chivalry, the judge of all his equals, and consequently of all his inferiors. He was also, in most cases, the executor of his own decree, and it would indeed have required a different nature from humanity to secure such a jurisdiction from frequent perversion. The knight also took precedence of all persons who had not received chivalry, a distinction well calculated to do away with that humility which was one of knighthood's strictest laws. Added to this was the right of wearing particular dresses and colors, gold and jewels, which were restrained to the knightly class, by very severe ordinances. Scarlet and green were particularly reserved for the order of knighthood, as well as ermine, minever, and some other furs. Knights also possessed what was called privilege of clergy, that is to say, in case of accusation, they could claim to be tried before the ecclesiastical judge. Their arms were legally forbidden to all other classes, and the title of Sire, Monseigneur, Sir, Don, &c. were applied to them alone, till the distinction was lost in the course of time.

TRAFALGAR, battle of, between the British fleet, under lord Nelson, and the combined fleet of France and Spain, on the 21st of October, 1805. On the 19th, it was communicated to his lordship that this fleet had put to sea, and

as he concluded that their destination was the Mediterranean, he immediately made all sail for the entrance of the Straits with the British squadron consisting of twenty-seven ships, three of them sixty-fours. On Monday, the 21st, at day-light, the enemy was discovered off Cape Trafalgar. The commander-in-chief immediately made the signal for the fleet to bear up in two columns, as they formed in order of sailing; a mode of attack which he had previously directed, to avoid the inconvenience and delay, in forming a line of battle in the usual manner, while he gave out, as the signal, "England expects every man to do his duty." Never was expectation more amply fulfilled, nor orders obeyed with more perfect regularity and effect. The enemy's line consisted of thirty-three ships, of which eighteen were French and fifteen Spanish; the French under admiral Villeneuve, who was also commander-in-chief, and the Spaniards under admiral Gravina. The action began at twelve o'clock, by the leading ships of the columns breaking through the enemy's line; the commander-in-chief about the tenth ship from the van, and admiral Collingwood about the twelfth from the rear, leaving the van of the enemy unoccupied, the succeeding ships breaking through, in all parts, astern of their leaders, and engaging the enemy at the muzzles of their guns. The conflict was severe, and the enemy fought with acknowledged bravery, but the impulse of British skill and courage was irresistible. About three in the afternoon, many of the French and Spanish ships having struck their colors, their line gave way. Admiral Gravina, with ten ships, joining their frigates to leeward, stood towards Cadiz. The five headmost ships in their van tacked, and standing to the southward, to windward of the British line, were engaged, and the sternmost of them taken; the others went off, leaving to the English nineteen ships of the line, of which two were first rates, with Villeneuve, commander-in-chief, and two other flag officers. Such a battle could not have been fought without sustaining great loss of men. The number of killed, however, did not exceed four hundred and twenty-three, nor that of the wounded eleven hundred and sixty-four. The gallant Nelson, however, already immortalized by the battle of Aboukir, fell in the arms of victory, just as he had achieved the present more extensive and memorable defeat of the enemy. About the middle of the action, his lordship received a musket-ball in his left breast, which was aimed at him from the top of the ship with which he was engaged. On

his being carried below, he complained of acute pain in the breast, and of privation of sense and motion of the body and inferior extremities: his respiration became short and difficult; his pulse small, weak, and irregular; he frequently declared that his back seemed shot through; that he felt every instant a gush of blood within his breast, and that he had sensations which indicated to him the approach of death. In the course of an hour his pulse became indistinct, his extremities and forehead cold, but he retained his wonted energy of mind, and exercise of his faculties, to the latest moment of his existence: and when victory, as signal as decisive, was announced to him, he expressed his heart-felt satisfaction at the glorious event, in the most emphatic language. He delivered his last orders with his usual precision, and in a few minutes after expired without a struggle.

TRAJAN, Marcus Ulpius, a Roman emperor, born at Italica, in Spain. After Nerva died, the election of Trajan to the vacant throne was confirmed by the unanimous rejoicings of the people, and the free concurrence of the armies on the confines of Germany and the banks of the Danube. The barbarians continued quiet, and the hostilities which they generally displayed at the election of a new emperor whose military abilities they distrusted, were now few. Trajan, however, could not behold with satisfaction and unconcern the insolence of the Dacians, who claimed from the Roman people a tribute which the cowardice of Domitian had offered. Decebalus, their warlike monarch, soon began hostilities, by violating the treaty. The emperor entered the enemy's country, by throwing a bridge across the rapid stream of the Danube, and a battle was fought, in which the slaughter was so great, that in the Roman camp, linen was wanted to dress the wounds of the soldiers. Trajan obtained the victory; Decebalus, despairing of success, destroyed himself, and Dacia became a province of Rome. An expedition was now undertaken into the east, and Parthia threatened with immediate war. Trajan passed through the submissive kingdom of Armenia, and by his well directed operations, made himself master of the provinces of Assyria and Mesopotamia. He extended his conquests in the east, obtained victories over unknown nations; and when on the extremity of India, he lamented that he possessed not the vigor and youth of an Alexander, that he might add unexplored provinces and kingdoms to the Roman empire. Trajan had no sooner signified his intentions of returning to Italy,

than the conquered barbarians appeared again in arms, and the Roman empire did not acquire one single acre of territory from the conquests of her sovereign in the east. The return of the emperor towards Rome was hastened by indisposition. He expired in the beginning of August, A. D. 117, after a reign of nineteen years, six months, and fifteen days, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Under this emperor the Romans enjoyed tranquillity, and for a short time supposed that their prosperity was complete under a good and virtuous sovereign.

TRENCK, Frederic, baron von der, a Prussian officer, born at Koningsberg, in 1726, aide-de-camp of Frederic the Great, served with distinction in the Seven Years' War; but, in consequence of an intrigue with the sister of Frederic, was imprisoned in the fortress of Glatz from which he contrived to make his escape, entering the Austrian service. In 1758, having gone to Dantzic for the purpose of arranging the disposition of his mother's property, he was arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of Magdeburg, from which he was freed in 1763 by the interference of the princess Amelia. He next went to Aix-la-Chapelle, where he married the daughter of a burgomaster of the city in 1765. Here he engaged in literature, politics, and commerce. On the failure of his wine-trade he returned to Germany, where he was received with favor and employed in various missions. In 1787, he revisited his native country and was favorably received by the successor of Frederic and the princess Amelia. In 1791, he went to France, but falling under suspicion, was guillotined, July 25, 1794.

TRENTON, the metropolis of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, on the eastern bank of the Delaware river, 30 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, contains 3,925 inhabitants. Here was fought a memorable battle on the 26th of December, 1776. On the night of the 25th, the American army, under the command of general Washington, crossed the Delaware, during the fury of a winter storm, and attacked the enemy, defeating them completely. Of the British, 20 men were killed, and 1,000 taken prisoners; of the Americans, 2 were killed, 2 frozen to death, and 5 wounded.

TRIPOLI, the most easterly of the Barbary States, is bounded north by the Mediterranean, east by Barca, south by Fezzan and the Desert, and west by Tripoli. It contains 280,000 square miles, and 800,000 inhabitants. The pacha is only nominally dependent on the Porte, exer-

cising in himself a despotic authority. After the Vandals, Tripoli was under the dominion of kings, natives of the country, but afterwards fell into the hands of the Arabs, who came from Egypt, and who carried away a great number of slaves, both from the kingdom and the capital. The sceptre was then assumed by pirates or adventurers, from whom it was wrested by the Spaniards. The latter resigned it to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who were obliged to yield it to three famous corsairs, Salha Rais, Sinan Dassat, and Dragut, who were assisted with troops furnished by the grand seignior, for this purpose, and who fully established the authority of the Turks. However, the oppressive and intolerant conduct of the Turks, occasioned several revolts, which gave rise to the mixed form of government that still apparently exists; for it is really absolute and despotic. Though the bey is chosen by the militia, and seems to be the chief of a body of republicans, he is entirely arbitrary, and never has recourse to the divan, except on difficult occasions.

TRIUMPH. The triumphal military procession of a victorious Roman general was a spectacle of great splendor and interest. When a general gained a considerable victory, he demanded a triumph of the senate. It was the highest military honor which could be obtained in the Roman state; and was reserved for those generals who, by hard-earned victories and glorious achievements, had added to the territories of the commonwealth, or delivered the state from threatened danger. The triumphal procession began from the Campus Martius, without the city, and passed through the most public places of the city to the capitol; the streets being strewn with flowers, and the altars smoking with incense. First went musicians of various kinds; the oxen destined for the sacrifice next followed, having their horns gilt, and their heads adorned with garlands; then in carriages were brought the spoils taken from the enemy, statues, pictures, plate, armor, &c. with the titles of the vanquished nations, and their images or representation. The spoils were succeeded by the captive kings or leaders, with their children and attendants; after the captives came the lictors, having their *fascēs* wreathed with laurel, followed by a great company of musicians and dancers, dressed like satyrs, and wearing golden crowns; and next came a long train of persons carrying perfumes. After these came the triumphant general, dressed in purple embroidered with gold, with a crown of laurel

upon his head, a branch of laurel in his right hand, and in his left an ivory sceptre with an eagle on the top; the general's face was painted with vermillion, and a gold ball hung from his neck on his breast. The chariot in which the triumphant general stood was gilt, adorned with ivory, and drawn by four white horses abreast, or sometimes by elephants; that he might not be too much elated, a slave stood behind him, who frequently whispered in his ear—*Remember that thou art a man.* The general was attended by his relations and a great crowd of citizens all in white; after his car followed the consuls and senators; and last came the victorious army crowned with laurel, decorated with the gifts which they had received for their valor, and singing the general's praises, in which the citizens as they passed along also joined.

TRIUMVIRI, were three magistrates appointed equally to govern the Roman state with absolute power. The first triumvirate, B. C. 60, was in the hands of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who, at the expiration of their office, kindled a civil war. The second and last triumvirate, B. C. 43, was under Augustus, M. Antony, and Lepidus, and through them the Romans totally lost their liberty. The triumvirate was in full force at Rome for the space of about twelve years. There were also officers who were called *triumviri capitales*, created A. U. C. 464. They took cognizance of murders and robberies, and every thing in which slaves were concerned. Criminals under sentence of death were entrusted to their care, and they had them executed according to the commands of the prætors. The *triumviri nocturni* watched over the safety of Rome in the night time, and in case of fire, were ever ready to take the most effectual measures to extinguish it. The *triumviri agrarii*, had the care of colonies, that were sent to settle in different parts of the empire. They made a fair division of the lands among the citizens, and exercised over the new colony, all the power which was placed in the hands of the consuls at Rome. The *triumviri monetales*, were masters of the mint, and had the care of the coin, hence their office was generally intimated by the following letters often seen on ancient coins and medals:—**IIIVIR. A. A. A. F. F. i. e.** *Triumviri auro, argento, ære flando, feriendo.* The *triumviri valetudinis*, were chosen when Rome was visited by a plague or some pestiferous distemper, and they took particular care of the temples of health and virtue. The *triumviri senatus legendi*, were appointed

to name those that were most worthy to be made senators from among the plebeians. The triumviri mensarii, were chosen in the second Punic war, to take care of the coin and prices of exchange.

TROMP, Martin Harpertzoon, a Dutch naval commander, was born at the Brill, in Holland, in 1579. He rose from the lowest station to the rank of admiral; and in 1630 defeated a large Spanish fleet. When the war broke out between England and the United Provinces, Van Tromp fought five desperate engagements, in the last of which, July 29, 1653, he was killed by a musket shot. The states-general struck medals to his honor; but his biographers, in celebrating his modesty, have passed over the circumstance of his carrying a broom at the mast-head, to imply that he would sweep the seas of all opponents.

TROY, a city, the capital of Troas, or according to others, a country of which Ilium was the capital. Of all the wars which have been carried on among the ancients, that of Troy is the most famous. The Trojan war was undertaken by the Greeks, to recover Helen, whom Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy, had carried away from the house of Menelaus. The armament of the Greeks amounted to 1000 ships. Agamemnon was chosen general of all the forces; but the princes and kings of Greece were admitted among his counsellors, and by them all the operations of the war were directed. The Grecian army was opposed by a more numerous force. The king of Troy received assistance from the neighboring princes in Asia Minor, and reckoned among his most active generals, Rhesus, king of Thrace, and Memnon, who entered the field with 20,000 Assyrians and Æthiopians. The army of the Greeks was visited by a plague, and the operations were not less retarded by the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles. After the siege had been carried on for ten years, some of the Trojans, among whom were Æneas and Antenor, betrayed the city into the hands of the enemy, and Troy was reduced to ashes. The poets, however, maintain, that the Greeks made themselves masters of the place by artifice. The greatest part of the inhabitants were put to the sword, and the others carried away by the conquerors. This happened, according to the Arundelian marbles, about 1184 years before the Christian era. Some time after, a new city was raised, about 30 stadia from the ruins of the old Troy: but though it bore the ancient name, and received ample donations from Alex-

ander the Great, when he visited it in his Asiatic expedition, yet it continued to be small, and in the age of Strabo it was nearly in ruins.

TRUMBULL, John, was born in Watertown, Connecticut in 1750, and educated at Yale college of which he became a tutor in 1770. He subsequently studied law in the office of John Adams, in Boston, and became acquainted with the leading patriots of Massachusetts. In 1775 was published the first Part of *Mc Fingal*, a political satirical poem in the style of *Hudibras*, which passed through thirty editions. For many years Mr. Trumbull was a member of the legislature of Connecticut, and was appointed a judge of the Superior Court in 1801, and afterwards of the Court of Errors. In 1825 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he died May 12, 1831.

TRUXTON, Thomas, a captain in the United States' navy, was born on Long island, New York, Feb. 17, 1755. Being impressed, he served a short time on board the *President*, a British 64. In 1775 he brought some powder to the colonies, and was afterwards captured, but escaped. He was then appointed lieutenant on board the *Congress*, a private armed ship, and, sailing in company with another vessel in 1776, took several valuable prizes. While in command of the *St. James* of 20 guns he beat off a British vessel of 32 guns. In the war with France he commanded the frigate *Constellation*, and captured the French frigate *L' Insurgente* of 54 guns. In 1800 he retired from the service. In 1816 he was elected high sheriff of Philadelphia. He died May 5, 1822, in his 67th year.

TUNIS, one of the Barbary states, consists chiefly of a large peninsula, stretching into the Mediterranean in a north-easterly direction. It contains about 53,000 square miles, and a population of 1,500,000, of which 100,000 are said to be Jews. The eastern part of the country possesses the most luxuriant fertility, but the western part is less favored by nature and contains a scanty population. Rich in mines of silver, lead, and copper, the Tunisian mountains have never been properly explored. The principal articles of export are grain, olive oil, wool, soap, sponge, orchilla weed; gold dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers. Tunis, the capital, an irregularly built city, about 10 miles south-west of the site of ancient Carthage, contains from 100,000, to 150,000 inhabitants, of whom about 30,000 are Jews. It is strongly fortified.

The city which the Romans erected on the site of ancient Carthage, was in a flourishing condition, when the Saracens conquered and

destroyed it; and Tunis arose with considerable magnificence. The Normans of Sicily conquered the Tunisians, but were forced to give way, in turn, to Abdalmamum of Morocco. In 1530 Charles V. invaded Africa, and defeated the Turks who, under Barbarossa had gained possession of Tunis. In 1574 the Algerine Turks seized upon it, and established a government at the head of which was a pacha, subject to the grand seignior. The head of the government is now styled *bey*, and pays an annual tribute to the grand seignior of whom he is otherwise independent.

TURENNE, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, viscomte de, a famous general, was the second son of Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, duke de Bouillon, and was born at Sedan in 1611. He first served under his uncles, the princes Maurice and Henry of Nassau; and in 1634 was made major-general. In 1644 he became marechal of France; and though he lost the battle of Mariendal, in 1645, he soon after gained that of Nordlingen, which restored the elector of Treves to his dominions; and the next year he formed a junction with the Swedish army, which compelled the duke of Bavaria to sue for peace. But the same prince soon afterwards broke the treaty, on which Turenne made himself master of his territories. In the civil wars of France, he joined the discontented party; but was shortly after brought over to the king's side. In 1654 he compelled the Spaniards to raise the siege of Arras; and in 1655, he took Conde, and gained the battle of the Downs, which produced the subjugation of Flanders. In 1667 Turenne renounced the Protestant religion; which measure is rather supposed to have proceeded from ambitious than pious motives. On the renewal of the war with Holland, in 1672, he took forty towns in less than a month; drove the elector of Brandenburg to Berlin, and compelled the imperial army to re-cross the Rhine. In the midst of this career of victory, he was killed by a cannon ball, near Acheren, July 27, 1675.

TURGOT, M. prime minister of Louis XVI., whose first measure was to re-establish the unrestrained commerce of corn in the interior of France. This measure gave rise to violent tumults, which obliged the king to hold a bed of justice at Versailles. Died 1781, aged 49.

TURKESTAN, or Turkistan answers to the Independent Tartary of geographers. It is divided into Turcomania, Turkistan, Osbekistan, or Bucharia, and the country of the Kirghises. It is extremely fertile.

TURKEY. Prior to its recent losses of territory this empire contained 900,000 square miles, and 22,800,000 inhabitants. Its history has been narrated under the head of Ottoman empire. The Turks themselves, masters of the richest portions of the globe despise agriculture, and neglect mining. They are proud, indolent, brave, and sensual.

TUSCANY, a grand duchy of central Italy, bounded north by Modena, and the States of the Church, east by the States of the Church, and south west by the Tuscan Sea, a part of the Mediterranean. It includes Elba and a few smaller islands, and is divided into Florence, Pisa, and Sienna, containing 9,500 square miles, and 1,300,530 inhabitants. The face of the country is agreeably diversified, and the well-watered soil produces wheat, maize, beans, peas, clover, vines, mulberries, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, and rice. The minerals are copper, lead, quicksilver, marble, &c. The Tuscan dialect is considered the purest Italian. The great duchy of Tuscany belonged to the emperors of Germany, who governed it by deputies till the year 1240, when the famous distinctions of the Guelphs, who were the partisans of the pope, and the Ghibellines, who were in the emperor's interest, took place. The popes then persuaded the imperial governors in Tuscany, to put themselves under the protection of the church; but the Florentines, in a short time, formed themselves into a free commonwealth, and bravely defended their liberties against both parties by turns. Faction at last shook their freedom; and the family of Medici, long before they were declared either princes or dukes, in fact governed Florence, though the rights and privileges of the people seemed still to exist. The Medici, particularly Cosmo, who was deservedly called the Father of his Country, being in the secret, shared with the Venetians in the immense profits of the East India trade, before the discoveries made by the Portuguese. His revenue, in ready money, which exceeded that of any sovereign prince in Europe, enabled his successors to rise to sovereign power; and pope Pius V gave one of his descendants, Cosmo, (the great patron of the arts), the title of great duke of Tuscany, in 1570, which continued in his family to the death of Gaston de Medicis, in 1737, without issue. The great duchy was then claimed by the emperor Charles VI as a fief of the empire, and given to his son-in-law, the duke of Lorraine, in lieu of the duchy of Lorraine, which was ceded to France by treaty. Leopold, his second son, became grand duke,

from whom the government of Tuscany descended to the grand duke Ferdinand, brother of Francis II, emperor of Austria. By the treaty of Luneville, (February, 1801), the grand duchy of Tuscany received the title of kingdom of Etruria, and was transferred to the hereditary prince of Parma. In the subsequent incorporations of Bonaparte, it was declared an integral part of the French empire; but on his downfall, in 1814, it was restored to the archduke Ferdinand, and resumed its proper designation of grand duchy.

TYLER, Wat, a celebrated insurgent, by trade a blacksmith, who was the first to resist the imposition of the poll tax, in the commencement of the reign of Richard II. He led his men into Smithfield, where he was met by the king, who invited him to declare his grievances. Tyler ordered his companions to retire, till he should give them a signal, boldly ventured to meet the king in the midst of his retinue, and accordingly began the conference. He required that all slaves should be set free; that all commonages should be open to the poor as well as rich; and that a general pardon should be passed for the late outrages. Whilst he made these demands, he occasionally lifted up his sword in a menacing manner; which insolence so raised the indignation of William Walworth, then mayor of London, attending on the king, that he stunned Tyler with a blow of his mace, while one of the king's knights, riding up, despatched him with his sword.

TYRANTS, Thirty, an aristocratical council, who usurped and conquered the government of the Athenians, B. C. 404. Critias was at the head of this council, who condemned to death Niceratus, the son of Nicias, Leon, and Antiphon, and banished Thrasybulus and Anytus. After committing innumerable atrocities, they were deposed by the people, and ten decemvirs elected in their stead.

TYRE, a city of Phœnicia, the site of which is now occupied by the insignificant village of Tour, 18 miles S. W. of Sidon. This city was built in 1048, B. C. by the Sidonians, who fled from the Edomites when they conquered Sidon, after having been expelled from their own country by David. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in 572, after a siege of thirteen years. In 538 it came under the power of the Persians. In 332 it was taken, after a siege of six months, by Alexander the Great, and continued subject to the Seleucidæ, the Macedonian kings of Syria, till the Romans took possession of it in the year 65, B. C. After this it underwent the

revolutions of Syria till 1099, when it was taken by the Franks. In 1123, the sultan of Egypt took it from them, but they soon recovered it, and kept it till 1259, when the Tartars, under Hulaku, took it, together with the rest of Syria; but not keeping it long, it returned to the dominion of Egypt, till it was recovered by the Christians, in 1263; but in 1292 it was finally conquered by the sultans of Egypt, with the fate of which it has since been connected.

TYROL or **TIROL** an Austrian province bordering on Bavaria, Illyria, Austria, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, Switzerland and lake Constance, containing 1,650 square miles, and 774,457 inhabitants. It is mountainous, and, in most respects, resembles Switzerland. The inhabitants have the same invincible attachment to their country, sterile as it is, and though many of them gain their little wealth in foreign countries, they return to get rid of it at home. They are hardy, brave, honest, and cheerful. This country was conquered by the Romans, from whose hands it passed into those of the Franks, and afterwards belonged to the dukes of Bavaria. In 1359 it was attached to Austria, and, with the exception of the period from 1805 to 1814, has remained in her possession.

TYRONE, earl of, a celebrated leader in the Irish rebellion, who, in 1596 assumed the title of King of Ulster, and entered into a correspondence with Spain, whence he received a supply of arms and ammunition. During the violent contentions between Tyrone and the forces of the earl of Essex, then deputy of Ireland, every enormity was committed by both parties; but at length, in 1603, Tyrone's followers being reduced, he surrendered himself to the royal power. Thus the rebellion closed; but the reduction of Ireland, through the gloomy tracks of famine, pestilence, and blood, cost England no less a sum than 1,198,717 £.

TYRREL, Walter, a French gentleman, who, when hunting in the New Forest with William Rufus, let fly an arrow, which, glancing from a tree, struck the king in the breast, and instantly killed him. Tyrrel, fearful of suspicions, gained the sea shore, embarked for France and joined the crusade, as a penance for his involuntary crime.

TYRREL, Sir James, employed by Richard, duke of Gloucester, to murder his two nephews in the Tower. Tyrrel chose three associates, who, finding the young princes in bed, in a profound sleep, suffocated them with the bolster and pillows, and showed their naked bodies to

Tyrrel, who ordered them to be buried at the foot of the stairs, under a heap of stones. In the reign of Charles II the bones of two persons were found in the place indicated, which corresponded, by their size, to the ages of Edward V and his brother; and being judged the undoubted remains of these unhappy princes, were deposited in Westminster Abbey, under a marble tomb.

U.

UKRAINE, i. e. the Frontier of an extensive country in the southern part of Russia, now forming the governments of Kiev, Podolia, Charkow, and Poltava. The surface is level and it is extremely fertile.

ULM, formerly a free imperial city, is situated at the confluence of the Danube with the Iller and Blau, and contains 11,888 inhabitants. After the battle of Blenheim, (in 1704), it sustained a siege. In 1800, it was the scene of military manœuvres, conducted, on the part of Moreau, with great skill; and it was here that in 1805, the errors of Mack, and the combinations of Bonaparte, led to the surrender of an Austrian army. In 1810, it was transferred from Bavaria to Wirtemberg, to which government it continues subject.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, The, originally colonies of Great Britain, declared themselves independent in 1776. Brief historical notices of the different states have been given under separate heads, but a more extended historical view is requisite in the present article.

The following dates of the settlement of the colonies, are given for reference.

Virginia, 1607.

New York, by the Dutch, 1614; occupied by the English, 1664.

Plymouth, 1620; incorporated with Massachusetts in 1692.

Massachusetts, 1628.

New Hampshire, 1623.

New Jersey, by the Dutch, 1624; occupied by the English in 1664.

Delaware, by the Dutch, 1627, occupied by the English in 1664.

Maine, 1630; united with Massachusetts in 1677.

Maryland, 1633.

Connecticut, 1635.

New Haven, 1637; united with Connecticut in 1662.

Providence, 1635;

Rhode Island, 1638; } united 1644.

N. Carolina, 1650.

S. Carolina, 1670.

Pennsylvania, 1682.

Georgia, 1733.

The English settlers in the northern parts of America, were influenced by different motives from those which actuated the Spaniards who quitted their native country for the shores of the New World. The latter were urged onward by a reckless spirit of adventure, by the promptings of heated imaginations, and by the most insatiable cupidity. The former were impelled by far worthier motives. Many causes operated together in the mother country, to favor emigration among the resolute and hardy

The people of England had been led to examine into the nature of the power to which they were subjected, and the monstrous doctrines of prerogative and religious intolerance, were denounced by many who had courage to think and speak for themselves upon the subjects. The friends of republican institutions multiplied with great rapidity, the natural result of the progress of literature, and the increase of wealth with the commons. In 1628 the wealth of the house of commons far exceeded that of the house of lords. At the same time, the reformation which had been carried into effect by Henry VIII, while it had purged the country of the abuses of the Romish church, had established a form of worship which was regarded by many as little better than that which had given way before it. Those who refused to conform to the established form, contemptuously termed *Puritans* by their opponents, anxiously sought scope for the exercise of religious rights, and, since the immunities they demanded were not granted them at home, determined to seek refuge from persecution in a remote quarter of the globe.

King James granted, in 1606, letters patent to two companies, called the London and Plymouth companies, by which possession was given them of the territories lying between the 34th and 45th degrees of N. latitude; the S. part to the London, and the Northern part to the Plymouth company: the king himself having undertaken to frame for them a code of laws. Three ships were provided by the London company, on board of which were 105 persons, who were expected to remain at Roanoke, which was the place of their destination. The command of this squadron was given to captain Christopher Newport, who sailed from London on the 20th of December, 1606; and after a tedious and disastrous passage of four months,

by the circuitous route of the West Indies, on the 26th of April, discovered Cape Henry, the southern cape of the Chesapeake, a storm having driven him in a northerly direction from his place of destination. He soon after discovered cape Charles, and entered Chesapeake bay. Charmed with the appearance of the country, the company determined to commence a settlement, and soon explored the neighborhood. Passing above Old Point Comfort, a party proceeded up a beautiful river, called by the Indians Powhatan, and by the colonists, in honor of James I, James river. They made a settlement on a peninsula, and called it Jamestown. This was the first permanent settlement made by the English in Virginia.

Shortly after, the company received supplies from England, and an accession to their numbers, swelling the amount to 200. Two vessels were freighted for England; one loaded with a yellow and brilliant sand, common in many places in the vicinity, but supposed by the colonists to contain a large proportion of gold: the other vessel was loaded with tobacco. The most efficient member of the council was captain Smith (see *Smith*) who was taken by the Indians while on an exploring expedition. He was led to the place of execution, and his head placed upon a stone, while Powhatan, the Indian chieftain, stood over him with uplifted club, regardless of the earnest solicitations of his daughter Pocahontas, then about 13 years of age. The princess, finding her entreaties unavailing, fell upon Smith, folded him in her arms, and laid her face upon his, determined to meet death with him she could not save. Moved by this touching devotion, Powhatan relented, and, two days afterwards, sent Smith to Jamestown.

In 1609, the destruction of the whole colony was planned by the Indians, but their plans were defeated by the exertions of the princess Pocahontas, who, in a dark night, went to Jamestown, and put the president upon his guard. Pocahontas married an English gentleman by the name of Rolfe, embraced the Christian religion, and was baptized by the name of Rebecca. She died four years after at Gravesend, on her return with her husband from England. In 1619, 150 young women, "handsome and uncorrupt," were sent to Virginia and sold to the planters for 100, and 150 pounds of tobacco each; tobacco being then valued at about three shillings the pound. At the same time 20 negroes were brought to Virginia in a Dutch vessel, and sold to the colonists, whence

one may date the commencement of the slaveholding system.

In 1614 captain Smith was sent from England to explore North Virginia. He ranged the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod, making observations on the shores, harbors, islands, and headlands; and made a map of the country, which on his return to England, he showed to prince Charles (afterwards Charles I), who gave it the name of New England. The Rev. Mr. Robinson with his flock, of the reformed church of the north of England, removed to Amsterdam in 1606, and soon after to Leyden. A variety of motives led his congregation to turn their attention to the New World: the principal were, the enjoyment of perfect liberty of conscience; "the preservation of ecclesiastical affairs distinct from those of the state;" and a hope of laying the foundation of an extensive empire, that should be purged from all religious impurities. Having made an arrangement with the Virginia company, they sailed from Plymouth, Eng., on the 6th of September 1620, and on the 10th of November, anchored in Cape Cod harbor. Perceiving that they were so far north as to be without the territory of the south Virginia company, some hesitation arose: but the winter was at hand, and it was now too late to go in search of a settlement within the jurisdiction of that company. Previous to their landing, after prayer and thanksgiving, they formed themselves into a body politic, binding themselves by a written covenant to be governed by the decisions of a majority. This instrument, was subscribed by 41 persons, who with their children and domestics, composed a company of 101 persons. Mr. John Carver was chosen, without one dissentient voice, governor for one year.

Parties were sent on shore to make discoveries. Some Indians were seen but could not be overtaken. A considerable quantity of corn was found in heaps of sand, secured in baskets, which served for seed the ensuing spring, and tended to save the adventurers from famine. On the 6th of December, Carver, Standish, Winslow, Bradford, and others, sailed to various places, to discover a suitable situation for a settlement. Monday, Dec. 11, O. S. they landed at what was afterwards called Plymouth, and from the excellence of the harbour, and the favorable appearance of the land, resolved to commence a settlement here. In 1628 the council for New England, sold to Roswell Young and others, a patent for all that part of New England, lying between 3 miles N. of the

Merrimac, and 3 miles S. of Charles river. In 1629 king Charles incorporated "the governor and company of Massachusetts bay in New England."

In 1637 the troops of Massachusetts and Connecticut had several engagements with the Pequot Indians, and finally subdued them. This year was made famous by a great theological disturbance caused by Ann Hutchinson, a woman of considerable talents, who was accused of maintaining heresies, and supporting them by lectures frequently given to large audiences. The result was a synod of the ministers, elders, and messengers of the churches, who, after three weeks deliberation, condemned as heretical eighty-two opinions which had been disseminated in New England, and some banishments took place, among which was that of Mrs. Hutchinson, her husband and children, who removed to Rhode Island. In 1649, one hundred laws, entitled "The Body of Liberties" were established for the government of the colony.

In 1750, a number of noblemen, merchants, and others of London, together with some influential Virginia planters, formed a society under the name of the Ohio company, and obtained from the crown a charter grant of six hundred thousand acres, on and near the river Ohio; and soon after made preparations for commencing establishments on the Ohio, for the purpose of commerce with the Indians, as well as with a view to the settlement of the country. Information of their proceeding soon reached the French governor in Canada, who immediately apprehended that, if the company could not be interrupted in their plan, a great part of their valuable fur trade of the French would be destroyed, and all communication cut off between Canada and Louisiana. France laid claim, by right of discovering the Mississippi, to all the territory bordering on that river, and on its tributary streams. The possessions of the Ohio company were infringed upon by the French governor of Canada, and their trade menaced with annihilation. They therefore laid their grievances before Dinwiddie, lieutenant-governor of Virginia.

Dinwiddie, laid the subject before the assembly, who determined to demand, in the name of the king, that the French should desist. GEORGE WASHINGTON, then in his 22d year, was despatched to the French commandant on the Ohio, who assured him that he had acted according to orders. After his return the British determined to attack Fort du Quesne (now

Pittsburg), and Washington, now raised to the rank of colonel, commanded. The conduct, of the expedition, although it was unsuccessful reflected great credit upon the commander.

On the arrival of Braddock, in the spring of 1775, various military operations were planned. An expedition against Canada was successful, but the conquered territory was speedily relinquished by the victors. General Braddock's expedition against Fort du Quesne was disastrous in the extreme. Heedless of the advice of Washington, who cautioned him against an ambush, he pressed forward, and was surprised by the Indians. Instead of retreating or scouring the woods, Braddock vainly endeavored to form his men; and continued with wanton bravery on the spot where he was first attacked, till three horses were shot under him; when he received a shot through the lungs and fell. The remains of the army immediately fled, bearing away the body of their rash and unfortunate commander. Every mounted officer except Washington, was either killed or wounded, and he was providentially preserved, for an Indian had marked him as a victim, and fired at him several times with a rifle that had never before deceived him. 64 out of 85 officers, and half the privates were killed. But Washington bore off the wreck of the forces with consummate skill and undaunted courage. The war was continued until 1763, and, although the military operations were occasionally unsuccessful, the bravery of the British and provincial troops prevailed, and the fall of Quebec gave a death blow to the hopes of the French.

We now come to the commencement of those acts which created that patriotic feeling in the colonies, which resulted in the Declaration of their INDEPENDENCE.

In 1674 the parliament of Great Britain passed an act, the preamble to which ran thus: "Whereas it is *just and necessary* that a *revenue* be raised in America, for defraying the expenses of defending, protecting, and securing the same, &c." The act then proceeds to lay a duty on clayed sugar, indigo, coffee, silk, molasses, calicoes, &c., being the produce of a colony not under the dominion of his majesty. To this the colonists submitted; though not without complaint and remonstrance. Before this the subject of taxing the American colonies had been in agitation. "There is something curious," says Fox, "in discovering that even at this early period (1685) a question relative to North American liberty, and even to North American taxation, was considered as the test

of principles friendly or adverse to arbitrary power at home. But the truth is, that, among the several controversies which have arisen, there is no other where the natural rights of man, on the one hand, and the authority of artificial institutions, on the other, as applied respectively by the whigs and tories to the English constitution, are so fairly put in issue, nor by which the line of separation between the two parties is so strongly and distinctly marked."

When a scheme for taxing the colonies was proposed to Sir Robert Walpole, he replied: "I will leave that for some of my successors who may have more courage than I have, and be less a friend to commerce than I am. It has been a maxim with me, during my administration, to encourage the trade of the American colonies in the utmost latitude. Nay, it has been necessary to pass over some irregularities in their trade with Europe; for, by encouraging them to an extensive, growing foreign commerce, if they gain £500,000, I am convinced that, in two years afterwards, full £250,000 of their gains will be in his majesty's exchequer, by the labor and product of this kingdom. This is taxing them more agreeably to their constitution and ours."

Instead of a repeal of the act imposing the first tax, parliament, the next year, imposed a duty on stamps. Resolutions were passed by the popular branches of most of the colonial legislatures, against this duty. Massachusetts recommended a colonial congress, to consult for the general welfare. A congress from most of the colonies, consisting of twenty-eight members, met at New York; remonstrated against the act of parliament; petitioned for its repeal; and made a declaration of the rights of the colonies; declaring that taxation and representation were inseparable; and that parliament had no right to take their money without their consent.

Disturbances arose throughout the country. Business was conducted without stamped paper, and the validity of obligations was established by the courts. Meanwhile the colonists entered into associations, to prevent the importation of British goods, till the stamp act should be repealed.

When information of the almost universal opposition of the Americans to the stamp act, reached the ears of parliament, great agitation arose. Mr. Pitt said, "You have no right to tax America. I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of our fellow subjects so lost to every sense of virtue, as tamely to give up their liberties, would be fit instruments to

make slaves of the rest." The act was repealed, but the repealing act had this sweeping sentence, "that the parliament had, and of right ought to have power to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever."

In 1767, the chancellor of the exchequer brought into parliament a bill for imposing a duty to be collected in the colonies on glass, paper, painter's colors and tea. The bill having passed, was, the next year, sent to the colonies. A bill was also passed forestablishing at Boston a board of commissioners, to manage the revenue arising from the duties. An act was also passed to compel the colonies to provide for the British troops and support them at their own expense. These various acts of parliament resuscitated the flames of resentment and opposition, which had been almost extinguished. The most spirited resolutions were passed by the colonies, among which the non-importation resolutions were the most important.

On the 5th of March 1770, some British soldiers, being insulted and pressed upon by a mob in King's now State street, Boston, fired upon the populace, killed three, and wounded six. Captain Preston, who commanded the party, and his men, were tried and acquitted with the exception of two who were brought in guilty of manslaughter. In 1773, but little tea having been imported into America, parliament enjoyed her supposed right without benefit, and the Americans denied it without injury. Affairs therefore remained in the same state, till the East India company, who had on hand about seventeen million pounds of tea, were allowed by parliament to export their tea into any part of the world, free of duty: hence to the colonists, tea, though with a duty of three pence, would be cheaper than before.

The colonists were again violently excited. The corresponding committees, which had been forming throughout the colonies for the last two years, excited resistance, declaring such as aided directly or indirectly in these violations of liberty, enemies to their country. The consequence was that the cargoes of tea, sent to New York and Philadelphia, were sent back: and those sent to Charleston, stored, but not offered for sale. The tea ships, intended for the supply of Boston, after the inhabitants had tried in vain to have them returned, they being consigned to the relations of governor Hutchinson, were entered by about 17 persons in the disguise of Indians, and three hundred and forty-two chests of tea were thrown into the dock, no other damage being done.

In 1774, parliament, receiving information of the treatment of the East Indian company with respect to their tea, were much exasperated. Though the opposition was general, the province of Massachusetts, and especially the town of Boston, were considered the fomenters of disobedience to their authority. Boston was therefore selected as the mark against which to direct their vengeance. Hence a bill was passed, by which the port of Boston was precluded from the privilege of landing and discharging, or of lading and shipping, wares and merchandise. Another bill was also passed, essentially altering the charter of the province, making the appointment of the council, justices, judges, sheriffs, &c. dependent on the crown, or its immediate agent. Another act directed the governor to send to another colony or to Great Britain for trial, any person indicted for murder or any other capital offence. When these acts arrived in America, they were circulated with rapidity throughout the continent. But one sentiment of indignation and opposition governed the people. The town of Boston recommended an universal association to stop importations.

The house of burgesses in Virginia, which colony had ever been forward in seconding the spirit and measures of Massachusetts, ordered that the day on which the Boston port bill was to go into operation should be kept as a day of fasting and prayer. Pamphlets, newspaper discussions, addresses and essays, were multiplied without number, proving the wickedness of the acts of parliament, and urging an union of the colonies for resistance. Massachusetts recommended a meeting of delegates from all the colonies, the assembly electing five for that purpose. On the fourth of September, the deputies of eleven colonies appeared at Philadelphia, organized themselves by choosing Peyton Randolph president, and Charles Thompson secretary, and agreed to vote by states. A non-importation, and non-consumption agreement were made; an address to the king, a memorial to the inhabitants of British America, and an address to the people of Great Britain were also made. After a few weeks they dissolved; recommending the 10th of the succeeding May, if their grievances should remain unredressed, for another session of congress.

Oct. 5, general Gage, the governor of Massachusetts, as well as commander-in-chief of all the royal forces in North America, issued writs for holding a general assembly in Salem. He afterwards countermanded the writs. Ninety members met, formed themselves into a provincial congress, adjourned to Concord, and chose

John Hancock president. They afterwards adjourned to Cambridge, and drew up a plan for placing the province in a posture of defence, by enlisting men, choosing general officers, &c.

In January, 1775, the earl of Chatham brought forward a conciliatory bill in the house of peers, which was rejected, two to one. Lord North, the prime minister, introduced a bill for restraining the trade of the New England colonies. Receiving information of the general opposition in the southern colonies, he introduced another bill, equally restraining their trade, but excepting North Carolina, Delaware, and New York. The time had now come for testing the nerve of the colonists. An attempt was made by the British troops to seize the military stores at Concord, April 19, but they had to encounter the armed opposition of the militia at Concord and Lexington. Boston, was now blockaded. Ticonderoga and Crown Point were taken. The battle of Bunker's Hill followed, and an unsuccessful expedition against Canada preceded the Declaration of Independence.

On May 10th, 1775, the continental congress met at Philadelphia, and on the 15th of June unanimously elected George Washington, then a member from Virginia, commander-in-chief of the forces raised, and to be raised, for the defence of the colonies. June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, made a motion in congress, for declaring the colonies free and independent. After much debate, on the FOURTH OF JULY, the thirteen colonies were declared FREE AND INDEPENDENT, under the title of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

An attempt was made in June and July, with 3000 British troops, under the command of general Clinton and sir Peter Parker, to destroy the fort on Sullivan's island, near Charleston (S. C.) The fort was defended by col. Moultrie, with about 400 men. After an action of 10 hours, the British were forced to retire with a loss of about 200 men. 10 Americans were killed, and 20 wounded.

Soon after the evacuation of Boston by the British troops (March 17), Washington made his head quarters at the city of New York, with the principal part of his army. British troops, to the amount of 24,000 men under lord Howe, and his brother, sir Wm. Howe, landed (August 22) on Long Island, near the Narrows, about nine miles from the city. The American forces, at this time, amounted to upwards of 17,000 men, and those principally raw recruits. A battle was fought on Long Island (Aug. 27) in which the Americans were defeated. The battle of White Plains took place on the 28th of

October. The retreat of the American forces through the Jerseys and across the Delaware followed; the battles of Trenton (Dec. 26) and Princeton (Jan. 3, 1777) were also among the events of this period.

The campaign of 1777 closed under better circumstances. General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, Oct. 17. In 1778 a treaty of commerce and alliance was made between Louis XVI and the commissioners of the U. States, on the 6th of February. French troops soon after arrived. Various military operations ensued. In the southern states, where there was no regular American army, the partisan warfare kept up by Marion, Sumter, Morgan, and Greene, thinned the ranks of their enemies. On the 19th of October, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. The fall of this large British army may be considered as the closing of the war. Gen. Washington ordered divine service in the different divisions and brigades. Congress went in solemn procession to the Dutch Lutheran church in Philadelphia, returned thanks to Almighty God for the success of the combined armies, and recommended a day of general thanksgiving and prayer throughout the United States.

Savannah was evacuated in July (1782) and Charleston in December. Great Britain acknowledged our independence Nov. 30, 1782. Holland acknowledged the independence of the United States in April; Sweden in February, 1783; Denmark in the same month; Spain in March; Russia in July.

The debt of the U. States, at the close of the war, was about 40 millions of dollars. Congress had power to make war, and to create debts, but no power to carry on the war, nor ability to pay debts, but by appeals or recommendations to thirteen independent sovereignties, whose unanimity alone, seldom to be expected, could support public credit, or give efficacy to the proceedings of congress. For the payment of the public debt, a proposal was made by congress to the several states to lay a duty of five per cent., on all goods imported from foreign countries, till the national debt should be paid. This plan failed: some states adopting it altogether, some agreeing to it in part, and some totally rejecting it. Thus, no efficient funds being provided, the evidences of the public debt began to decrease in value, till they were sold at length for two shillings in the pound.

The new Federal government was established in 1789. Washington was unanimously chosen the first president, and John Adams vice-president. Mr. Jefferson was selected for the de-

partment of state; col. Hamilton was appointed secretary of the treasury; Gen. Knox secretary of war, and Mr. Edmund Randolph attorney-general of the United States. John Jay was made chief justice of the supreme court of the U. States; John Rutledge, James Wilson, William Cushing, Robert Harrison and John Blair were named associate judges. The Indian war and an insurrection in the western part of Pennsylvania, on account of the tax on domestic spirits were favorably terminated. The insults and maritime depredations committed by the French, induced America to take up arms in defence of her rights, but a change of rulers in France prevented the effusion of blood. On the retirement of Washington, John Adams was elected to succeed him, and in 1801, Thomas Jefferson was chosen the third president of the U. States. The claim of searching American vessels, and impressing from them British seamen, and the British orders in council prohibiting the exportation of the U. States, together with other outrages committed by the British, produced a declaration of war against Great Britain in June, 1812. The successes of the British were but few and trifling, while the American navy triumphed in a series of brilliant exploits, and the gallant defence of New Orleans by general Andrew Jackson, crowned the American arms with laurels. Peace was concluded at Ghent, December 24, 1814. Since this time, the states have continued to prosper, and but few untoward events have occurred to cast a gloom over their prospects. The names of our presidents are George Washington, John Adams, Thos. Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Andrew Jackson. All the presidents, with the exception of the J. and J. Q. Adams have been reelected.

Population of the U. States in 1830.

Whites.	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years,	972,194	920,104
Of 5 and under 10,	782,637	751,649
10 " 15,	671,688	639,063
15 " 20,	575,614	597,713
20 " 30,	952,902	915,662
30 " 40,	592,596	555,565
40 " 50,	369,370	355,425
50 " 60,	230,500	225,928
60 " 70,	134,910	130,866
70 " 80,	58,136	58,034
80 " 90,	15,945	17,272
90 " 100,	1,993	2,484
upwards	274	234
Total,	5,357,102	5,172,942

Total whites,	10,530,044
Total Free Colored Persons,	319,576
Total Slaves,	2,009,050
Total population,	12,858,670

"I appeal to History!" says Philips. "Tell me, thou reverend chronicler of the grave, can all the illusions of ambition realized, can all the wealth of a universal commerce, can all the achievements of successful heroism, or all the establishments of this world's wisdom, secure to empire the permanency of its possessions? Alas! Troy thought so once; yet the land of Priam lives only in song! Thebes thought so once; yet her hundred gates have crumbled, and her very tombs are but as the dust they were vainly intended to commemorate! So thought Palmyra — where is she? So thought the countries of Demosthenes and the Spartan; yet Leonidas is trampled by the timid slave, and Athens insulted by the servile, mindless, and enervate Ottoman! In his hurried march, Time has but looked at their imagined immortality; and all its vanities, from the palace to the tomb, have, with their ruins, erased the very impression of his footsteps! The days of their glory are as if they had never been; and the island, that was then a speck, rude and neglected in the barren ocean, now rivals the ubiquity of their commerce, the glory of their arms, the fame of their philosophy, the eloquence of their senate, and the inspiration of their bards! Who shall say, then, contemplating the past, that England, proud and potent as she appears, may not, one day, be what Athens is, and the young America yet soar to be what Athens was! Who shall say, that, when the European column shall have mouldered, and the night of barbarism obscured its very ruins, that mighty continent may not emerge from the horizon, to rule, for its time, sovereign of the ascendant!

"There lives in the bosom a feeling sublime,
Of all, 'tis the strongest tie;
Unvarying through every change of time,
And only with life does it die.
'T is the love that is borne for that lovely land,
That smiled at the hour of our birth;
'T is the love, that is planted by nature's hand,
For our sacred native earth.
'T was this that the patriot victor inspired,
Was strong in the strength of his arm,
With the holiest zeal his brave bosom fired,
And to danger and death gave a charm.
'T was this that the dying hero blest,
And hallowed the hour when he fell,
That throbbed in the final throb of his breast,
And heaved in his bosom's last swell.

When a thousand swords, in a thousand hands,
To the sunbeams of heaven shone bright;

When the glowing hearts of Columbia's bands,
Were firm in Columbia's right;
When the blood of the West in the battle was poured,
In defence of the rights of the West;
When the blood of the East, stained the point of the sword,
At the Eastern king's behest:
Till the angel form of returning peace,
O'er the plain and the mountain smiled —
Bade the rude blast of war from its ravage to cease,
And the sweet gale of plenty breathe mild.
She smiled — and the nation's mighty woes
Ceased to stream from the nation's eyes;
She smiled — and a fabric of wisdom arose,
And exalted its fame to the skies.

Then firm be its base as the giant rock
'Midst the ocean waves alone,
That the beating rain and the tempest shock
For numberless years has borne.
And blasted the parricide arm that shall plan
That glorious structure's fall,
But still may it sanction the rights of man;
And liberty, guardian to all.
Then sweet be the song that the minstrel should raise
To the patriot victor's fame,
And lively the tones of the heart-gendered praise,
That should wake from the harp at his name.
Then holy the dirge that the minstrel should pour,
O'er the fallen hero's grave,
Whose hand wields the sword for his country no more,
Who has died the death of the brave."

UNITED STATES, (or Provinces) of the Plata; or the Argentine Republic. Buenos Ayres, or the confederacy of the Plata, is bounded north by Bolivia, east by Paraguay, Uruguay, and the Atlantic ocean; south by Patagonia, and west by Chili and Bolivia. It extends from 20° to 41° S. Lat., and from 57° to 70° W. Lon., having an area of 900,000 square miles, with about 800,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are Indians. The territories lying within the limits above described, formerly composed a part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, to which Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay also belonged. In 1810 the intendancy of Buenos Ayres broke out into an insurrection, and its example was followed by the other intendancies of the vice-royalty. In 1817, they declared themselves independent, under the name of the United States of South America, which was afterwards changed into that of the Argentine Republic or United Provinces of the Plata. This republic consisted of 14 states or provinces. (*See Buenos Ayres*).

UNITED STATES OF MEXICO, or United Mexican States. The Mexican confederacy, or, as it is generally called, Mexico, is bounded on the north by the United States; east by the United States and the Gulf of Mexico; south by the Republic of Central America, and west by the Pacific Ocean. It extends from Lat. 16° to 42°

N. and from Lon. 87° to 124° W. being about 2,000 miles in length from N. to S., and from 150 to 1,200 in breadth, with an area estimated at about 1,600,000 square miles. This confederacy consists of 19 states 5 territories and the federal district which contains the capital. The states are subdivided into districts as follows:—

<i>States & Territories.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Chiapas	93,750	Chiapas	3,000
Yucatan	500,000	Merida	10,000
Tabasco	75,000	Tabasco or Her- mosa	5,000
Oaxaca	600,000	Oaxaca	40,000
Vera Cruz	233,700	Vera Cruz	30,000
Puebla	680,000	Puebla	70,000
Mexico	1,000,000	Tlalpan	6,000
Mechoacan	450,000	Valladolid	25,000
Queretaro	200,000	Queretaro	40,000
Guanaxuato	450,000	Guanaxuato	60,000
Xalisco	800,000	Guadalajara	60,000
Zacatecas	272,900	Zacatecas	25,000
San Luis Potosi	250,000	San Luis Potosi	40,000
New Leon	100,000	Monterey	15,000
Tamaulipas	150,000	Aguayo	6,000
Cohahuila and Texas }	125,000	Monclova	3,000
Chihuahua	112,694	Chihuahua	30,000
Durango	175,000	Durango	25,000
Sonora and Cinaloa }	180,000	Villa Fuerte	4,000
Federal District		Mexico	180,000
Territory of Tlascala }		Tlascala	small town
of New Mex- ico }	150,000	Santa Fe	3,500
of Colima	150,000	Colima	small town
of Upper Cali- fornia }	25,000	Monterey	2,500
of Lower Cali- fornia }	15,000	Loreto	

This part of North America was discovered by Fernando Cortez, a Spaniard, in 1519. He soon conquered the Aztecs, who were ignorant of the use of fire-arms, and the country became a Spanish province under the name of New Spain. It continued to be governed by a Spanish viceroy until 1810, when the revolution began; in 1813 the Mexican provinces declared themselves independent. The war continued with some interruptions and various success, until 1819, when the insurgents were completely reduced. The struggle was renewed a few years afterwards, and Iturbide, a Creole, who had been in the Spanish or royal interest, joining the patriots, the latter proved successful. In 1822 Iturbide caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, but he was soon after dethroned and banished, and in 1824, a constitution was adopted on the plan of that of the United States. The states of the confederacy, have each a

separate government, which manages its internal concerns. The general government is administered by a president, chosen for four years by the legislatures of the states, and a congress, which is composed of a senate and a house of deputies, the former elected by the state legislatures, and the latter by the people, as in the United States. The official style of the republic is the United Mexican States (*Estados Unidos Mexicanos*). (*See Mexico and Cortez*).

United States of Central America. (*See Central America*).

URUGUAY. The republic of the Uruguay is bounded on the north and east by Brazil; south by the Atlantic, and west by the Uruguay, which divides it from the states of Corrientes and Entre Rios. It has an area of 80,000 square miles, and a population of 70,000 souls. This territory formerly belonged to the Spanish vice-royalty of the Plata, and was called the Banda Oriental (Eastern Frontier) from its geographical position. It was afterwards claimed by Brazil, but in 1828, after a bloody war between the Brazilians and Buenos Ayreans, the two parties agreed to its being erected into an independent state.

Monte Video, the capital of the republic, is situated on the Plata, and is regularly built, but the houses are low and the streets are not paved. It has a good harbor, and formerly enjoyed an extensive commerce. The prosperity of the city has been much affected by the wars between the neighboring states, and its population has much diminished. It now contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

Maldonado and Colonia, are small towns on the Plata, with good harbors.

UTRECHT, a city of the Netherlands, capital of a province of the same name, containing 36,000 inhabitants. The treaty of Utrecht was concluded in 1713, between the allies and the French. The first stipulation of this famous treaty was, that Philip, acknowledged king of Spain, should renounce all right to the crown of France, the union of two such powerful kingdoms being thought dangerous to the liberties of Europe. It was agreed that the duke of Berry, Philip's brother, and after him in succession, should also renounce his right to the crown of Spain, in case he became king of France. It was stipulated, that the duke of Savoy should possess the island of Sicily, with the title of king, together with Fenestrelles, and other places on the continent, which increase of dominion was in some measure made out of the spoils of the French monarchy. The

Dutch had that barrier granted them, which they so long sought after; and if the crown of France was deprived of some dominions to enrich the duke of Savoy, on the other hand the house of Austria was taxed to supply the wants of the Hollanders, who were put in possession of the strongest towns in Flanders. With regard to England, its glory and its interests were secured. The fortifications of Dunkirk, a harbor that might be dangerous to their trade in time of war, were ordered to be demolished, and its port destroyed. Spain gave up all right to Gibraltar, and the island of Minorca. France resigned her pretensions to Hudson's bay, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland: but was left in possession of Cape Breton, and the liberty of drying fish upon the shore. Among these articles, glorious to the English nation, their setting free the French Protestants confined in the prisons and galleys for their religion, was not the least meritorious. For the emperor, it was stipulated, that he should possess the kingdom of Naples, the duchy of Milan, and the Spanish Netherlands. The king of Prussia was to have Upper Guelders; and a time was fixed for the emperor's acceding to those articles, as he had for some time obstinately refused to assist at the negotiation.

V.

VALENCIENNES, a fortified city of France, on the Scheldt, containing 16,918 inhabitants. In 1793, this town formed one of the first objects of attack by the allies, after the defeat of Dumourier. The siege conducted under the command of the duke of York, was long and obstinate, and part of the town was laid in ashes before the capitulation. It was retaken by the French in 1794, escaped attack in the invasion by the allied powers in 1814 and 1815, and was definitively confirmed to France by the treaties of these years.

VALENS, Flavius, a son of Gratian, born in Pannonia. His brother Valentinian, took him as his colleague on the throne, and appointed him over the eastern parts of the Roman empire. By perseverance, Valens was enabled to distinguish himself in his wars against the northern barbarians. But his lenity to these savage intruders, proved fatal to the Roman power; and by permitting some of the Goths to settle in the provinces of Thrace, and to have free access to every part of the country, Valens encouraged them to make depredations on his subjects, and to disturb their tranquillity.

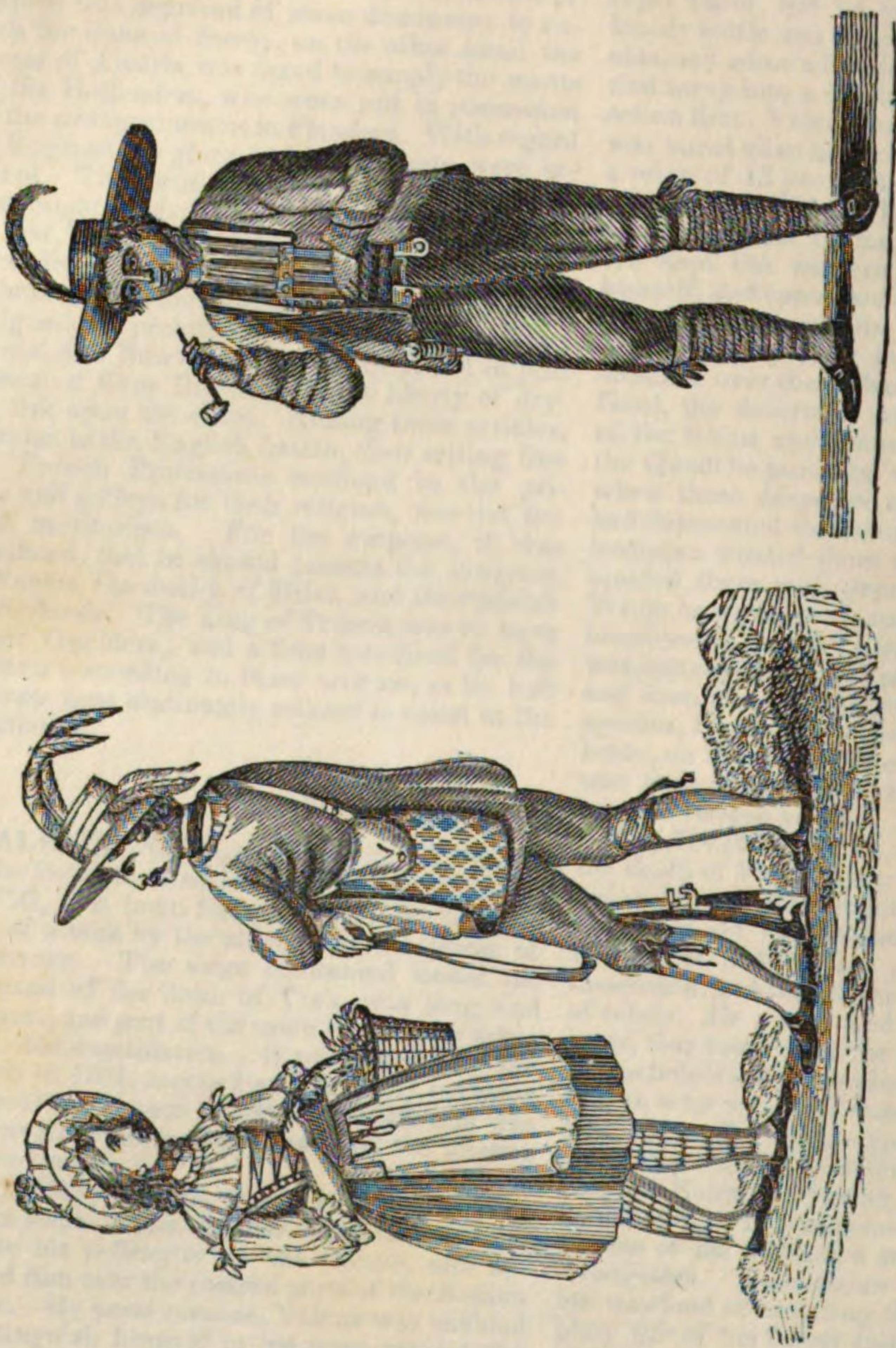
His eyes were opened too late; he attempted to repel them, but he failed in the attempt. A bloody battle was fought, in which the barbarians obtained some advantage, and Valens was hurried away into a lonely house, which the Goths set on fire. Valens, unable to make his escape, was burnt alive in the 50th year of his age, after a reign of 13 years, A. D. 378.

VALENTINIAN I, a son of Gratian, raised to the imperial throne by his merit and valor. He kept the western part of the empire for himself, and appointed over the east, his brother Valens. He gave the most convincing proof of his military valor in the victories which he obtained over the barbarians in the provinces of Gaul, the deserts of Africa, and on the banks of the Rhine and Danube. The insolence of the Quadi he punished with great severity; and when these desperate and indigent barbarians had deprecated the conqueror's vengeance, Valentinian treated them with contempt, and upbraided them with every mark of resentment. While he spoke with such warmth, he broke a blood-vessel, and fell lifeless on the ground. He was conveyed into his palace by his attendants, and soon after died, after suffering the greatest agonies, from violent fits and contortions of his limbs, on the 17th of November, A. D. 375. He was then in the 55th year of his age, and had reigned twelve years.

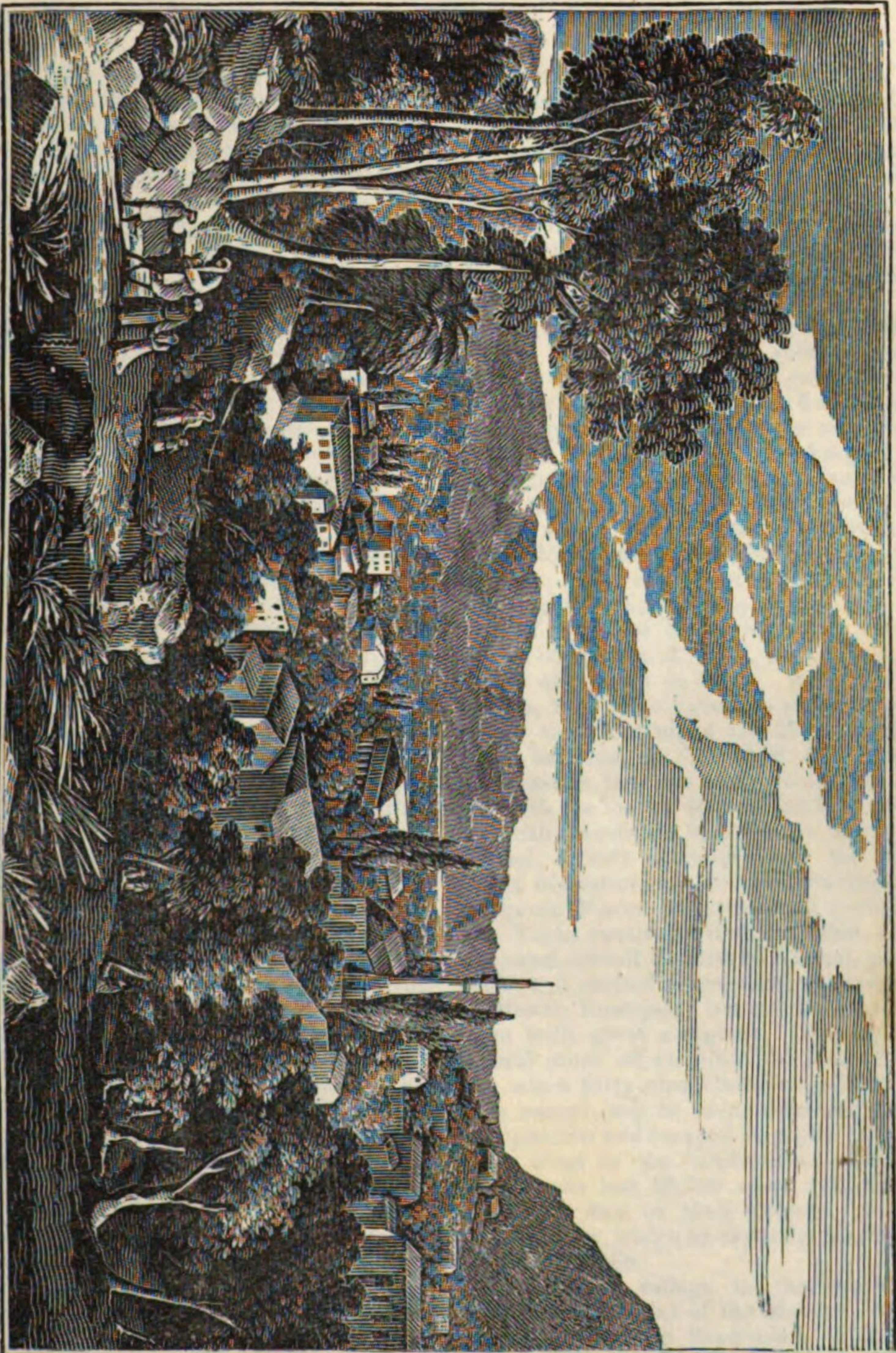
VALENTINIAN II. About six days after the death of Valentinian, his second son, Valentinian II, was proclaimed emperor, though only five years old. He succeeded his brother, Gratian, A. D. 383, but his youth seemed to favor dissension, and the attempts and the usurpations of rebels. He was robbed of his throne by Maximus, four years after the death of Gratian; and in this helpless situation he had recourse to Theodosius, who was then emperor of the east. He was successful in his applications; Maximus was conquered by Theodosius, and Valentinian entered Rome in triumph, accompanied by his benefactor. He was some time after strangled by one of his officers, a native of Gaul, called Arbogastes. Valentinian reigned nine years. He was fond of imitating the virtues and exemplary life of his friend and patron Theodosius, and if he had lived longer, the Romans might have enjoyed peace and security.

VALENTINIAN III, was son of Constantius and Placidia, the daughter of Theodosius the Great, and therefore, as related to the imperial family, he was saluted emperor in his youth, and publicly acknowledged as such, at Rome, the 3d of October, A. D. 423, about the 6th year





Costumes of the Tyrolese.



Sparta—now Misiria



Plate 100. 1890.

of his age. He was at first governed by his mother, and the intrigues of his generals and courtiers; and when he came to years of discretion, he disgraced himself by violence, oppression, and incontinence. He was murdered in the midst of Rome, A. D. 454, in the 36th year of his age, and thirty-first of his reign, by Petronius Maximus, to whose wife he had offered violence.

VALERIANUS, Publius Licinius, a Roman, proclaimed emperor by the armies in Rhætia, A. D. 254. He took his son Gallienus, as his colleague in the empire, and showed the malevolence of his heart by persecuting the Christians whom he had for a while tolerated. He also made war against the Goths and Scythians; but in an expedition which he undertook against Sapor, king of Persia, his arms were attended with ill success. He was conquered in Mesopotamia, and when he wished to have a private conference with Sapor, the conqueror seized his person, carried him in triumph to his capital, and exposed him in all the cities of his empire, to the ridicule and insolence of his subjects. When the Persian monarch mounted on horseback, Valerian served as a footstool, and the many other insults which he suffered, excited indignation even among the courtiers of Sapor. The monarch, at last, ordered him to be flayed alive, and salt to be thrown over his mangled body, so that he died in the greatest torments. His skin was tanned, and painted in red; and that the ignominy of the Roman empire might be lasting, it was nailed in one of the temples of Persia. Valerian died in the 71st year of his age, A. D. 260, after a reign of seven years.

VALERIUS, Publius, a celebrated Roman, surnamed Poplicola, from his popularity. He was very active in assisting Brutus to expel the Tarquins, and he was the first that took an oath to support the liberty and independence of his country. He was honored with the consulship, on the expulsion of Collatinus, and he triumphed over the Etrurians, after he had gained the victory in the battle in which Brutus and the sons of Tarquin had fallen. Valerius died after he had been four times consul, and enjoyed the popularity, and received the thanks and the gratitude, which people redeemed from slavery and oppression usually pay to their deliverers. To do him honor, his body was buried at the public expense. The Roman matrons mourned his death a whole year.

VALERIUS, Corvinus, a tribune of the soldiers under Camillus. When the Roman army was challenged by one of the Senones, re-

markable for his strength and stature, Valerius undertook to engage him, and obtained an easy victory, by means of a crow that assisted him, and attacked the face of the Gaul,—whence his surname of Corvinus. Valerius triumphed over the Etrurians, and the neighboring states that made war against Rome, and was six times honored with the consulship. He died in the 100th year of his age, admired and regretted for many public and private virtues.

VALETTE, John Parisot, the 48th grand Master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. During his reign the knight's galleys took above fifty Turkish ships in less than five years, which so enraged Soliman II, that he resolved to lay siege to Malta, and drive the knights thence. He appointed Mustapha Bassa, general of the land, and Piali Bassa, commander of the sea forces, which set out from Constantinople in April, 1565, and arrived at Navarin, the 11th of May. The fleet consisted of one hundred and fifty galleys, nine men of war, &c. On the 20th of May, the Turks built two forts at the mouth of the port of Malta, and placed fourteen pieces of cannon in them. After a few skirmishes, they were forced to retire to la Marte, where they encamped the 27th of May; the Bassa battered the fort of St. Elme, and after five assaults, took the castle on the 23d of June, but with the loss of 4000 of his best men. On the 28th, Mustapha laid siege to the isle of St. Michel, or city of Sengle, and the next day raised his batteries against the borough, which the grand Master had reinforced with 600 men. The Turks continued their batteries, and made a general assault the 21st of August, gained the walls, and planted seven standards over the gate de Bonne Enseigne: but the knights defeated them with great slaughter. Mustapha made several other efforts, until the 13th of September, when forty-nine Christian galleys arrived with succor, and he then embarked with great precipitation and escaped by night. During the siege, most of the fortifications were ruined. The Turks lost 20,000 men, and about 9000 Christians died of their wounds. Valette rebuilt the city, which he called by his own name. He died in 1568.

VALMY, a village in the north-east of France, department of the Marne. An action was fought here in September, 1792, between the French and Prussians. Kellerman conducted it on the part of the French, and received from it, at a future date, the title of duke of Valmy.

VANDALS, The, according to the most

credible historians, were originally a Gothic nation, who came out of Scandinavia with the other Goths, and settled in the countries now known by the names of Mecklenburg and Brandenburg. Afterwards, another colony fixed their habitations in Pomerania; and, in process of time, they extended themselves into Dalmatia, Illyricum, and Dacia. They attacked Greece, whence they went even to Spain; and from that country, under the famous Genseric, passed over into Africa, where, for some time, they fixed the throne of their power. This prince reduced Carthage, Sardinia, Sicily, and all the islands between Italy and Africa. In 475, Genseric concluded a peace with the emperor Zeno, whom he compelled to renounce all claim to the provinces of Africa. Justinian afterwards gained a complete victory over the Vandals, and re-united the provinces of Africa to the Greek empire.

VANE, Sir Henry, a statesman, was born in Kent, in 1589. In 1639, he was made treasurer of the house-hold, and soon after, principal secretary of state; but, on joining in the prosecution of the earl of Strafford, he was removed from all his places. He died in 1654.

VANE, Sir Henry, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1612. He became governor of Massachusetts, but his conduct was so fanatical, that the settlement would have been ruined had he not been compelled to quit the country. In 1640 he was elected into parliament, where he was the principal mover of the solemn league and covenant, and also of the self-denying ordinance; but he took no part in the king's trial, and he resisted Cromwell to such a degree, that the usurper sent him to Carisbrooke castle. On the death of Oliver, he labored to institute a perfect commonwealth, but the nation had already suffered too much by such speculations, and the ancient order being restored, he was brought to trial for treason, and condemned to be beheaded, which was put in execution on Tower-hill, June 14, 1662.

VARUS, Quintilius, a Roman pro-consul, descended from an illustrious family. He was appointed governor of Syria, and afterwards made commander of the armies in Germany. He was surprised by the enemy, under Arminius, a crafty and dissimulating chief, and his army was cut to pieces. When he saw that every thing was lost, he killed himself, A. D. 10, and his example was followed by some of his officers.

VENDEE, a department in the west of France. It will be for ever memorable in the

history of the French revolution, for the resistance made to the republican army in 1793, 1794, and 1795. It was attended for a time with great success, though commenced without any concert with the other royalists of France, and carried on for a season with very limited support from England. La Vendee was also the scene of some sharp fighting in 1815.

VENEZUELA, a new republic of South America, bounded north and east by the Caribbean sea and the Atlantic ocean, south by Brazil, and west by New Granada. The northern part is mountainous, and the climate of the plains hot. The soil produces sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton and tobacco. It was formerly a part of Colombia.

VENICE, capital of the government of Venice, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, is built on small islands, intersected with canals, on which the long, black gondolas are propelled by an oar in the stern. Its public buildings are numerous and splendid, but decayed. The number of inhabitants is 110,000; but the former spirit of the place is gone. With respect to the first establishment of the Venetian government, A. D. 421, it is said, that this multitude of people might have been thought a numerous seminary of philosophers, cultivating the duties of religion and virtue, and enjoying a perfect tranquillity. At this period the government seems to have been consular. It was afterwards changed into the tribunitian form, in 697, in which it continued for nearly three hundred years; but the tribunes, abusing their power, the ducal government was established. The first doge was Paulatis, who made the nation happy, powerful, and wealthy, and who was succeeded by Marcello, Hypato, Theodato, Galla, Domesco, Monegaria, and Mauritio Galbaio. During the dogeship of Mauritio, the Venetians declared themselves a free and independent people, acknowledging neither the eastern nor the western empire. To him succeeded Giovanni and Obelerio, the ninth doge, under whom Venice was besieged and attacked by Pepin, in 764, who, struck with the intrepidity of the Venetians, raised the siege, abandoned the enterprise, and concluded a peace with the republic. Under Pietro Tribuno, the seventeenth doge, in 903, the Huns having defeated Berengarius, entered Italy, and, induced by the wealth of the Venetian republic, resolved to sack and pillage the city. However, the doge was so bravely seconded by his troops, that the barbarians were completely broken and defeated, and the reputation of Venice for arms became famous over the world. Under the government

of Ordelapho, the thirty-fourth doge, the Venetians subdued Croatia, in consequence of which, the republic assumed the title of lords of Croatia; but the Hungarians entering Dalmatia, in 1089, attacked and defeated the Venetians, and cruelly butchered their wounded and prisoners. Ziani, the thirty-ninth doge, was no sooner elected, than the republic was involved in a war with Frederic Barbarossa, from whose persecution the pope Alexander had retired to Venice. However, the doge engaged the enemy at sea, in 1173, and took, sunk, and destroyed, forty-eight of their ships, and returned in triumph to Venice. Under the doge-ship of Pietro Gradenigo, the forty-ninth of the Venetian princes, a war took place with the Genoese, in 1291, who defeated the Venetian fleet at sea, and took Dandolo, the commander, prisoner; who, in the agony of despair, dashed out his brains against the side of the cabin where he was confined. After Bartolomeo Gradenigo, the fifty-third Venetian prince, Andrea Dandolo next succeeded to the ducal chair, and war commenced with Genoa. The two hostile fleets met and engaged on the Sardinian coast, in 1347, and the whole Genoese armament was taken or destroyed, with the exception of the admiral's ship alone. This defeat caused the utmost consternation at Genoa; and the Genoese, in their despair, requested that the duke of Milan would accept of the sovereignty of their dominions. Marino Faliero, the fifty-fifth doge, in 1353, formed the project of restoring the power to the people, through hatred of the nobles; but his design being discovered, he was tried in due form, and after acknowledging his crime, was beheaded in the hall of the great council. Thus the aristocracy of Venice was continued. During the sovereignty of Andrea Contarini, the sixtieth doge, war again occurred with Genoa, in 1378, and an obstinate naval engagement ensued, in which the Genoese were obliged to yield to the bravery of the Venetians, who captured the whole of their fleet. Andrea Contarini was succeeded by Michael Morosini, and, from this period, the meridian power and prosperity of Venice may be dated. During the government of Michael Steno, war was declared against Genoa, in 1403, and a dreadful battle took place between the hostile fleets, in which the Genoese lost seven ships, and nearly three thousand men. Under the government of Thomaso Moncenigo, the Venetians successfully exerted themselves against the Turks in the Morea, and against several petty sovereigns whose states they in-

vaded in Dalmatia and Friuli. They also bought Corinth, in addition to Patras and Zara, which they had already purchased. Under Francisco Foscari, the sixty-fifth duke of Venice, in 1423, the Venetians waged war against Milan, Florence, Genoa, or rather against all Italy; and their general, Carmagnola, being convicted of a treasonable correspondence with the enemy, was beheaded. Foscari ruled the state in peace, and even with applause, during thirty-four years; but, at the expiration of that period, his son happening to die in exile, he became extremely melancholy, and unfit for the discharge of business. It was therefore determined, by a giunta of twenty-seven senators, that he should vacate the ducal chair, that a new doge should be elected to succeed him, and that a pension and certain honors should be allowed him in his retreat. Foscari died soon after of a broken heart, in consequence of this ungrateful treatment. He was succeeded by Pasquil Malipiero, in 1462, and Christophoro Mora, under whose government hostilities were carried on against the Turks in the Morea; but, though the Venetians were assisted by an army of crusaders, the war proved unsuccessful. Mora was succeeded by Nicolao Trono, Nicola Marcello, Pietro Moncenigo, Andrea Vendramino, and Giovanni Moncenigo, during all of whose reigns a vigorous war was carried on with the Turks. After Marco Barbarico, his brother Agostino succeeded to the ducal chair, in 1486, during whose sovereignty, Cyprus was annexed to the republic, and the wealth, grandeur, and power of Venice, continued to increase. A league was now formed between the emperor, Spain, the pope, the Venetians, and the duke of Milan, against the king of France. Under the doge-ship of Leonardo Loretano, the league of Cambray was formed, in which the pope, king of France, as duke of Milan, the king of Arragon and Naples, the republic of Florence, and the dukes of Ferrara and Savoy, agreed to a partition of the Venetian states. At length, war was declared by France against Venice, in 1508; the progress of the confederates was rapid, and the republic was plunged into the deepest distress. However, in 1511, the siege of Padua was raised; and after some time, a treaty was entered into between the pope and the Venetians, and the league was broken. The next year, the Venetians also took Cremona, Bastia, and Brescia; the emperor now secretly signed the treaty with them, and Louis offered terms of peace. Upon the death of Louis, in

1515, Francis I renewed the treaty with the Venetians; and the emperor, the pope, Ferdinand king of Arragon, the Swiss, and Sforza, entered into another. However, after some advantages gained on each side, peace was re-established. Loretano was succeeded by Antonio Grimani, Andrea Gritti, Pietro Lando, Francisco Donato, Marco Antonio Trevisiano, Francisco Veniero, Lorenzo Priuli, Jeronimo Priuli, and Pietro Loretano, during whose government, in 1569, Selim, emperor of Constantinople, formed designs upon Cyprus. A treaty was soon after formed between Spain, the Pope, and the Venetians. On the death of Loretano, Ludovico Moncenigo, the eighty-fifth doge, succeeded to the government, in 1570. In the following August, the Turkish troops landed without resistance at Port Salina, in Cyprus, of which they at length made themselves masters. A treaty was set on foot, hostages were exchanged, and a capitulation was effected on honorable terms. Bragadino, the Venetian commander, after having his ears, nose, and lips cut off, was flayed alive, by order of Mustapha, the Turkish general. The republic of Venice had enjoyed but a short respite from the horrors of war, when it was visited by the pestilence, in 1576, which cut off twenty-two thousand men, thirty thousand women, and eleven thousand children. Moncenigo was succeeded by Sebastiano Veniero, Nicola da Ponti, Pasquali Cicogna, Marino Grimani, and Leonardo Denato, during whose government a rupture, and consequent pacification, with the pope took place. Leonardo Donato was succeeded by Marcantonio Munio, Giovanni Bembo, Nicolo Donato, and Antonio Priuli, the ninety-fourth doge. Antonio Priuli was succeeded by Francesco Contarino, Giovanni Cornaro, Francesco Erizzo, and Francesco Molino, the ninety-ninth doge, during whose government the first siege of Candia took place, and the Venetians gained several naval victories. This was likewise the case during the dogeships of Carlo Contarino, Francesco Cornaro, Bertuccio Valiero, Giovanni Pesaro, and Dominico Contarino, the hundred and fourth doge, during whose government the memorable siege and capture of Candia took place. His successors were Nicolo Secredo, Luigi Contarino, and Marcontiniano Guistiniano, the hundred and seventh doge, during whose government the Morea was subdued by the Venetians, in 1687. Giustiniano was succeeded by Francesco Morosino, and Sylvestro Valiero, the hundred and ninth doge, in 1698, during whose sovereignty the porte concluded

peace with Venice, and left the republic in full possession of all her conquests. Under his successor, Giovanni Cornaro, war broke out between the republic and the Turks, and was brought to a conclusion by Sebastiano Moncenigo, who, after the death of Cornaro, in 1725, was rewarded with the ducal crown. He was succeeded by Carlo Razzini, whose successors were Luigi Pisani, Pietro Grimaldi, Francesco Loretano, Marco Foscarini, and Alvisio Moncenigo. Under the government of Paulo Riniero, the republic engaged in an expensive and unprofitable war with the regency of Tunis, in 1789. Riniero was succeeded in the ducal chair by Luigo Manino, the last doge, during whose government nothing important occurred, till the invasion of Italy by the French. The Venetians, in order to check the progress of the republican forces, put Peschiera into the hands of the imperialists, in 1796; but Bonaparte quickly becoming master of all Italy, they endeavored to conciliate the favor of France, by warning out of their territories the unfortunate brother of the late king, whom they treated with indignity and insult. At length, the hatred of the Venetians burst forth in the most outrageous manner. On the roads from Mantua to Legnano, and from Cassano to Verona, upwards of two hundred French were assassinated; and at Verona all the French in that city were murdered. These and other outrages, of a similar nature, induced Bonaparte to issue a proclamation, in consequence of which the French troops over-ran and subjugated, in a few days, all the Venetian dominions; and the senate formally submitted to the French commander, in 1797, and consented to deliver up those persons who had been instrumental in the late atrocities. On the 16th of May, the French took possession of the city of Venice, and established a provincial government on the republican plan. By the treaty of Campo Formio, Venice, with most of its dependencies, was ceded to the emperor of Germany; and the treaty of Presburg united it to the kingdom of Italy. After the abdication by Bonaparte of the thrones of France and Italy, Venice was united by the congress of Vienna to the territories of the house of Austria. Thus the ancient republic of Venice, so long mistress of the Adriatic, finally terminated in a complete dependency of Austria, in 1814.

VERA CRUZ, a state of the Mexican Confederacy, bounded east by the Gulf of Mexico, north by the state of Tamaulipas, and west by Puebla, and Mexico. The soil is fertile but the State is thinly peopled, containing but 233,000

souls. The climate is unhealthy. The chief productions are tobacco, coffee, cotton, &c.

VERE, Francis, an English general, was the grandson of John Vere, earl of Oxford, and was born in 1554. He served first in the Netherlands, under the earl of Leicester, and next under lord Willoughby, who, for his conduct in the defence of Bergen-op-Zoom, conferred on him the honor of knighthood. After this he threw supplies into the town of Berg, on the Rhine, in which hazardous service he received many wounds. In 1591 he took a fort near Zutphen by stratagem, and was chiefly instrumental in the capture of Deventer. In 1596 he was recalled from the Netherlands, and employed in the expedition against Cadiz, with the title of lord marshal. The last great action of this gallant commander was the defence of Ostend, where he succeeded in repelling, with a small garrison of twelve hundred men, an army of ten thousand. Sir Francis died Aug. 23, 1608, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

VERE, Sir Horace, Baron of Tilbury, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Kirby-hall in Essex, in 1565. He served with his brother in the Netherlands, and had a considerable share in the victory near Nieuport; as he afterwards had in the defence of Ostend. In the reign of James I, he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of the elector Palatine; on which occasion he effected a memorable retreat from Spinola, the Spanish general. He was the first person raised to the peerage by Charles I. He died in 1635.

VERGENNES, Charles Gravier, count de, an eminent statesman, was born at Dijon in 1717. On the accession of Louis XVI to the throne he was made secretary of state for foreign affairs. In this situation, he distinguished himself by what he, no doubt, considered a master-stroke of policy, that of separating England and her colonies; but in this he only accelerated a more fatal blow to his own country. He died at Versailles, Feb. 13, 1787.

VERMONT, one of the United States of America, bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by Connecticut river, separating it from New Hampshire, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York. It is 157 miles in length, and the greatest breadth is 90 miles. Pop. 280,657.

COUNTIES. Addison, Bennington, Caledonia, Chittenden, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Orange, Orleans, Rutland, Washington, Windham, Windsor.

The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Lamoile, Onion, Otter Creek, Missisque, Deerfield,

&c. The Green Mountains extend through this state. The chief towns are Montpelier, the seat of government, Burlington, Windsor, Brattleborough, Middlebury and Bennington. Vermont university at Burlington, the college at Middlebury, and a literary, scientific, and military academy at Norwich, are flourishing institutions.

Fort Dummer was built by Massachusetts on Connecticut river in 1724, and in 1731 a fort was built at Crown Point by the French from Canada, within the present limits of Vermont. In 1741 a boundary line was run between Massachusetts and New Hampshire. In 1749, Benning Wentworth, governor of New Hampshire, concluding that the boundary of that colony extended as far west as that of Massachusetts, that is, to within 20 miles of the Hudson, made a grant of a township of land, six miles square, which from his own first name was called Bennington. Other grants were subsequently made, and several towns planted on the west side of Connecticut river. In the year 1764 the king annexed the territory west of the Connecticut river to the colony of New York; the government of which demanded new grants from the settlers. This was refused: and the next year several of the officers in attempting to execute the judgments of the courts of New York, were resisted and wounded. At the head of this opposition were Ethan Allen and Col. Warner, men of coolness, and resolution.

In 1774 the government of New York passed a law demanding the surrender of all offenders under severe penalties, and offering a bounty of £50 per head, on the apprehension of eight of the most obnoxious settlers. While preparing for civil war, the revolution commenced, the importance of which absorbed all minor considerations. In 1777 the Declaration of Independence having left the settlers in a critical situation, a convention of representatives from the towns on both sides of the mountains, was held at Westminster, and the District was declared a free and independent state. It received its name from the French words *Verd mont*, or green mountain, which name had been conferred by Ethan Allen on the mountains, and was afterwards transferred to the state. In 1790 the dispute between New York and Vermont was adjusted, the latter giving 20,000 dollars for the quit claim of the former. The next year Vermont was admitted into the union. The present constitution was adopted in 1793.

VERNON, Edward, an English admiral, was born in Westminster, of a Staffordshire family, Nov. 12, 1684. His father was secretary of

state to king William, and reluctantly suffered him to enter into the sea service under admiral Hopson. In 1704 he was with sir George Rooke, at the battle of Malaga. After a variety of service under different commanders, he was made vice-admiral of the blue in 1739, and sent with a squadron to Spanish America, where he took Porto Bello, and destroyed the fortifications; but in 1741, he proved unsuccessful in an attack upon Carthagena. On his return home, he was employed in guarding the coasts of Kent and Sussex during the rebellion; but soon after he was superseded, and even struck off the list of admirals for acting in opposition to the ministry. He died Oct. 29, 1757.

VERONA, an ancient European city, formerly belonging to Venice, now to the Austrian Lombardo Venetian kingdom, situated on the Adige, 60 miles west of Venice. Population 55,000. Its splendid antique monuments rendered it attractive to every scholar. It was taken by Charlemagne in 774; became subsequently a free town; fell, in the course of time, under the sway of leading families; and in 1405, was united to the territorial possessions of Venice. It enjoyed peace and tranquillity till the year 1796, when Italy was invaded by the French. It was then added to the kingdom of Italy. In 1814, it again fell into the hands of Austria.

VERRES, Caius Licinius, a Roman who governed the province of Sicily as prætor. The oppression and rapine of which he was guilty, while in office, so offended the Sicilians, that they brought an accusation against him before the Roman senate. Cicero undertook the cause of the Sicilians. Verres was defended by Hortensius, but as he despaired of the success of his defence, he left Rome without waiting for his sentence, and lived in great affluence in one of the provinces. He was at last killed by the soldiers of Antony the triumvir, about 26 years after his voluntary exile from the capital.

VERULAM, an ancient Roman city and colony in Hertfordshire, the royal city of Cassibellanus. It was taken by Julius Cæsar, 52 years, B. C. in his second expedition into Britain, and under Dioclesian had one famous martyr called Albanus. In 429 a British synod was held here by St. German, bishop of Auxerre in France, against the Pelagians. Soon after it fell into the hands of the Saxons about 465, but was re-taken by Uther Pendragon, who began his reign in 498, and reigned 18 years. It was re-taken by the Saxons, and entirely ruined. In 975, Offa, a king of the Mercians, built on

the other side of the little river which washed the walls of it, a monastery in honor of St. Alban. It became a great town, and is now called St. Albans. King James I revived the memory of this place, when he made sir Francis Bacon, then lord chancellor of England, lord Verulam in 1620. The venerable abbey is esteemed by antiquarians as one of the finest in England. Part of it is, however, in a dilapidated state, owing to the want of funds for repairs.

VESPASIANUS, Titus Flavius, a Roman emperor, descended from an obscure family at Reate. He was honored with the consulship, not so much by the influence of the imperial courtiers, as by his own private merit, and his public services. He accompanied Nero into Greece, but he offended the prince by falling asleep while he repeated one of his poetical compositions. This momentary resentment of the emperor did not prevent Vespasian from being sent to carry on a war against the Jews. His operations were crowned with success; many of the cities of Palestine surrendered, and Vespasian began the siege of Jerusalem. This was, however, achieved by the hands of his son Titus. After the death of Otho, he was induced by his army to become emperor; and he easily overcame Vitellius. The choice of the army was approved by every province of the empire; but Vespasian did not betray any signs of pride at so sudden and so unexpected an exaltation, and he behaved, when invested with the imperial purple, with all the dignity and greatness which became a successor of Augustus. In the beginning of his reign, Vespasian attempted to reform the manners of the Romans, and he took away an appointment which he had a few days before granted to a young nobleman who approached him to return him thanks, all smelling of perfumes, and covered with ointment; adding, I had rather you had smelt of garlic. After he had reigned with great popularity for ten years, Vespasian died of a complaint in his bowels, A. D. 79, in the 70th-year of his age, to the great grief of all the empire. He was the first of the Roman emperors who was succeeded by his own son on the throne. Vespasian has been admired for his great virtues.

VIENNA, one of the oldest cities of Germany, the capital of the Austrian monarchy, situated on the south bank of the Danube, and containing 300,000 inhabitants. Its palaces, churches, charitable and literary institutions, as well as the gayety of its society make it one of the most noted of European cities. Vienna was captured in 1484, by the Hungarians, but after

the death of their king was restored to Austria. In 1529, the Turks destroyed its suburbs. In 1619, the Bohemian insurgents, supported by a party in Austria, penetrated into the city. But the attack most generally known to the readers of history was that of 1683, made by a Turkish army, supported by disaffected chiefs in Hungary, but repulsed by Sobieski, king of Poland. In the present age it was threatened by Bonaparte in 1797, and occupied by him in 1805 and 1809. On both occasions proper discipline was observed by the invaders, and little injury was done.

VIENNA, Treaty of, between Austria and France, in 1809. The decisive battle of Wagram led to an armistice, which the emperor of Germany was compelled to sue for, and which, after a protracted negotiation, was followed by a treaty of peace. According to the terms of this treaty Austria ceded a great portion of her territory; agreed to a contribution to indemnify France for the expenses of the war, and acknowledged Joseph Bonaparte king of Spain. To the king of Bavaria she gave up Salzburg, and a tract of country along the banks of the Danube, from Passau to Lintz. To the king of Saxony she yielded the whole of western Galicia. To Russia so much of the eastern part of that province as contained a population of 40,000 souls. To France she ceded Fiume and Trieste, with the whole of the country south of the Saave, to where that river enters Bosnia. She also gave up the inhabitants of the Tyrol, on condition of their receiving from Bonaparte a full and free pardon. Such was the fatal effects of the battle of Wagram, of which the Austrians gave so favorable an account, and which they claimed as a victory.

VILLARS, Louis Hector, duke of, a French general, was born at Moulins, in 1653. After a variety of services, he gained the battle of Friedlingen in 1762; for which he was made marshal of France. The following year he took the fortress of Kehl, and put an end to the insurrection in the Cevennes, for which he was created duke of Villars. In 1707 he forced the lines at Stolhoffen; but in 1709 he lost the battle of Malplaquet, and was wounded. In 1712 he acquired glory by forcing the intrenchments of Denain on the Scheldt, which exploit was succeeded by the capture of Marchiennes, Douay, Bouchain, Landau, and Friburg. The peace of Rastadt followed; after which marshal Villars was made president of the council of war, and minister of state. In 1733 he commanded in Italy, with the title of marshal-gen-

eral of the French camps and armies. He died at Turin, June 17, 1734.

VILLIERS, George, duke of Buckingham, was the son of sir George Villiers, of Brookesby in Leicestershire, and was born there in 1592. He attracted the notice of James I at the performance of the play of *Ignoramus*, in 1615; soon after which he was successively appointed cup-bearer to the king, gentleman of the bed-chamber, and knight of the garter. He also rose to the rank of marquis, and became lord admiral of England, warden of the Cinque Ports, and master of the horse. But in 1623 he lost the royal favor, in a great degree, by persuading prince Charles to visit the court of Spain, for the purpose of paying his addresses in person to the Infanta. Though Buckingham was created a duke in his absence, it was supposed that if the king had lived, his fall would have been as rapid as his rise. The accession of Charles in 1625 increased the power of the favorite, but it also multiplied his enemies and injured his master. The nation hated Buckingham, and two parliaments, for impeaching him, were dissolved. At this period the duke involved the kingdom in a disgraceful war with France, and went himself on an expedition to the Isle of Rhe, where he lost the flower of his army. He then returned to repair his fleet, and was about to sail for Rochelle, when he was assassinated, at Portsmouth, by Felton, a fanatical lieutenant, August 23, 1628.

VILLIERS, George, the second duke of Buckingham, was the son of the preceding, and was born in 1627. After studying at Cambridge, he went abroad, and on his return entered into the royal army, for which he was deprived of his estate by the parliament, but recovered a great part of it in 1657, by marrying the daughter of lord Fairfax. At the restoration he was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber, lord-lieutenant of Yorkshire, and master of the horse. Of these honors, however, he was deprived in 1666, for being concerned in a plot to effect a change of government. Notwithstanding this, he recovered the royal favor, and retained it, after perpetrating some shocking crimes; one of which was the killing lord Shrewsbury in a duel, and debauching his countess; and another, the hiring of Blood to seize the duke of Ormond in his coach. In 1676, the duke, with the earls of Shaftesbury and Salisbury, and lord Wharton, were sent to the Tower, by order of the house of peers, for contempt. On a petition to the king, however, they were all released. This profligate nobleman died at an obscure

house at Kirkby Moorside, of a fever, April 16, 1688.

VIMEIRA, a village of Portuguese Estremadura, 3 miles from Torres Vedras, and 28 miles N. W. of Lisbon. It is remarkable for a battle between the British, under sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French, under Junot, 21st August, 1808. The French commenced the attack on various points with their usual impetuosity, and met with a resistance to which they had long been unaccustomed. The flower of their troops made a charge against general Ferguson's division, who received them with a tremendous volley, which brought them to the bayonet, and in one moment their front rank fell like grass before the mower's scythe. They gave way, and abandoned six pieces of cannon in their flight. Having failed in their other attacks, they commenced a retreat, after sustaining a loss of 3000 men, and thirteen pieces of cannon. In this decisive victory not more than half the British army was engaged.

VINCENT, Cape St., the south-west point of Portugal, noted for the naval victory gained off it, on the 14th February, 1797, by sir John Jervis.

VIRGINIA, one of the U. States, bounded N. and N. E. by Pennsylvania, E. by Maryland and the Atlantic ocean, S. by North Carolina and Tennessee, and W. by Kentucky and Ohio. It contains 1,211,405 inhabitants, of whom 469,759 are slaves. The principal rivers are the Potomac, Shenandoah, Rappahannock, York, James, Appomattox, Elizabeth, Staunton, Kenawha, Ohio, Sandy, and Monongahela. The Blue Ridge extends through the central part of the State from S. W. to N. E. There are other ranges of mountains in the State. Iron, limestone, lead, coal, and chalk are found in abundance. The chief towns are Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Portsmouth, Williamsburg, and Sheperdstown. The university of Virginia is established at Charlottesville, besides which there are several other colleges.

Of the earlier occurrences in the history of Virginia we have taken notice in the article United States. Though Charles the Second was highly gratified with a formal act of the Virginia assembly, declaring; "that they were born under monarchy, and would never degenerate from the condition of their births, by being subject to any other government;" and though he had given the fullest assurance that their form of government should never be changed; none of the colonies suffered more than Virginia from the despotism of a royal government.

In violation of chartered rights, the colony was divided into parts, and conveyed away by proprietary grants; not grants of uncultivated woodlands, but of plantations that had long been cultivated according to the encouragement and laws of kings and charters.

Col. Nathaniel Bacon, having procured forces under pretext of chastising the hostile Indians, commenced a civil war, in the course of which great outrages were committed and Jamestown was burned. This rebellion forms a remarkable era in the history of Virginia. The death of Bacon was followed by the dispersion of his followers. In 1712 Virginia was divided into 49 parishes, and an act was passed determining the salary of each clergyman. The next year, Col. Alexander Spotswood, lieutenant governor of Virginia, made the first discovery of the passage over the Appalachian mountains. The constitution of Virginia was adopted the day after the Declaration of Independence, but was recently revised and amended. Four presidents of the United States have been Virginians.

VIRGINIA, a Roman maiden, whom her father, the centurion Virginius slew, when he found that he could in no other way, preserve her from the dishonorable designs of the decemvir, Appius Claudius. The Roman people, roused by the injustice of the decemvir, abolished the decemvirate and Appius put an end to his own life.

VITELLIUS Aulus, a Roman raised by his vices to the throne. He was descended from one of the most illustrious families of Rome, and as such he gained an easy admission to the palace of the emperors. He passed through all the offices of the state, and gained over the soldiery by donations and liberal promises. He was at the head of the Roman legions in Germany when Otho was proclaimed emperor, and the exaltation of his rival was no sooner heard in the camp, than he was likewise invested with the purple by his soldiers. He accepted with pleasure the dangerous office, and instantly marched against Otho. Three battles were fought, and in all Vitellius was conquered. A fourth, however, in the plains between Mantua and Cremona, left him master of the field, and of the Roman empire. He feasted his eyes in viewing the bodies of the slain and the ground covered with blood, and regardless of the insalubrity of the air, proceeding from so many carcasses, he told his attendants that the smell of a dead enemy was always sweet. His first care was not like that of a true conqueror, to alleviate the distresses of the conquered, or patronise

the friends of the dead, but it was to insult their misfortunes, and to intoxicate himself with the companions of his debauchery in the field of battle. Each successive day exhibited a scene of greater extravagance, which, though it delighted his favorites, soon raised the indignation of the people. Vespasian was proclaimed emperor by the army, and his minister Primus was sent to destroy the imperial glutton. Vitellius concealed himself under the bed of the porter of his palace, but this obscure retreat betrayed him, he was dragged naked through the streets, his hands were tied behind his back, and a drawn sword was placed under his chin to make him lift his head. After suffering the greatest insults from the populace, he was at last carried to the place of execution, and put to death with repeated blows. His head was cut off and fixed to a pole, and his mutilated body dragged with a hook and thrown into the Tiber, A. D. 69, after a reign of one year, except twelve days.

VITTORIA, battle of, was fought on the 21st of June, 1813, between the army of lord Wellington, and that of the French general Jourdan, in which the latter was defeated. On the 19th, the French rear-guard was driven back toward Vittoria; and on the 21st a general engagement took place, in which the French forces, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, having marshal Jourdan as his major-general, were so completely defeated, that they were under the necessity of abandoning all their artillery, ammunition, baggage, and cattle. One hundred and fifty-one pieces of cannon, and four hundred and fifteen ammunition wagons were taken on the field; and among the trophies was the baton of marshal Jourdan. The loss of the allies was about seven hundred killed, and four thousand wounded, but that of the French was considerably greater. The operations commenced with a successful movement of sir Rowland Hill, to obtain the heights of Puebla, which the enemy had neglected to strengthen, and which they made strenuous but fruitless efforts to retake. Under cover of these heights, general Hill passed the Zadora at La Puebla, and took a village in front of the enemy's line. The fourth and light division passed the Zadora immediately after general Hill had occupied the village Sabijana; and almost as soon as these divisions had crossed, the earl of Dalhousie's column arrived at Mendonza; and the third division, under sir Thomas Picton, crossed the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division. These four divisions, forming the centre of the army, were destined to attack the right of the enemy's cen-

tre, while general Hill moved forward to attack the left. The enemy abandoned his position in the valley, and retreated in good order towards Vittoria, but was soon obliged to leave the whole artillery, ammunition, and baggage to the conquerors.

VOLSCI, or Volci, a people of Latium, whose territories were bounded on the south by the Tyrrhene sea, north, by the country of the Hernici and Marsi, west, by the Latins and Rutulians, and east, by Campania. Their chief cities were Antium, Circeii, Anxur, Corioli, Fregellæ, Arpinum, &c. Ancus, king of Rome, made war against them; and in the time of the republic they became formidable enemies, till they were at last conquered with the rest of the Latins.

VORTIGERN, the chief of Britain, upon the Romans quitting that island, about 447. The Britons being threatened with an invasion from the Scots and Picts, they addressed him from all parts for relief, and at last made him summon a general council of the nation, to provide against their approaching ruin. King Vortigern, in the name of all the Britains, sent ambassadors to the Saxons, who, having first consulted their gods, readily complied with his desire. All things being fairly agreed on, and the isle of Thanet in Kent bestowed upon them, for their encouragement, they landed in the island in 450, under the command of Hengist and Horsa, who shortly after encountered the Picts, then advanced as far as Stamford in Lincolnshire, and put them to flight. Thus the Britons, under king Vortigern, defeated the Picts, by the help of the Saxons. They soon quarrelled with the Britons, and wars ensued, which ended at last in the total overthrow and ruin of the natives. Vortigern now retired into Wales, and built a strong castle in Radnorshire. His son Vortimer reigned in his stead, who bore a strong hand against the Saxons; but he dying before his father, Vortigern resumed the government. He had two wives; one of them daughter of Hengist. On being restored to the crown, he was disposed to conclude a new treaty with his father-in-law; and both parties met without weapons. But Hengist's design being to murder, he ordered his men to be secretly armed, and gave them the watchword for execution; so that a quarrel being designedly raised, his men, upon the signal, stabbed each his next man; and no less than 300 perished by this treachery. They spared the life of Vortigern, but they kept him in custody till he granted Hengist, for his ransom, those provinces which

were afterwards called Essex, Sussex, and Middlesex.

W.

WAGRAM, battle of, fought between the French and Austrians, in 1809. By the 4th of July, the French had completed the new bridge from the Isle of Lobau across a branch of the Danube, in which they were much favored both by the ground and by an immense number of artillery. The Austrian army was drawn up on the eminence behind the river Russ, extending its right wing beyond Sussesbrunn and Kagrau, and its left beyond Markgrafen Neusiedel. The centre was posted near Wagram. The French, in the night between the 4th and 5th, crossed over to the left bank of the Danube, and large masses appeared very early in the morning in the plain. Not long before noon they attacked the line of the Austrian army on all its points; but their greatest exertions were directed against the centre, probably with a view of forcing it. These attacks, though repeated with the greatest impetuosity, and supported by an immense train of artillery, among which were many batteries of the heaviest calibre, proved this day abortive. The firing ceased at ten o'clock at night. The Austrian army had, on the whole of its line, maintained its positions, and made a considerable number of prisoners, among whom were many Saxon, Badenese, Italian, and Portuguese soldiers. On the 6th, in the morning, at four o'clock, the French renewed their attacks with still larger masses, and greater impetuosity than on the preceding day. Even thus their efforts against the centre and the right wing were attended with so little success, and the latter had even gained such advantages as to justify the expectation of the completest victory, when the French, with fresh divisions, and great superiority, suddenly penetrated the left wing, near Markgrafen Neusiedel, and succeeded, after an obstinate engagement, in compelling it to retreat. One of the wings of the Austrian army being thereby exposed, the archduke Charles directed the army to retreat by the way of Sammersdorf and the Bisamhill; in consequence of which, the army now occupied a new position, covering the communication with Bohemia. This retreat was made in good order, and without material loss. In the centre, as well as in the right wing, the French suffered very considerably, 6000 prisoners were taken from them, among whom were three

generals. They likewise lost twelve cannon, with ammunition, and were in every respect so much weakened, that they did not attempt to pursue the Austrian army any farther. General Lasalle was amongst the dead. Though the preceding account of this battle, given officially by the Austrians, may appear in some degree of a favorable nature, yet the results were very humiliating to Austria.

WALCHEREN, an island of the Netherlands. With a view to occasion a diversion on behalf of the Austrians, and also to attempt the capture or destruction of the French vessels lying in the Scheldt, a British army of fifty thousand men was landed in 1809, on the island of Walcheren; but a considerable time having elapsed prior to the reduction of Flushing, the enemy collected a numerous force, raised several formidable batteries, and conveyed their ships up the river, beyond fort Lillo. That part of the country also, where the English might have landed, was completely inundated. Walcheren, the only fruit of this expensive and unfortunate expedition, was to have been retained by the conquerors, for the purpose of shutting up the mouth of the Scheldt, and of facilitating the introduction of British manufactures into Holland. This design, however, was rendered abortive by the unhealthiness of the climate; and after great numbers of the troops had fallen a sacrifice, the British army evacuated the island on the 9th of December, having previously destroyed the fortifications, arsenal, docks, and basin. Some old ships filled with stores were also sunk at the entrance of the Scheldt, to preclude an escape of the French fleet from the place of its retreat.

WALES, a principality in the west of Great Britain from 130 to 180 miles long, and from 50 to 80 broad, with an area of 8125 square miles, and 805,236 inhabitants. It is very mountainous. The ancient history of Wales is uncertain, on account of the number of petty princes who governed it. It was formerly inhabited by three different tribes of the Britons; the Silures, the Dimetæ, and the Ordovices. These people do not appear ever to have been entirely subdued by the Romans; though part of their country, as appears from the ruins of castles, was bridled by garrisons. Though the Saxons conquered the counties of Monmouth and Hereford, yet they never penetrated farther, and the Welsh remained an independent people, governed by their own princes and their own laws. About the year 870, Roderic, king of Wales, divided his dominions among his three sons;

and the names of these divisions were, Demetia, or South Wales; Povesia, or Powis-land; and Venedotia, or North Wales. This division gave a mortal blow to the independency of Wales. About the year 1112, Henry I of England planted a colony of Flemings on the frontiers of Wales, to serve as a barrier to England, none of the Welsh princes being powerful enough to oppose them. They made, however, many vigorous and brave attempts against the Norman kings of England, to maintain their liberties. In 1237, the crown of England was first supplied with a handle for the future conquest of Wales; their old and infirm prince Llewellyn, having put himself under subjection and homage to king Henry III. But no capitulation could satisfy the ambition of Edward I, who resolved to annex Wales to the crown of England; and Llewellyn, prince of Wales, disdaining the subjection to which old Llewellyn had submitted, was opposed by the army of Edward, which penetrated as far as Flint, and taking possession of the isle of Anglesey, drove the Welsh to the mountains of Snowdon, and obliged them to submit to pay a tribute. The Welsh, however, made several efforts under young Llewellyn; but at last, in 1285, he was killed in battle. He was succeeded by his brother David, the last independent prince of Wales, who, falling into Edward's hands through treachery, was by him most barbarously and unjustly hanged; and Edward, from that time, pretended that Wales was annexed to the crown of England. It was about this time, probably, that Edward perpetrated the inhuman massacre of the Welsh bards. Perceiving that his cruelty was not sufficient to complete his conquest, he sent his queen to be delivered in Caernarvon castle, that the Welsh, having a prince born among themselves, might the more readily recognise his authority. This prince was the unhappy Edward II, and from him the title of prince of Wales has always since descended to the eldest sons of the English kings.

WALL OF CHINA. One of the greatest curiosities of the artificial kind which China affords, and which may be reckoned one of the most astonishing remains of antiquity now in the world, is that prodigious wall which was built by the Chinese, to prevent the frequent incursions of the Tartars. This wall, Du Halde informs us, is higher and broader than the common walls of the cities of China, being about 25 feet in height and broad enough for six horsemen to ride abreast upon the top of it, and is fortified all along with strong square towers,

at distances of about 200 paces, to the number of 3000, which, in the time of the Chinese monarchs, before the Tartars subdued the country, were guarded by a million of soldiers. It traverses high mountains, deep valleys, and, by means of arches, wide rivers, from the province of Shen Si to Wanghay or the Yellow sea, a distance of 1500 miles. The foundation and corners are of granite, but the principal part is of blue bricks, cemented with pure white mortar, and although it has now stood above 2000 years, exposed to all winds and weathers, it is very little decayed, and the terrace on the top seems still as firm as ever. This amazing wall was built by the emperor Chiholamt, according to some authors, above 200 years before the birth of our Saviour; and though of such stupendous length and bulk, and carried over mountains and valleys, it was completed in five years, if we may credit the Chinese tradition.

WALLACE, Sir William, and BRUCE, Robert, were two distinguished heroes in Scottish history, who achieved the independence of their country in opposition to the unprincipled invasion of Edward I and II of England. Sir William Wallace was the son of a small landholder, who possessed the estate of Ellerslie, near Paisley. It is probable that he had not greatly exceeded the age of opening manhood, at the time when his country was subdued by the English. Many of his first deeds of heroism, although imperfectly commemorated, in the rude and often doubtful tale of Henry, the blind minstrel, have unluckily been preserved by no records upon the evidence of which they might be received into the pages of authentic history. Within less than a year after the conquest of Edward, when the whole country seemed to have acquiesced in his fate, he undertook the desperate enterprise of breaking her fetters, and by the success of his enterprises, made himself known so advantageously to his countrymen, that he was joined by many who were desirous to partake of his renown; amongst the rest, by sir William Douglas, and some others of considerable rank. In May, 1297, he led his followers to attack Ormesby, the English justiciary, who was holding his court at Scone. Ormesby, with difficulty, made his escape into England, and the other officers followed his example. From the north-east, Wallace passed into the west, where his glory, and hatred of the English, procured him many adherents, amongst others, Robert Bruce, the grandson of him who had been competitor with Baliol for the crown. King Edward was then abroad,

carrying on war in Guienne: but Warrene, who had been left governor of Scotland, collecting an army of forty thousand men, and determined to re-establish his authority, sent them forward, under the command of sir Henry Piercy and sir Robert Clifford. When the English army came up, many of the adherents of Wallace made submissions; but he himself, with his chosen followers, retired into the north. Finding his forces increasing, he laid siege to Dundee, which he relinquished on hearing of the approach of the English army to the Forth, and hastened to oppose their passage, which they attempted at the bridge of Stirling. The English, under Cressingham, first crossed the river, when Wallace attacked them, and put them to the sword or drove them into the stream. Those on the other side, burning their tents and leaving their baggage, fled to Berwick. Wallace having gained this victory, hastened back to Dundee, which now surrendered at his approach. He was then chosen regent by his followers, and all Scotland was cleared of the English. King Edward, returning from France, led a powerful army into Scotland, and advanced to Falkirk. Bruce was now serving in the Scottish army, and was not, as has been fabulously stated, in the army of Edward. Both armies engaged at Falkirk, July 22, 1298, and the English gained the victory, from their superiority of numbers and military skill, and the dissensions of their opponents. Wallace, seeing all hope lost, rallied the broken remnants of his forces, and retreated beyond the Forth. All Scotland submitted to Edward; but the dauntless spirit of Wallace never would surrender his country's independence. Whether he went abroad for a short time to France, or wandered in the fastnesses of the Highlands, cannot be certainly known; but in 1304, he was in Scotland, and Edward could never believe he had secure possession till Wallace was in his power. This was effected by the treachery of sir John Monteith; and Wallace was conducted to London, arraigned, and tried as a traitor, and condemned, as guilty of high treason against Edward, although he had never acknowledged him as his king, nor owed him allegiance. Wallace, still undaunted, during and after his trial, asserted the rights of his country, and bore his fate, which was inflicted with every circumstance of ignominy and cruelty, with the magnanimity with which he had lived. His head was placed on London-bridge, and his mangled limbs were distributed over the kingdom. It was reserved

for Robert Bruce to accomplish what Wallace had so nobly attempted. In his youth he had acted upon apparently no regular plan; and although he had at times served against Edward, when the Scottish forces were able to make a successful resistance, he soon made submissions after their defeat, and thus avoided drawing down upon himself the implacable resentment of Edward. He appeared to have stifled his pretensions to the crown; but immediately after the death of Wallace he determined at once to assert his own rights and his country's independence. Arriving at Dumfries, from England, in February, 1306, he had a quarrel with Comyn, of Badenoch, and stabbed him in the church of the Minorites, because he opposed his views. He now claimed the crown; and resentment of the treachery of Edward, and of the death of Wallace, procured him numerous followers. He was accordingly crowned king of Scotland, at Scone, on the 25th of March, the same year. An army, sent by king Edward, soon arrived at Perth; and in a battle fought on the 19th of June, Bruce was defeated. He took refuge at Aberdeen, and afterwards went towards Argyle, and was so hard pressed by the English and their adherents, that he retired to the island of Rachrin, in the north of Ireland, and was supposed to be dead; but early in the next spring, he again displayed his banner in the west of Scotland, and gained many advantages over the English, of which, the victory at Loudon-hill was the most remarkable; whilst his brother, sir Edward, and sir James Douglas, were equally active and successful. Bruce came north in the end of the same year, and on account of the unfavorable state of his health, which had been injured by unceasing hardships and privations, he remained some time inactive. On the 22d of May, 1308, he gained the battle of Inverary, over the earl of Buchan and sir John Mowbray, which was the commencement of a career of success, which established him as king of Scotland. The whole of the fortresses of the kingdom were recovered, excepting Stirling, which was beleagured by his brother Edward, who entered into a treaty with the governor, by which it was agreed that it should be surrendered if not relieved before the 24th of June, 1314. This led to the attempt of Edward II to relieve it by a powerful army, and brought on the battle of Bannockburn. Bruce's army consisted of thirty thousand veterans, distinguished by their valor, the skill of their leaders, and animated by every motive which can promote heroic enterprise.

He drew them up with a hill on his right flank, and a morass on his left, to prevent being surrounded by the numerous army of Edward. Having a rivulet in front, he commanded deep pits to be dug along its banks, and sharp stakes to be planted in them, and caused the whole to be carefully covered with turf. The English arrived in the evening, when Bruce was riding in the front of his army. Sir Henry Bohun, who rode up to charge him with his spear, was brought to the ground by his battleaxe. Early next morning the action commenced. Sir Robert Keith, at the head of the men-at-arms, destroyed the English archers. The English horse, under the earl of Gloucester, rushing on to the charge, fell into the pits Bruce had prepared for them. Sir James Douglas, who commanded the Scottish cavalry, gave them no time to rally, but pushed them off the field. Whilst the infantry continued the fight, discouraged by these unfavorable events, they were thrown into a panic by the appearance of what they supposed another army advancing to surround them. This was a number of waggoners and sumpter boys, whom king Robert had collected and supplied with military standards, which gave them the appearance of an army at a distance. The stratagem was decisive, and an universal rout and immense slaughter ensued. This great and decisive battle secured the independence of Scotland, and fixed Bruce on the throne. He afterwards invaded England, and laid waste the northern counties. He also led an expedition into Ireland, in support of his brother Edward, who had been crowned king of that country, in the course of which he gained several victories. Peace was at last concluded between England and Scotland, at Northampton, in 1328, and on the 7th of June, 1329, king Robert died, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and was buried at Dumfermline, where his tomb has lately been discovered. His heroic enterprises have been celebrated by Barbour, who wrote his poetical history in 1375, and have recently been the subject of one of the poems of sir Walter Scott. His grand-daughter was the wife of Robert the second, the first king of the house of Stuart, and from the issue of that marriage the present royal family is descended.

WALPOLE, Sir Robert, earl of Orford, was born in 1676. In 1700 he married the daughter of sir John Shorter, and soon after became member for Castle Rising; but in 1702 he was chosen for King's Lynn, which he represented in several parliaments. In 1708 he was made

secretary at war, and the year following treasurer of the navy. He was one of the managers of the trial of Sacheverel; but on the change of ministry, was committed to the Tower, and expelled the house, for breach of trust and corruption. The borough of Lynn, however, re-elected him, and he took an active part against ministers during the remainder of queen Ann's reign. Early in that of George I he became prime minister, but some difference arising between him and his colleagues, he resigned, and joined the opposition. In 1720, he accepted the paymastership of the forces, and not long after was appointed first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. In 1723, he was sworn sole secretary of state. In 1725, he received the Order of the Bath; and the year following that of the Garter. He continued in power, though assailed by powerful enemies, till 1742, when he resigned, and was created earl of Orford. He died in 1745. His brother, Horatio Walpole, lord Walpole, was born in 1678. He filled several offices under government, and in 1756, was created a peer, but died the year following.

WALSINGHAM, Sir Francis, a statesman, was born in 1536, at Chiselhurst, in Kent. In 1573, he was appointed one of the secretaries of state, and knighted. In 1583 he went on an embassy to James, king of Scotland, and three years afterwards sat as one of the commissioners on the trial of that monarch's unfortunate mother. Sir Francis was next made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; and he was also honored with the Order of the Garter. But with all these distinctions and services he died poor, April 6, 1590, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

WALTON, George, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Frederic county, Virginia, about the year 1740. He removed to Georgia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1774. He took a prominent part in the affairs of the revolution, and was wounded in the defence of Savannah. He was twice chosen governor of the state, held a seat in the senate of the United States, and filled a judicial station for several years. He died Feb. 2, 1804.

WARBECK, Perkin, a renegade Jew of Tournay, who was persuaded to personate the duke of York, in the reign of Henry VII. His cause was warmly espoused by several men of rank, all of whom were arraigned and tried for high treason, and three were executed. His followers, at one period, amounted to 7000; but

after a series of disastrous adventures, he was induced by Henry to surrender himself, and confess the whole of the imposture, on promise of pardon. After attempting once or twice to escape from custody, he was hanged at Tyburn, and several of his adherents suffered the same ignominious death.

WARD, Artemas, a major-general in the American army, who commanded at Cambridge when Washington arrived. In 1786 he was speaker of the house of representatives of Massachusetts, and was afterwards elected to Congress. He died Oct. 28, 1800.

WARREN, Joseph, a major-general in the American army, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1740, and graduated at Harvard University in 1759. Having studied medicine he commenced the practice of it in Boston with great success. Four days before the battle of Bunker-hill he received his military command, and on the retreat from the redoubt, was shot in the trenches, and expired at the age of thirty-five.

WARSAW, capital of the kingdom of Poland, on the west bank of the Vistula, contained, in 1830, 140,000 inhabitants, but owing to the siege of Warsaw in 1831, and the subsequent banishment of many of its patriotic citizens, its population is at present reduced to about 60,000. In the war with the Swedes, in the middle of the seventeenth century, Warsaw was occupied by these invaders, who made it the depot of their spoils. When Charles XII advanced, at a subsequent period, to Warsaw, it surrendered to him without opposition. It was defended by Kosciusko against the Prussians, in 1794, who were obliged to raise the siege. Warsaw at length submitted to Suwarrow and the Russians. On the final partition of Poland, in 1795, this part of the country fell to the share of Prussia, and Warsaw had no other rank than that of a capital of a province, until the end of 1806, when the overthrow of the power of Prussia led to the formation, by Bonaparte, of the independent state, called the Duchy of Warsaw.

WARWICK, earl of, known by the appellation of the *king-maker*, was one of the most celebrated generals of his age. He put himself at the head of the Yorkists, and gave battle to the Lancasterians at St. Albans, in which he was defeated, in 1461. He afterwards harangued the citizens of London, assembled in St. John's Fields, setting forth the title of Edward, the eldest son of the duke of York, and inveighing against the tyranny and usurpation of the house of Lancaster. After the decisive battle of Towton, and Edward was safely fixed on the throne,

Warwick advised him to marry, and with his consent went over to France, to procure Bona of Savoy as queen. But while the earl was hastening the negotiation in France, the king married Elizabeth Woodville. Having thus given Warwick real cause of offence, he widened the breach, by driving him from the council. Warwick, whose prudence was equal to his bravery, soon made use of both to assist his revenge; and formed such a combination against Edward, that he was, in turn, obliged to fly the kingdom, and king Henry was released from prison, to be placed upon a dangerous throne. A parliament was called, which confirmed Henry's title, with great solemnity, and Warwick was himself received among the people, under the title of the king-maker. Edward, however, did not long remain abroad; and, having made a descent at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, he proceeded with an increasing army towards London. Nothing now, therefore, remained to Warwick, but to cut short a state of anxious suspense, by hazarding a battle. Edward's fortune prevailed. They met at Barnet, and the Lancasterians were defeated, while Warwick himself, leading a chosen body of troops into the thickest of the fight, fell in the midst of his enemies, covered with wounds.

WASHINGTON, capital of the United States, in the District of Columbia, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac, and contains 18,827 inhabitants. Its natural situation is pleasant and healthy, and it is laid out on a plan, which, when completed, will render it one of the handsomest and most commodious cities in the world. Among the public edifices of the city are the Capitol, the President's House, the General Post Office, and four buildings for the executive departments of the national government. Columbian college is pleasantly situated a mile north of the President's house. The District of Columbia, in which Washington is situated, was ceded to the government by the states of Maryland and Virginia, and it became the seat of government in 1800.

WASHINGTON, George, the third son of Augustine Washington, was born Feb. 22, 1732, on the banks of the Potomac, in the county of Westmoreland, Virginia. His father died when he was but 10 years old, and the care of his education devolved upon his mother. That a mother should love such a son as George proved himself to be, and that a son should love such a mother as Mrs. Washington certainly was, is not at all surprising. From his earliest days she had exerted her whole influence to imbue him with a love of "whatever was lovely and of good

report," and her exertions had not been in vain. How well he repaid her for her care, may be seen in the following story. When about fourteen years of age he became strongly inclined to go to sea, with a view of enlisting in the service of the mother country, at that time engaged in a war with France and Spain.

It was surprising that a youth so young, and who had been abroad so little, should have had the moral courage to quit country and friends on a purpose so full of danger. But so it was. He was resolved to go. Preparation had been made. A midshipman's berth had been procured for him on board a British man-of-war, then lying in sight of his mother's house; and even his trunk was on board. When the precise time arrived that he was to go, he passed into the sitting-room of his mother, to take leave of her. She was sitting in tears. He approached her, and putting his arms about her neck, affectionately kissed her. He was about to bid her "farewell;" but he hesitated. Her affection and affliction unmanned him. He was young and ambitious; and at that early day the spirit of patriotism, which so nobly characterised him in after life, in respect to his country, was stirring within him. Yet, the feelings of his heart were stronger than any other ties; and here, nobly sacrificing his pride and ambition, he relinquished his purpose, and stayed to comfort her who gave him birth.

His elder brother having married a connexion of lord Fairfax, his lordship gave George Washington, in his eighteenth year, the appointment of surveyor. In 1751 he was appointed one of the adjutant-generals of Virginia, with the rank of major. Soon afterwards he was sent by the governor of Virginia to carry a letter to the French commander on the Ohio, forbidding his encroachment on the lands belonging to Virginia. The journey was about 400 miles, 200 of which lay through a trackless wilderness, inhabited by Indians. He left Williamsburg on the 31st of October, and delivered his letter on the 12th of December. Having received an answer he set out immediately on his return which proved dangerous and toilsome. The following is his own account of it:

"As I was uneasy to get back, to make a report of my proceeding to his honor the governor, I determined to prosecute my journey the nearest way, through the woods, and on foot. I took my necessary papers, pulled off my clothes, and tied myself up in a watch-coat. Then, with a gun in my hand, and pack on my back, in which were my papers and provisions,

I set out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same manner. We fell in with a party of Indians, who had lain in wait for us. One of them fired not fifteen steps off, but fortunately missed; we walked on the remaining part of the night, without making any stop, that we might get the start so far as to be out of the reach of their pursuit the next day, as we were well assured that they would follow our track as soon as it was light. The next day we continued travelling until quite dark and got to the river. We expected to have found the river frozen, but it was not more than fifty yards from each shore. The ice, I suppose, had been broken up, for it was driving in vast quantities. There was no way of getting over but on a raft, which we set about making with one poor hatchet, and finished just after sun-setting: this was one day's work. We got it launched, then went on board of it, and set off; but before we were half way over, we were jammed in the ice, in such a manner that we expected every moment our raft to sink and ourselves to perish. I put out my setting pole to endeavor to stop the raft, that the ice might pass by, when the rapidity of the stream threw it with so much violence against the pole, that it jerked me out into ten feet water." At length, on the 16th of January, he arrived at Williamsburg; and delivered the important letter to the governor.

Having been appointed Colonel of a regiment raised to defend the rights of the colonists against the encroachments of the French, Washington distinguished himself greatly by his defence of Fort Necessity, although he was finally forced to capitulate. Having resigned his commission, he retired in 1754, to Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, a country-seat which had been bequeathed him by his brother. In 1755 he accepted the invitation of general Braddock to enter his family as a volunteer aid-de-camp, and accompanied him in the memorable and unfortunate expedition to the Ohio, the result of which would probably have been very different from what it was, had Braddock followed the prudent advice of his aid. When the troops fell into the Indian ambush, the officers were singled out by their savage foes and deliberately shot, Washington being the only aid that was unwounded, and on him devolved the whole duty of carrying the orders of the commander-in-chief. Though he had two horses killed under him, and four balls through his coat, he escaped unhurt, while every other officer on horseback was either killed or wounded. Dr. Craik, the physician who attended him in his

last sickness, was present at this battle, and says, "I expected every moment to see him fall. Nothing but the superintending care of Providence could have saved him from the fate of all around him."

After an action of three hours, the troops gave way in all directions, and Col. Washington and two others brought off Braddock who had been mortally wounded. Washington attempted to rally the retreating troops; but, as he said himself, it was like attempting to stop the wild bears of the mountains. The conduct of the regular troops was most cowardly. The enemy were few in numbers, and had no expectation of victory. The preservation of Washington during this battle was almost miraculous. He was exposed more than any other officer, and was particularly the object of savage attacks on account of his superior bravery. After the defeat, a famous Indian warrior, who acted a distinguished part in that bloody tragedy, was heard to say that Washington was never born to be killed by a bullet; "for," said he, "I had seventeen fair shots at him with my rifle, and yet I could not bring him to the ground."

After the expulsion of the French from Ohio, and the cessation of hostilities on the part of the Indians, Washington retired to his farm, and soon after married Mrs. Custis, a lady of large fortune, and many accomplishments. He continued to be an active member of the general assembly, and on the approach of hostilities with Great Britain, was chosen to the first Congress. On the 14th of June, 1775, he was chosen commander-in-chief of the armies of the United Colonies. He repaired immediately to the head-quarters of the American army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and having forced the British to evacuate Boston, led his army to New York, where he was doomed to witness the defeat of the Americans on Long Island, on the 27th of August, but the retreat of the army was conducted in a masterly manner. After the battle of White Plains, the prospects of the Americans appeared hopeless, but the successes of Trenton and Princeton inspired the army with fresh courage. By these, Philadelphia was saved and New Jersey regained. On the 25th of August 1777, the British forces under lord Howe, which had sailed from New York, disembarked at the ferry of Elk river, and on the 10th of September, the battle of Brandywine was fought and the Americans defeated. In this battle, the young marquis de la Fayette displayed great courage, and though severely wounded, continued many hours on foot and

horseback, endeavoring to rally and encourage the troops.

Major Ferguson, who commanded a rifle corps a day or two previous to this battle, was the hero of a very singular adventure which he thus describes in a letter to a friend.

"We had not lain long, when a rebel officer, remarkable by a hussar dress, pressed toward our army, within a hundred yards of my right flank, not perceiving us. He was followed by another, dressed in dark green and blue, mounted on a bay horse, with a remarkably high cocked hat. I ordered three good shots to stand near, and fire at them; but the idea disgusting me, I recalled the order. The hussar, in returning, made a circuit, but he passed within a hundred yards of us; upon which I advanced from the woods towards him. Upon my calling, he stopped; but, after looking at me, again proceeded. I again drew his attention, and made signs to him to stop, levelling my piece at him; but he slowly cantered away. By quick firing, I could have lodged half a dozen balls in or about him, before he was out of my reach. I had only to determine; but it was not pleasant to fire at the back of an unoffending individual, who was very coolly acquitting himself of his duty; so I let it alone.

The next day, the surgeon told me that the wounded rebel officers informed him that general Washington was all the morning with the light troops, and only attended by a French officer in the hussar dress, he himself dressed and mounted as I have before described. I am not sorry I did not know who it was at the time."

The battle of Brandywine opened the way to Philadelphia for the British, who entered it on the 26th of September. After the unsatisfactory engagement at Germantown, the American troops were quartered for the winter at Valley Forge, where their sufferings were extreme. One day, a quaker by the name of Potts had occasion to go to a certain place, which led him through a large grove at no great distance from head-quarters. As he was proceeding along, he thought he heard a noise. He stopped and listened.

He did hear the sound of a human voice at some distance, but quite indistinctly. As it was in the direct course he was pursuing, he went on, but with some caution. At length he came within sight of a man whose back was turned towards him on his knees, in the attitude of prayer. Potts now stopped, and soon saw Washington himself, the commander of the American

armies, returning from bending before the God of hosts above.

Potts himself was a pious man, and no sooner had he reached home, that in the fulness of his faith, he broke forth to his wife Sarah :

"All's well! all's well! Yes,—George Washington is sure to beat the British—*sure!*" "What's the matter with thee, Isaac?" replied the startled Sarah. "Thee seems to be much moved about something."

"Well! what if I am moved? Who would not be moved at such a sight as I have seen to-day?" "And what hast thou seen, Isaac?"

"Seen! I've seen a man at prayer!—in the woods!—George Washington himself! And now I say,—just what *I have* said,—'All's well! George Washington is sure to beat the British!—*sure!*'"

In June, 1778, the British evacuated Philadelphia, and retreated upon New York closely followed by Washington, who attacked them at Monmouth on the 24th, and fought them with advantage, although without gaining a decided victory. Washington having given his orders to La Fayette, was personally engaged in forming the line of the main body near the court house, and was speaking with col. Hartly of the Pennsylvania line, when a cannon ball struck just at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face and over his clothes. The general continued giving orders without noticing the derangement of his toilette. "Never," says La Fayette, "was general Washington greater in war than in this conflict: his presence stopped the retreat, his dispositions fixed the victory. His fine appearance on horseback, his calm courage, roused by the animation produced by the vexation of the morning, gave him the air best calculated to excite enthusiasm."

In 1781 Washington, in conjunction with count Rochambeau, planned an expedition against New York, which was abandoned with a view of directing their operations to the south. Demonstrations, however, were made against the city, and sir Henry Clinton was not aware of the change in his intentions. The siege of Yorktown commenced on the 28th of September, and lord Cornwallis was compelled to surrender after much hard fighting, on the 19th. If we are called upon to admire the conduct and successes of Washington in action, our admiration is no less due to his behavior in those intervals of repose when the American forces had time to reflect upon their wants, and brood over their supposed grievances. He quelled mutiny, but he pitied the sufferings that

produced it; and while he was resolved to enforce subordination, he was no less determined to administer all the comfort which it was in his power to bestow.

On the 25th of November, 1783, Washington made his public entry into the city of New York. On the 4th of December, the principal officers of the army assembled at Francis' tavern in New York, to take a final leave of their beloved commander-in-chief. Soon after his excellency entered the room. His emotions were too strong to be concealed. Filling a glass, and turning to them he said: "with a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you. I most devoutly wish that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable." Having drank, he added, "I cannot come to each of you, but shall be obliged to you if each of you will come and take me by the hand." General Knox, being nearest, turned to him. Incapable of utterance, Washington in tears grasped his hand, embraced and kissed him. In the same affectionate manner, he took leave of each succeeding officer.

Leaving the room, he passed through the corps of light infantry, and walked to White Hall, where a barge waited to convey him to Paulus' Hook. The whole company followed in mute and solemn procession, with dejected countenances, testifying feelings of melancholy which no pen can describe. Having entered the barge, he turned to the company, and waving his hat, he bade them a silent adieu. They paid him the same affectionate compliment, and after the barge had left them they returned in the same solemn manner, to the place where they had assembled.

On the 23d of December, 1783, general Washington resigned his commission to congress, then sitting at Annapolis. On this interesting and solemn occasion he appeared in the hall of congress. As he rose to speak, every eye was fixed upon him. He began by expressing his humble joy at the accomplishment of his wishes and exertions, in the independence of his country. Next, he recommended to congress and to the country the companions of his toils and trials, and concluded as follows:

"I consider it an indispensable duty to close the last solemn act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping.

"Having now finished the work assigned

me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and, bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

Upon accepting his commission, congress, through their president, expressed in glowing language to Washington their high sense of his wisdom and energy, in conducting the war to so happy a termination, and invoked the choicest blessings on his future life.

President Mifflin concluded as follows:—"We join you in commending the interests of our dearest country to Almighty God, beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the opportunity afforded them of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And as for you, we address to Him our earnest prayers, that the life so beloved, may be fostered with all his care; that your days may be as happy as they have been illustrious; and that he will finally give you that reward which the world cannot give."

A profound stillness now pervaded the assembly. The grandeur of the scene, the recollection of the past, the felicity of the present, the hopes of the future, crowded fast upon all, while they united in invoking blessings upon the man who, under God, had achieved so much, and who now, in the character of a mere *citizen*, was hastening to a long desired repose, at his seat at Mount Vernon in Virginia. Congress voted the victorious general an equestrian statue, and the legislature of Virginia decreed to him "a statue of the finest marble and best workmanship."

But Washington was not permitted to remain in his dignified retirement; for the nation, aware of the importance of securing his wisdom and influence, chose him the first president, under the new constitution of 1789. His feelings on this occasion are expressed in a letter to a friend, of which the following is an extract: "I am unwilling in the evening of a life almost consumed in public cares, to quit a peaceful abode for an ocean of difficulties, without the competency of political skill, abilities and inclination, which are necessary to manage the helm. I am sensible that I am embarking on a hazardous voyage, but what returns will be made Heaven alone can foretell. Integrity and firmness are all I can promise; these, be the voyage long or short, shall never forsake me, although I may be deserted by all men, for of all consolations which are to be derived from these, under any circumstances, the world cannot deprive me."

In the first presidency, the door of the president's house gathered but little rust on its hinges, while often was its latch lifted by the "broken soldier." Scarce a day passed that some veteran of the heroic time did not present himself at *head quarters*. The most battered of these types of the days of privation and trial was "kindly bid to stay," was offered refreshment, and a glass of something to the old general's health, and then dismissed with lighter hearts and heavier pouches.

So passed the many; but not so with one of Erin's sons. It was about the hour of the Tuesday levee, when German John, the porter, opened to a hearty rap, expecting to admit at least a dignitary of the land, or foreign ambassador, when who should march into the hall, but an old fellow, whose weather beaten countenance, and well-worn apparel showed him to be no "carpet knight." His introduction was short, but to the purpose. He had come to head-quarters to see his honor's excellence, God bless him! He was an old soldier. In vain the porter assured him that it would be impossible to see the president at that time; a great company was momentarily expected; the hall was not a fitting place; would he not go to the stewards apartment and get something to drink? To all which Pat replied he was in no hurry; that he would wait his honor's leisure;—and taking a chair composed and made himself comfortable.

And now passed ministers of state, and foreign ministers, senators, judges, the great and the gay; meanwhile poor Pat stoutly maintained his post, gazing on the crowd till the levee ended. The president, about to retire to his library, was informed that an obstinate Irishman had taken possession of the hall, and would be satisfied with nothing short of an interview with the president himself.

The chief good-naturedly turned into the hall. So soon as the old veteran saw his old commander, he roared out, "long life to your honor's excellency!" at the same time hurling his hat to the ground, and erecting himself with military precision. "Your honor will not remember me; though many is the day that I have marched under your orders, and many's the hard knock I've had too. I belonged to Wayne's brigade—Mad Antony, the British called him, and, by the powers, he was always mad enough for them, I was wounded in the battle of Germantown. Hurrah for America! and it does my heart good to see your honor, and how is the dear lady and the little ones?"

Here the usually grave temperament of

Washington gave way, as with a smile he replied that he was well, as was Mrs. Washington; but they were unfortunate in having no children; then pressing a token into the soldier's hand, he ascended the staircase to his library. The Irishman followed with his eyes the retiring general, then looked again and again upon the token which he had received from his *honor's own hand*, pouched it, recovered his hat, which he placed with military exactness a little on one side, then took up his line of march, and as he passed the porter, he cried out, "there now, you Hessian fellow, you see his honor's excellence has not forgotten an old soldier."

Throughout the eight years of his presidential career, Washington did nothing to forfeit the esteem of his fellow citizens, who acknowledged him, "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." An Englishman in Philadelphia, speaking of the presidency of Washington, was expressing a desire to see him. While this conversation passed, "there he goes," cried the American, pointing to a tall, erect, dignified personage, passing on the other side of the street. "That general Washington!" exclaimed the Englishman; "where is his guard?" "*Here!*" replied the American, striking on his breast with emphasis.

On Friday, the 13th of December, 1799, exposure to wet produced an inflammatory disorder of the throat, which terminated fatally on the night of Saturday. The deep and wide-spreading grief occasioned by this melancholy event, assembled a great concourse of people for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the first of Americans. On Wednesday, the 18th of December, attended by military honors and the ceremonies of religion, his body was deposited in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

So short was his illness, that, at the seat of government, the intelligence of his death preceded that of his indisposition. It was first communicated by a passenger in the stage to an acquaintance whom he met in the street, and the report quickly reached the house of representatives which was then in session. A solemn silence prevailed for several minutes; judge Marshal, then a member of the house, stated in his place the melancholy information which had been received. This information, he said, was not certain, but there was too much reason to believe it true.

"After receiving intelligence," he added, "of a national calamity so heavy and afflicting,

the house of representatives can be but ill fitted for public business." He therefore moved an adjournment, and the house adjourned.

The expression of Washington's countenance was serious, but very pleasing: his eyes were a mild blue; and the flush of health gave a glow to his cheeks. His step was always firm; but after the toils of the long war, his body was a little bent as he walked, and his once smooth forehead and cheeks were marked with care-worn furrows. General Washington, in the prime of life, stood six feet two inches, and measured precisely six feet when attired for the grave.

To a majestic height was added corresponding breadth and firmness; and his whole person was so cast in nature's finest mould, as to resemble the classic remains of ancient statuary, where all the parts contribute to the purity and perfection of the whole. Bred in the vigorous school of the frontier warfare, "the earth his bed, his canopy the heavens," he excelled the hunter and the woodsman in their athletic habits, and in those trials of manhood which distinguished the hardy days of his early life: he was amazingly swift of foot, and could climb the mountain steep, and "not a sob his toil confess."

It matters very little, says Phillips, what immediate spot may have been the birth-place of such a man as Washington. No people can claim, no country can appropriate him. The boon of Providence to the human race, his fame is eternity, and his residence creation. Though it was the defeat of our arms, and the disgrace of our policy, I almost bless the convulsion in which he had his origin. If the heavens thundered, and the earth rocked, yet, when the storm had passed, how pure was the climate that it cleared! how bright, in the brow of the firmament, was the planet which it revealed to us! In the production of Washington, it does really appear as if Nature was endeavoring to improve upon herself, and that all the virtues of the ancient world were but so many studies preparatory to the patriot of the new. Individual instances, no doubt, there were, splendid exemplifications of some singular qualification: Cæsar was merciful, Scipio was continent, Hannibal was patient; but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and, like the lovely masterpiece of the Grecian artist, to exhibit, in one glow of associated beauty, the pride of every model, and the perfection of every master. As a general, he marshalled the peasant into a veteran, and supplied by disci

pline the absence of experience ; as a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage ; and such was the wisdom of his views, and the philosophy of his councils, that, to the soldier and the statesman he almost added the character of the sage ! A conqueror, he was untainted with the crime of blood ; a revolutionist, he was free from every stain of treason ; for aggression commenced the contest, and his country called him to the command. Liberty unsheathed his sword, necessity stained, victory returned it. If he had paused here, history might have doubted what station to assign him ; whether at the head of her citizens, or her soldiers, her heroes, or her patriots. But the last glorious act crowns his career, and banishes all hesitation. Who like Washington, after having emancipated a hemisphere, resigned its crown, and preferred the retirement of domestic life to the adoration of a land he might be almost said to have created !

Happy, proud America ! The lightning of heaven yielded to your philosophy ! The temptations of earth could not seduce your patriotism !

WASHINGTON, William Augustine, a distinguished cavalry officer in the American revolution, was born in Virginia. He distinguished himself particularly at Guilford, and Eutaw, where, however, he was made prisoner, and detained until the close of the war. During the presidency of Adams, general Washington attached his relative to his staff with the rank of brigadier-general. He died in 1810.

WATERLOO, a Belgic village on the road from Charleroi to Brussels, 10 miles from the latter city, at the entrance of the forest of Soignies.

WATERLOO, battle of, by French writers called Mont St. Jean, near which village it was fought in the spring of 1815. The European confederates having outlawed Napoleon by a declaration at Vienna, assembled their forces to invade France by the east and north. A Prussian army of 60,000 was collected near Charleroi, under Blücher, and an English, Hanoverian, Dutch, and Flemish army of 100,000, under Wellington, in advance of Brussels. On the 13th of June, the French army of 110,000 men, under Napoleon, debouched from Givette and Charleroi, attacked the Prussians at Ligny, and drove them back with great slaughter, making from ten to fifteen thousand prisoners. In the meantime the left wing of the French army on the 15th, attacked the English position at Quatre Bras, cut to pieces some

Scotch regiments, and compelled the remainder of the allies to retreat on Brussels. Marshal Wellington now assembled all his forces in the strong position of Waterloo, the right of which was defended by the chateau of Hougomont ; the left and centre by acclivities of ground, and his rear protected by the immense forest of Soigny. After the affair of Ligny, Napoleon divided his force into two divisions, sending his right wing, of 30,000 men, under Grouchy, in pursuit of the Prussians, who made a stand at Wavre ; while with the left and centre he followed the English in the direction of Waterloo and Brussels, and finding Wellington in position at Mont St. Jean, he bivouacked on the 17th on the grounds on the other side of the valley, while the English and allies were preparing for attack on the opposite side. At noon on the 18th, the French commenced their attack on the chateau of Hougomont, and endeavored by that position to gain the heights, and turn the right of the English army ; and here a scene of bloody contest was maintained for some hours, in which many thousands of the combatants lost their lives. Another attack was commenced in the centre in the bottom, beneath which is situated a farm called *La Haye Sainte*. Here likewise a dreadful slaughter took place, chiefly of Hanoverians, and the French carried the position. In the right the French ascended the acclivity, and advanced on the plain, but were checked by a charge, in which Sir Thomas Picton was killed. On their left they advanced from Hougomont, within half a mile of the village of Mont St. Jean, but were here arrested by other charges, in which the prince of Orange was wounded. The enthusiastic courage of the French was every where opposed by the cool resolution of the English regiments, who formed themselves into squares, and received and repelled the attacks of the French cavalry. In this position the two armies remained, with various local success, till about four in the afternoon, when a body of Prussians under marshal Bülow approached from Wavre, and secured the English position on the left. At six in the evening the issue remained doubtful ; the French considered the victory as their own, and an Hanoverian regiment actually fled from the field, and passed through Brussels. But marshal Wellington, assured of the speedy approach of marshal Blücher with a body of Prussian cavalry on the French right flank, maintained his principal position with inflexible determination ; and about eight o'clock the Prussian cavalry, under Blücher, debouched from the woods

on the left, overthrew and captured the French right wing, and advanced along the valley, and passed the centre of the French position, carrying all before them. The French on the heights and on their left wing, perceiving themselves thus surrounded, were seized with a general panic, a cry of *saute qui peut* ran through their ranks; the confusion was increased by a general charge of the British, and they fled in complete rout towards the French frontiers, leaving all their cannon and baggage in the hands of the victors. The loss of killed and wounded on both sides has been variously computed, but it cannot have been less than 60,000. This battle was followed by the most important political consequences. The main French army was thus dispersed without cannon and without ammunition. Grouchy, who, with his division, remained immovable during the battle at Wavre, about nine miles distant, on hearing of its result, retreated towards Paris, and Napoleon, to diminish the effects of his disaster, repaired instantly to the same city, where the intrigues and conflicts of parties determined him to resign the crown in favor of his son and embark for America. In the mean time, the Prussians advanced briskly in pursuit of the disordered French, and marshal Wellington having disposed of his wounded, followed without interruption to the walls of Paris, where, after some negotiation, the Bourbons were restored.

WAYNE, Anthony, a general in the American revolution, born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 1, 1745. He was educated at a Philadelphia academy. Having served his country in a civil capacity, he raised a company of volunteers in 1775, and was elected colonel. In the retreat from Canada he behaved with great prudence, and on Feb. 12, 1777 was made brigadier-general by the continental congress. He distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine, and succeeded in carrying Stony Point by assault. He was in continual service throughout the war, and, in 1792 was appointed by Washington to succeed general St. Clair in the command of the army employed against the Indians on the western frontier. Aug. 20, 1794, he gained a victory near Miami on the lakes, and successfully ended the war. He died in 1796.

WEST POINT, a village of New York, and military post on the West bank of the Hudson, 53 miles above New York. It is the scene of the treachery of Arnold. Its military academy enjoys high repute.

WEST INDIES, the great Archipelago which lies between North and South America,

commonly divided into The Bahamas, Great Antilles, Lesser Antilles, Caribbee islands, Virgin islands, Leeward islands, and Windward islands.

Population of the West India Islands.

<i>Islands.</i>	<i>Whites.</i>	<i>Slaves.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Hayti,			800,000
<i>Spanish Islands.</i>			
Cuba,	311,051	286,942	704,487
Porto Rico,	133,100	31,874	323,838
<i>English Islands.</i>			
Antigua,	1,980	29,839	35,714
Anguilla,	365	2,388	3,080
Barbadoes,	14,959	81,902	102,007
Dominica,	840	15,392	19,838
Grenada, &c.	801	24,145	28,783
Jamaica,	37,000	322,421	414,421
Montserrat,	330	6,262	7,406
Nevis,	700	9,259	11,959
St. Kitts,	1,612	19,310	23,922
St. Lucia,	972	13,348	18,051
St. Vincent,	1,301	23,000	27,114
Tobago,	322	12,000	14,042
Tortola, &c.	477	5,399	7,172
Trinidad,	4,201	24,006	44,163
Bahamas,	4,240	9,268	16,499
Bermudas,	3,905	4,370	9,250
<i>French Islands.</i>			
Martinique,	10,000	81,142	101,865
Guadeloupe, with Mari-	12,800	88,000	111,000
egalante, Desirade,			
Saintes, &c.			
<i>Dutch Islands.</i>			
St. Eustatius, with Saba,	?	12,000	18,000
Curacao,	?	6,500	11,000
St. Martin, (in part to } France),	?	4,000	6,000
<i>Danish Islands.</i>			
Santa Cruz or St. Croix,	2,500	29,500	34,000
St. Thomas,	800	5,500	7,000
St. John,	150	2,600	3,000
<i>Swedish Islands.</i>			
St. Bartholomew,	?	6,000	12,000

WHIPPLE, William, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, born in Maine, in 1730. Having followed the sea for some time, he abandoned it in 1759, and commenced business in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from which state he was sent to Congress, in 1776. He was placed at the head of one of the brigades of New Hampshire in the revolutionary war, after the close of which, he held several civil offices, and died in 1785.

WHITFIELD, James, Archbishop of Baltimore, was born at Liverpool in England on the 3d of Nov. 1770, and died at Baltimore on the 19th of Oct. 1834. At the age of 17 he was bereaved of his father and became the protector of his mother. To assuage her grief, and to restore her sinking health, he accompanied her to Italy. On his return from that country where he had been for some time engaged in mercantile pursuits, he found himself in France at the time when Napoleon had decreed that every Eng-

lishman in France was a prisoner. He spent the greatest part of his exile in Lyons, where he became acquainted with Ambrose Marechal, the late archbishop of Baltimore, who was then professor of theology in the seminary in that city. The piety of his youth inclined his mind to the sacerdotal state, and he commenced the study of divinity under the direction of his learned and pious friend. He distinguished himself by his solid judgment and persevering industry. In the year 1809 he was ordained priest in the city of Lyons. After the death of his mother, he returned to England, and was employed in the discharge of parochial duties in the town of Crosby.

When Dr. Marechal was elevated to the archiepiscopal see of Baltimore, he wrote to Mr. Whitfield, earnestly soliciting him to give his assistance to the flock which Providence had placed under his charge. He complied with the request of his former friend, and landed on our shores on the 8th of September, 1817. In 1825 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the court of Rome. At the death of the Rev. Archbishop Marechal, his name was on the list which was first sent to Rome to receive the sanction of his Holiness, and he was soon after consecrated Archbishop of Baltimore in the Cathedral in that city.

WHITFIELD, George, founder of the sect of Calvinistic Methodists, born 1714, and died at Newburyport, New England, 1770, where he lies interred. His eloquence in the pulpit was very remarkable. He was in early life associated with the still more celebrated John Wesley, (born 1703, and died 1791,) but in after life they were separated by difference of opinion.

WICKLIFFE, or Wycliffe, John, the "Morning Star of the Reformation," was born at a village of the same name, in Yorkshire, in 1324. He was nominated one of the king's commissioners, to require of the pope that he would not interfere in ecclesiastical benefices. This treaty was carried on at Bruges; but nothing was concluded, upon which the parliament passed an act against the papal usurpations. This encouraged Wickliffe to go on in exposing the tyranny of the pope, who, in 1377, denounced the reformer as a heretic, and required the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, to proceed in judgment upon him. Wickliffe, however, was supported by the duke of Lancaster and earl Percy, who appeared with him at St. Paul's, Feb. 19, 1378. High words ensued on that occasion between the bishop of London and the temporal lords; in consequence

of which, the populace took the bishop's part, and plundered the duke's house in the Savoy. Wickliffe, being thus countenanced at court, undertook a translation of the Scriptures into English, which work he accomplished, and thereby increased the number of his enemies. Of this version, which was made from the Vulgate, several copies are extant; but only the New Testament has been yet printed. In 1381 Wickliffe ventured to attack the doctrine of transubstantiation, in a piece entitled "De Blasphemia," which being condemned at Oxford, he went thither and made a declaration of his faith, and professing his resolution to defend it with his blood. The marriage of the king with Anne of Luxemburg, proved very advantageous to Wickliffe; for she was a most exemplary princess, and a great friend to scriptural knowledge. By her means, the writings of the English reformer, were sent to Germany, where they afterwards produced an abundant harvest. On leaving Oxford, Wickliffe received a citation from the pope to appear at Rome; but he answered, that "Christ had taught him to obey God rather than man." He died of the palsy, at Lutterworth, in 1384.

WILKES, John, a political character, was born in Clerkenwell, where his father was a distiller, in 1727. He obtained the rank of colonel of the Buckinghamshire militia, and a seat in parliament for Aylesbury; but, on publishing a virulent paper called the "North Briton," he was expelled the House of Commons; and convicted in the court of King's Bench. Previous to this, however, he had gained a verdict in the Common Pleas against the secretary of state, for an illegal seizure of his papers by a general warrant. In the meantime, Wilkes incurred another prosecution for printing an obscene poem, called an "Essay on Woman;" and for not appearing to receive judgment, was outlawed. He then went to France, where he resided till 1768, when he was elected for Middlesex; but was prevented from taking his seat, and committed to the King's Bench prison, which occasioned dreadful riots in St. George's Fields. Upon this, Wilkes published another libel, for which he was again expelled the House of Commons; but was rechosen, and the election as repeatedly declared void. His popularity was now at its height, and a large subscription was made for the payment of his debts. In 1770 he was chosen an alderman of London, and in 1774 lord mayor. The same year he was returned again for Middlesex, when he was permitted to take his seat without farther opposi-

tion. In 1779, after three unsuccessful attempts, he was elected chamberlain of London. He died, Dec. 26, 1797.

WILLIAM I, king of England, a descendant of Canute, was born 1027. In 1051 he paid a visit to Edward the Confessor, in England, and in 1058 he betrothed his daughter to Harold II. In 1066 he made a claim to the crown of England, invaded England, landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, defeated the English troops at Hastings, October 14, when Harold was slain, and William assumed the title of Conqueror. He was crowned at Westminster, December 29, 1066. In 1072 he repelled the attack of Malcolm, king of Scotland, in Northumberland. In 1079 he was wounded by his son Robert, at Gerberot, in Normandy, and in 1086 he invaded France. He soon after fell from his horse, and contracted a rupture: he died at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, 1087. He was buried at Caen, and was succeeded in Normandy by his eldest son, Robert, and in England by his second son.

WILLIAM II, was born 1057, and crowned at Westminster, September 27, 1087. In 1090 he invaded Normandy with success. William was killed by accident, while hunting in the New Forest, in 1100.

WILLIAM III, originally prince of Orange, landed at Torbay, Nov. 4, 1688, the epoch of the English revolution. He was crowned with his consort Mary, Feb. 16, 1689. William, being a Presbyterian, began his reign by repealing those laws that enjoined uniformity of worship; and though he could not entirely succeed, a toleration was granted to such dissenters as should take the oaths of allegiance, and hold no private conventicles. In the mean time, James, whose authority was still acknowledged in Ireland, embarked at Brest for that country, and arrived at Kinsale. He soon made a public entry into Dublin, and was well received. After the unsuccessful siege of Londonderry, his army encountered the royal forces, commanded by William in person, on the banks of the Boyne, in 1690, when the latter gained a splendid victory. At length, after a series of disasters, James died Sept. 16, 1700. William, in the mean time, became fatigued with opposing the laws which parliament were every day laying round his authority, and thus gave up the contest. He admitted every restraint upon the prerogative in England, upon condition of being properly supplied with the means of humbling the power of France. For the prosecution of the war with France, the nation

mortgaged the taxes, and involved themselves in what is now called the national debt. England received in return, the empty reward of military glory in Flanders, and the consciousness of having given their allies, particularly the Dutch, frequent opportunities of being ungrateful. The war with France continued during the greatest part of William's reign, but was at length concluded by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. William was thrown from his horse, Feb. 21, 1702, when his collar-bone was fractured; and this hastened his dissolution. He died in the following month, of an asthma and fever, in the 13th year of his reign.

WILLIAMS Roger, was born in Wales in 1598, and having completed his collegiate education at Oxford, took orders in the established church, but soon embraced the doctrines of the Puritans in consequence of which he was obliged to come to America in 1631. His religious principles drew down upon him the indignation of the authorities of Massachusetts Bay, and he was banished. He settled at Providence, Rhode Island, where he founded a community in which intolerance was unknown. He died in April, 1683.

WILLIAMS, William, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Lebanon in Connecticut, April 8, 1731, and died Aug. 2, 1811. He was educated at Harvard college.

WILLIAMS, Otho Holland, a brigadier-general in the American army, born in Prince George's county Maryland, in 1748, and died in July, 1794.

WILSON, James, a signer of the American Declaration of Independence, was born in Scotland, in 1742, and came to Philadelphia in 1766. In 1789 he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the United States, and died in August, 1798.

WOLCOTT, Oliver, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in 1726, at Windsor, in Connecticut, and graduated at Yale college. He studied law, commenced its practice with success, and in 1776 was elected to the national congress. He served at the head of a volunteer corps in the army which forced Burgoyne to surrender. After serving ten years as lieutenant-governor, he was chosen governor of the state. He died Dec. 1, 1797.

WOLFE, James, was the son of lieutenant-general Edward Wolfe, born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1725. He entered early into the army, and before he was twenty, distinguished himself at the battle of Lafeldt. At that of Minden, he gained additional laurels as lieu

tenant-colonel of Kingsley's regiment, as he afterwards did at Louisbourg, from whence he had but just returned, when he was appointed to command the expedition against Quebec. The enterprise was hazardous, but general Wolfe surmounted all obstacles, and on the heights of Abraham encountered the enemy; when, in the moment of victory, he received a ball in the wrist and another in the body, which obliged him to be carried into the rear. In his last agonies he was roused by the shout, "They run!" on which he eagerly asked, "Who run?" and being told the French, he said, "I thank God: I die contented," and expired Sept. 13, 1759.

WOLSEY, Thomas, a cardinal and statesman, was born in 1471 at Ipswich, where his father was a butcher. In 1508, being then chaplain to Henry VII, he was made dean of Lincoln; and in the next reign he gained an absolute ascendancy over the young monarch by flattering his passions and sharing in his amusements. He was accordingly made almoner to the king, a privy councillor, canon of Windsor, registrar of the garter, and dean of York. Soon after this accumulation of honors, he was appointed chancellor of the garter, and rewarded with the grant of the revenues of the bishopric of Tournay in Flanders. In 1514 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, and within a few months afterwards was elevated to the see of York and the dignity of a cardinal. In 1516 he was appointed legate with the fullest powers, and at the same time was made lord chancellor. In 1519 he obtained the temporalities of the see of Bath and Wells, to which were added those of Worcester and Hereford, with the rich abbey of St. Alban's. Wolsey now aspired to the papacy, and on being disappointed of it, received, as a compensation from the emperor, a pension of nine thousand crowns of gold, while his own sovereign gave him the bishopric of Durham. On the death of Adrian VI he made another effort to gain the tiara, but without success. In 1528 he exchanged Durham for Winchester; but a cloud now arose, occasioned by the king's dissatisfaction with his conduct in the business of the divorce. Accordingly while the cardinal sat in the court of chancery, an indictment was preferred against him in the king's bench, on the statute of provisos, in consequence of which the great seal was taken from him, all his goods were seized, and articles of impeachment were soon exhibited in parliament. The prosecution, however, was stayed, and he received the king's pardon; but

while he was endeavoring to reconcile himself to his fallen state at Cawood castle, his capricious master caused him to be arrested for high treason, and hurried from Yorkshire towards London. The agitation and fatigue brought on a disorder, of which he died at the abbey of Leicester, Nov. 28, 1530.

All who know any thing of his history, know that he was proud and ostentatious, and accustomed to the use of gorgeous costume, in which he piqued himself in outshining all the other courtiers of Henry VIII. One day, a prodigal nobleman, who was deeply in debt, and paid nobody, came into court in a dress, the splendor of which outshone that of Wolsey, who being piqued, addressed the nobleman, and said, "My lord, it would be more commendable in you to pay your debts, than to lavish so much money on your dress." "May it please your reverence," replied the nobleman, "you are perfectly right: I humbly thank you for the hint, and now make a beginning, to show how I value your kind admonition. My father owed your deceased father a groat for a calf's head: here is *sixpence*—*let me have the change*."

WORCESTER, the chief town of Worcestershire, England. It suffered much during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; but the most remarkable event here was the famous battle between the English army under Cromwell, and the Scotch in the cause of Charles II, in 1650; when the royalists had 2,000 killed and 8,000 taken prisoners, most of whom were sold as slaves to the American colonies.

WORCESTER, a handsome town of Worcester county, Mass. The third permanent settlement was commenced in 1713. The town was incorporated in 1722, and on the erection of Worcester county, in 1732, became the capital. Population in 1830, 4,271.

WOTTON, sir Henry, a statesman, was born at Boughton-hall, in Kent, in 1568. He became secretary to the earl of Essex, on whose fall he went abroad, and while at Florence was honored with the confidence of the grand duke; who sent him on a secret mission to James VI of Scotland. He died in 1639.

WOTTON, Nicholas, a statesman, was uncle to the preceding, and born in Kent, about 1497. During the reign of Henry VIII he was employed on different embassies; and in that of Edward he was made secretary of state. In 1551, he went on a mission to the emperor of Germany; after which he became resident at the court of France. He died in London, in 1566; and was buried at Canterbury.

WURMSER, Dagobert Sigismund, count, an Austrian general, was born in Alsace in 1724. In his youth he served in the French army, and next in that of the emperor, where he rose to the highest honors. In the revolutionary war he drove the republicans out of Alsace; but at last was obliged to retreat before superior numbers. In 1794, however, he took Mannheim; and in 1796, defeated the French in Italy. At last being obliged to throw himself into Mantua, he was forced to capitulate. He died in Hungary in 1797.

WURTEMBERG, or Wirtemberg, a kingdom in the western part of Germany, containing 1,562,033 inhabitants. In the wars of the French revolution, Wirtemberg was repeatedly traversed by the hostile armies; its territory was, in 1796, the ground chosen for conflicts in the advance, as well as in the celebrated retreat of Moreau. In 1799, it was the scene of the defeat of the French under Jourdan; in 1800, of their renewed success under Moreau.

WYATT, sir Thomas, a statesman, was born at Allington-castle, in Kent, in 1503. His father, sir Henry Wyatt, was imprisoned in the Tower in the reign of Richard III, where he is said to have been preserved by a cat that fed him daily, for which reason all the portraits of him are painted with that animal in his arms or by his side. On the accession of Henry VII he was knighted; and in the next reign made master of the Jewel-office. He died in 1533. Thomas became a great favorite with Henry VIII, and by one of his jests hastened on the reformation. The king having complained of the delay of the court of Rome in granting the divorce, sir Thomas exclaimed, "Lord! that a man cannot repent him of his sin without the pope's leave!" This witticism hastened the king's resolution, and he soon afterwards acted upon it as a maxim of sound reason. Wyatt, however, fell into some trouble afterwards by his freedom of speech, and was twice tried for sedition, but acquitted. He died at Sherbourne, in Dorsetshire, in 1541.

WYNDHAM, sir William, a statesman, was born at Orchard Wyndham, in Somersetshire, in 1687. In 1710, he was made secretary at war; and in 1713, chancellor of the exchequer. On the accession of George I he was dismissed from office; and when the rebellion broke out in Scotland, he was sent to the Tower, but never brought to trial. He continued to act in opposition till his death, which happened at Wells, in 1740; when he was succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, Charles

Wyndham, who became earl of Egremont, and died in 1763.

WYTHE, George, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Elizabeth county, Virginia, in 1726. Until 30 he lived a life of continual dissipation, but at that age applied himself assiduously to the study of the law, and commenced its practice with great distinction. His labors in the cause of independence were strenuous and continued. He died, June 8, 1806, having filled the office of chancellor of the state of Virginia for several years.

X.

XANTIPPUS, a Lacedæmonian general who assisted the Carthaginians in the first Punic war. He defeated the Romans, 256, B. C. and took the celebrated Regulus prisoner. Such signal services deserved to be rewarded, but the Carthaginians looked with envious jealousy upon Xantippus, and he retired to Corinth after he had saved them from destruction. Some authors support that the Carthaginians ordered him to be assassinated, and his body to be thrown into the sea as he was returning home; while others say that they had prepared a leaky ship to convey him to Corinth, which he artfully avoided.

XENOPHON, an Athenian, son of Gryllus, celebrated as a general, an historian, and a philosopher. He was invited by Proxenus, one of his intimate friends, to accompany Cyrus the younger in an expedition against his brother Artaxerxes, king of Persia; but he refused to comply without previously consulting his venerable master, and inquiring into the propriety of such a measure. Socrates strongly opposed it, and observed, that it might raise the resentment of his countrymen, as Sparta had made an alliance with the Persian monarch; but, however, before he proceeded further, he advised him to consult the oracle of Apollo. Xenophon paid due deference to the injunctions of Socrates, but as he was ambitious of glory, and eager to engage in a distant expedition, he hastened with precipitation to Sardis, where he was introduced to the young prince, and treated with great attention. In the army of Cyrus, Xenophon showed that he was a true disciple of Socrates, and that he had been educated in the warlike city of Athens. After the decisive battle in the plains of Cunaxa, and the fall of young Cyrus, the prudence and vigor of his mind were called into action. The ten thousand Greeks who had followed the standard of

an ambitious prince, were now at the distance of above six hundred leagues from their native home, in a country surrounded on every side by a victorious enemy, without money, without provisions, and without a leader. Xenophon was selected from among the officers, to superintend the retreat of his countrymen, and though he was often opposed by malevolence and envy, yet his persuasive eloquence and his activity, convinced the Greeks that no general could extricate them from every difficulty, better than the disciple of Socrates. He rose superior to danger, and though under continual alarms from the sudden attacks of the Persians, he was enabled to cross rapid rivers, penetrate through vast deserts, gain the tops of mountains, till he could rest secure for awhile, and refresh his tired companions. This celebrated retreat was, at last, happily effected, the Greeks returned home after a march of two hundred and fifteen days, and an absence of fifteen months. Xenophon was no sooner returned from Cunaxa, than he sought new honors, in following the fortune of Agesilaus in Asia. He enjoyed his confidence, he fought under his standard, and conquered with him in the Asiatic provinces, as well as at the battle of Coronæa. His fame, however, did not escape the aspersions of jealousy, he was publicly banished from Athens for accompanying Cyrus against his brother, and being now without a home, he retired to Scillus, a small town in the neighborhood of Olympia. He died at Corinth in the 90th year of his age, 359 years before the Christian era.

XERXES I, succeeded his father Darius on the throne of Persia, and though but the second son of the monarch, he was preferred to his elder brother Artabazanes. Xerxes continued the warlike preparations of his father, and added the revolted kingdom of Egypt to his extensive possessions. He afterwards invaded Europe, and entered Greece with an army, the most numerous which had ever been collected together in one expedition; but badly armed and disciplined, and encumbered with an useless attendance of servants, women, and eunuchs, it was stopped at Thermopylæ, by the valor of three hundred Spartans, and their allies, under king Leonidas. Xerxes, astonished that such a handful of men should dare to oppose his progress, ordered some of his soldiers to bring them alive into his presence; but for three successive days the most valiant of the Persian troops were repeatedly defeated in attempting to execute the monarch's injunctions, and the courage of the Spartans might perhaps have triumphed

longer, if a Trachinian had not led a detachment to the top of the mountain, which suddenly fell upon the devoted Leonidas. The king, himself, nearly perished on this occasion, and it has been reported, that in the night, the desperate Spartans sought, for awhile, the royal tent, which they found deserted, and wandered through the Persian army, slaughtering thousands before them. The battle of Thermopylæ was the beginning of the disgrace of Xerxes; the more he advanced, it was to experience new disappointments; his fleet was defeated at Artemisium and Salamis, and though he burnt the deserted city of Athens, and trusted to the artful insinuations of Themistocles, yet he found his myriads unable to conquer a nation that was superior to him in the knowledge of war and maritime affairs. Mortified with the ill success of his expedition, and apprehensive of imminent danger in an enemy's country, Xerxes hastened to Persia, and in thirty days he marched over all that territory which before he had passed with much pomp and parade in the space of six months. Mardonius, the best of his generals, was left behind with an army of 300,000 men, and the rest that had survived the ravages of war, of famine, and pestilence, followed their timid monarch into Thrace, where his steps were marked by the numerous birds of prey that hovered round him, and fed upon the dead carcasses of the Persians. When he reached the Hellespont, Xerxes found the bridge of boats which he had erected there, totally destroyed by the storms, and he crossed the straits in a small fishing vessel. Restored to his kingdom and safety, he forgot his dangers, his losses and his defeats, and gave himself up to riot and debauchery. His indolence and luxurious voluptuousness offended his subjects, and Artabanus, the captain of his guards, conspired against him, and murdered him in his bed, in the 21st year of his reign, about 464 years before the Christian era.

XIMENES, Francis, a Spanish cardinal, was born in 1437, at Torrelaguna, in Old Castille. In 1507, the pope gave him a cardinal's hat, and soon after the king appointed him prime minister, which office he discharged with the greatest honor. He was very successful in the conversion of the Moors, three thousand of whom were baptized in one day at Grenada. On the death of Ferdinand, in 1516, the cardinal was appointed regent of the kingdom; and one of his first acts was to introduce a reformation in the government. He died, Nov. 8, 1517.

Y.

YORK; a city of England. It is an ancient city, and was the seat of several of the Roman emperors. The cathedral is a splendid specimen of Gothic architecture, and was a century and a half in building. York in 1831 contained 28,359 inhabitants, and is regarded as the capital of the north of England.

YORKTOWN; a post-town, capital of York county, Virginia, on the south side of York river, 29 miles N. W. of Norfolk, memorable for the capture of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781.

YPRES, a city of Belgium. In 1793 and 1794, this town was exposed to bombardment, from both French and allies; it fell eventually into the power of the former, and remained in their hands until the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814.

YUCATAN, the most easterly state of the Mexican confederacy, very fertile and valuable, and containing 496,000 inhabitants. It is in the form of a peninsula, jutting out into the gulf of Mexico. The English have a small settlement there for procuring logwood, which is the principal article of commerce.

YVERDUN, a town of Switzerland, population 4,000. Here is the school of the celebrated Pestalozzi, which was established in the year 1804.

Z.

ZACATECAS, a state of Mexico, containing 2,353 square leagues, and 272,901 inhabitants. It is mountainous and arid, but famous for its rich silver mines.

ZAMOSK, a strong fortress in the south-east of Poland. In 1656 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Swedes; in 1715 it was surprised by the Saxons; and in the civil contests of 1771, the Poles were defeated in its vicinity, by the Prussians. In 1812 it was one of the few towns in which the French left a garrison, after their retreat from Russia.

ZAMOSKI, John, great chancellor of Poland, and general of the army of that kingdom. He was sent ambassador into France for the duke of Anjou, whom the Poles had chosen king. This prince being recalled to take possession of the kingdom of France, Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania, was chosen king of Poland, who had so great a consideration for Zamoski, that he gave his niece to him in marriage, made him chancellor of the kingdom, and first gave him the command of eight thousand men in the

war of Muscovy, and afterwards of all the army of Poland. Zamoski acquitted himself in all these employments with much courage and great success.

ZANGUEBAR, a large territory in the eastern part of Africa. Its name means "the coast of the negroes," all the inhabitants being blacks.

ZANTE, (anciently Zacynthus;) one of the seven Ionian islands in the Mediterranean Sea; population 40,000. Zante, the capital, has a population of 20,000. Its harbor is spacious, and its environs are pleasant and picturesque. In 1820, several hundred houses were overthrown by an earthquake. The island was in possession of the Venetians from the end of the fourteenth to the end of the eighteenth century. In 1797, it was taken by the French, and in 1799, by the Russians. In 1815, it became one of the members of the Ionian Republic.

ZEALAND, a province of the Netherlands. Population in 1829, 123,184. **ZEALAND**, the largest of the Danish islands, between the Cattegat and the Baltic. It contains the fortress of Elsinore, and its capital is Copenhagen.

ZEALAND, NEW; two islands in the South Pacific Ocean, separated by Cook's Straits. They have recently become the theatre of an active commerce with the British colonies.

ZENOBIA, Septimia, a celebrated princess of Palmyra, who married Odenatus, whom Gallienus acknowledged as his partner on the Roman throne. After the death of her husband, which, according to some authors, she is said to have hastened, Zenobia reigned in the east as regent of her infant children, who were honored with the title of Cæsars. She assumed the name of Augusta, and she appeared in imperial robes, and ordered herself to be styled the queen of the east. The troubles which at that time agitated the western parts of the empire, prevented the emperor from checking the insolence and ambition of this princess, who boasted to be sprung from the Ptolemies of Egypt. Aurelian was no sooner invested with the imperial purple, than he marched into the east, determined to punish the pride of Zenobia. He well knew her valor, and he was not ignorant that in her wars against the Persians, she had distinguished herself no less than Odenatus. She was the mistress of the east; Egypt acknowledged her power, and all the provinces of Asia Minor were subject to her command. When Aurelian approached the plains of Syria, the Palmyrean queen appeared at the head of seven hundred thousand men. She bore the labors of the field like the meanest of her soldiers, and

walked on foot fearless of danger. Two battles were fought, the courage of the queen gained the superiority, but an imprudent evolution of the Palmyrean cavalry ruined her cause; and while they pursued with spirit the flying enemy, the Roman infantry suddenly fell upon the main body of Zenobia's army, and the defeat was inevitable. The queen fled to Palmyra, determined to support a siege. Aurelian followed her, and after he had almost exhausted his stores, he proposed terms of accommodation, which were rejected with disdain by the warlike princess. Her hopes of victory, however, soon vanished, and though she harassed the Romans night and day by continual sallies from her walls, and the working of her military engines, she despaired of success when she heard that the armies which were marching to her relief from Armenia, Persia, and the east, had partly been defeated and partly bribed from her allegiance. She fled from Palmyra in the night; but Aurelian, who was apprized of her escape, pursued her, and she was caught as she was crossing the river Euphrates. She was brought into the presence of Aurelian, and though the soldiers were clamorous for her death, she was reserved to adorn the triumph of the conqueror. She was treated with great humanity, and Aurelian gave her large possessions near Tibur, where she was permitted to live the rest of her days in peace, with all the grandeur and majesty which became a queen of the east, and a warlike princess. Her children were patronized by the emperor, and married to persons of the first distinction at Rome. Zenobia has been admired not only for her military abilities, but also for her literary talents. She has been praised for her great chastity and constancy, though she betrayed too often her propensities to cruelty and intoxication when in the midst of her officers. She fell into the hands of Aurelian about the two hundred and seventy-third year of the Christian era.

ZIETEN, John Joachim Van, a Prussian general, was born in 1699. He distinguished himself greatly in the seven years' war, particularly at the battle of Prague, and the storming of the heights of Torgau. He died in 1785.

ZIMISCES, John, a noble Armenian, who contributed to the elevation of Nicephorus, but who, instead of being rewarded for his services, was sent into disgraceful exile. He afterwards conspired with the empress, who in person opened the chamber-door of Nicephorus to the conspirators, who massacred him without opposition. Zimisces was then proclaimed empe-

ror of the East, and afterwards signalized himself in many engagements, but was at length taken off by poison, in the ninth year of his reign.

ZIMMERMANN, John George, chevalier von, an eminent physician and miscellaneous writer, born at Brug, in the canton of Berne, in 1728. Having made choice of the medical profession, he was appointed public physician to his native town, employing his leisure hours in writing many pieces in prose and verse, the most popular of which is his work on Solitude.

ZISCA, John, a courageous German general, who headed the Hussites, and obtained an important victory, but being slain, his skin was made into a drum, to animate the Hussites with the remembrance of his valor.

ZOPYRUS, a Persian, son of Megabyzus, who, to show his attachment to Darius, the son of Hystaspes, while he besieged Babylon, cut off his ears and nose, and fled to the enemy, telling them that he had received such a treatment from his royal master because he had advised him to raise the siege, as the city was impregnable. This was credited by the Babylonians, and Zopyrus was appointed commander of all their forces. When he had totally gained their confidence, he betrayed the city into the hands of Darius, for which he was liberally rewarded. The regard of Darius for Zopyrus could never be more strongly expressed than in what he used often to say, "that he had rather have Zopyrus not mutilated than twenty Babylons."

ZOROASTER, a king of Bactria, supposed to have lived in the age of Ninus, king of Assyria, some time before the Trojan war. He was respected by his subjects and contemporaries for his abilities as a monarch, a lawgiver, and a philosopher, and though many of his doctrines are puerile and ridiculous, yet his followers are still found in numbers in the wilds of Persia, and the extensive provinces of India.

ZURICH, a canton of Switzerland. **ZURICH** a city of Switzerland. Population 14,000. In recent times, Zurich has been the theatre of many interesting political events, and the scene of many conflicts. Massena defeated here the allied forces of Russia and Austria.

ZUTPHEN, an inland town of the Netherlands, province of Gelderland. In the wars of Philip II, Zutphen was besieged in 1572, by the Spaniards, who refusing the citizens a capitulation, entered the town by storm, and committed frightful ravages. It was retaken in 1591, and in this siege sir Philip Sidney was killed.

CHRONOLOGICAL VIEW.

INCLUDING AMBASSADORS, ALLIANCES, ARCHITECTURE, BATTLES AND SIEGES, COMMERCE, CONSPIRACIES, DISCOVERIES, EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS, EMINENT PERSONS, ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA, FAMINES, FIRES, FROSTS, LAWS, COURTS OF JUSTICE, LIVING CHARACTERS OF EMINENCE, LONGEVITY, MASSACRES, MILITARY AND RELIGIOUS ORDERS, MUSIC, REBELLIONS, RIOTS, SEA FIGHTS, SCULPTURE, STORMS, TAXATION, TREATIES, &c. &c.

AGR

ABDICATIONS: of Sylla as perpetual dictator of Rome, ante C: 79; of the emperor Dioclesian, A. D. 304; of Chevaline king of the West Saxons, 593; Amurath II emperor of the Turks, 1447; of Charles V as emperor of Germany, and as Charles I of Spain, 1556; Christiana, queen of Sweden, 1654; Cassimer V, king of Poland, 1668; James II of England, but really dethroned, 1688; Philip V of Spain, 1724, January 15th, but resumed the sceptre in about fourteen months afterwards, on the death of his son Louis, in whose favor he had abdicated; Victor Amadeus king of Sardinia, 1730; Francis II resigns his title as emperor of Germany, August 6th, 1806; Charles IV of Spain, March 19th, 1808; Gustavus Adolphus IV, king of Sweden, March 19th, 1809; *Napoleon* deposed, 1814, and again in 1815.

AFFIRMATION of the Quakers first accepted as an oath, 1702—alteration made in it, December 13th, 1721. Made legally equal to an oath in most, if not all the states of the United States.

AGRICULTURAL Societies formed in Great Britain, 1787. Many societies now exist in the United States.

AGRICULTURE. The first mention of agriculture is found in the writings of Moses. From them we learn that Cain was a "tiller of the ground," and that Noah "began to be a husbandman and planted a vineyard."

The Chinese, Japanese, Chaldeans, Egyptians, and Phœnicians, appear to have held husbandry in high estimation, in the earliest ages. The Carthaginians were sensible of its blessings, and carried the art to a high degree of perfection. The implements of Grecian architecture were very few and simple; the Romans used a great many implements, but particularly venerated the plough.

AGR

The agriculture of Great Britain was much improved after its conquest by the Normans, who were celebrated for their skill in agriculture. The implements then used were very similar to those of modern times. Many works on agriculture have been written in England at different periods, which have been of great importance both to the British nation and all the world. The establishment of a national board of agriculture, by Sir John Sinclair, has been of eminent service to British husbandry.

French agriculture began to flourish early in the 17th century, under Henry IV. Many agricultural societies were established, and Bonaparte instituted professorships and gardens for the exhibition of the different modes of culture and the dissemination of plants. He also enlarged and enriched the National Garden. The implements of agriculture in France are generally rude and unwieldy, and the operations of husbandry unskilfully performed.

No books on agriculture were written in Germany till the 17th century. The agriculture is there every where improving. Government, as well as individuals, have formed institutions for the instruction of young people in the arts of husbandry. The culture of forests receives particular attention in Germany. Some of the implements of Great Britain have been introduced; but generally speaking the agricultural tools are unwieldy and inefficient.

In 1788, Arthur Young wrote a treatise upon rural economy in Italy. There is a great variety in the culture of land, as the climate, soil, and surface of Italy are so various. Only one fifth of the surface is considered sterile. The implements and operations of agriculture in Lombardy are both imperfect. The irrigation of lands is a remarkable feature in Italian husbandry.

The agriculture of the United States embraces all the products of European cultivation, together with some, such as sugar and indigo, which are rarely ever cultivated in any part of Europe. The agricultural implements and farming operations of the United States are very similar to those of Great Britain.

AIRGUNS, invented 1646.

AIRPUMPS, invented by Otto Gnririck, in 1654.

AJAX, British ship of the line, burnt near the Island of Tenedos, and more than 350 men perished, Feb. 14th, 1807.

ALIEN LAW of the United States, passed June 25th, 1798; repealed, 1800.

ALIENS, British, ordered by the United States' Government, to report themselves to the marshals of the district where they respectively reside, July 10th, 1812.

ALLIANCES, the most remarkable were—between the confederate Greeks, against Troy, B. C. 1194—84. Between the Romans and the Carthaginians B. C. 508. Between the Athenians, Thebans, Corinthians and Argives, against the Lacedemonians, B. C. 395. It is not a little remarkable, that in the long course of Roman conquest, not one well arranged and conducted alliance was formed and contributed to restrain her power. In modern ages, alliances in the true sense of the term, are recent. The Crusades were really a species of alliance, but with very little of the system of modern alliances. The League of Cambray, formed Dec. 10th, 1508, between Louis XII, king of France, the emperor of Germany, Maximilian I, and the Pope, Julius II, against the Venetians, was the first of those coalitions so disastrous or beneficial, as the case may be, which have so deeply influenced modern European policy. Those of most importance after the league of Chambray, have been, a league between Henry VIII of England, and the emperor Charles V against Francis I, king of France. In 1523, by the Pope, the emperor and the Venetians, against the king of France. Of the present states of Germany, at Smalcalde, December 22d, 1530, to maintain the reformed religion; between Francis I, king of France, and Sultan Solyman, against the emperor Charles V, 1536. The latter confederation renewed, 1542; between the emperor Charles V, and Pope Paul III, against the Protestants, 1546; between Spain, Venice, and Pope Pius V, against Turkey, 1570; between England, and the States General of Holland, 1578, against the Spaniards; union of Utrecht, 1579, which begins

the republic of the Seven United Provinces; the Evangelical League, formed 1626, between the Protestant princes of Germany and Denmark, to which Sweden afterwards acceded, against the emperor Ferdinand I.—this was a very important compact, which, in 1648, produced the treaty of Westphalia; triple alliance between Britain, Sweden, and the States General, against France 1668; of the empire and Holland, against France, July 15, 1672; league of Augsburg against France, July 11, 1686; the grand alliance between the emperor Leopold I, the States General of Holland, and William III, king of England, against France, May 12th, 1689; first treaty of partition, between France, England and Holland, August 19, 1698, second treaty of partition, 1700, March 3d, at Landen, and 25th at the Hague; alliance of Germany, England and Holland, on one side, and France, Spain and Portugal, on the other, 1701; barrier treaty of Antwerp, Nov. 15th, 1715, between Germany and Holland; quadruple alliance between Great Britain, France, Germany and Holland, August 2d, 1718; defensive alliance between Great Britain and Prussia, 1742; quadruple alliance of Warsaw, January 8, 1745, between Great Britain, Austria, Holland, Poland; defensive alliance of Stockholm, May 29th, 1747, between Prussia, Poland and Sweden; between Great Britain and Prussia, February 16, 1756; renewed April 11, 1758—without any regular compact, France, Austria, Russia and Sweden, were at the epoch of the last mentioned alliance between Great Britain and Prussia, actually in the field against Prussia. To the United States, if not the world, the most important of all alliances or confederations was that of the British North American colonies. This great union, not for war, but defence, after many incipient steps, was formed in 1775; announced to the world as free and independent, July 4th, 1776; received the general name of UNITED STATES, by a resolution of Congress, Sept. 1776, and consummated by the adoption of a Federal constitution of government, March 3d, 1789. First coalition against France, by Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia, &c. 1793; second coalition, April 8th, 1799; third, 1805. Holy Alliance between Francis I, emperor of Austria, Alexander emperor of Russia, and the king of Prussia, and to which Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands, afterwards acceded, formed 1815.

ALMANACS, first published by Martin Ilkus at Buda 1470.

ALPHABETIC WRITING introduced into Europe by Cadmus, A. C. 1493.

ALUM, first discovered at Rocha, in Syria, A. D. 1300; in Tuscany 1460; first made to perfection in England, 1608, discovered in Ireland, October 22d, 1757; in Anglesea, 1790.

ALTAR, a place on which sacrifices were offered in ancient times, but in Christian churches the place where the communion is administered—first used in the latter A. D. 135; consecrated 271; first in Britain, 634. A Roman altar dug up near Carlisle, England, April, 1803.

AMBASSADORS and ministers plenipotentiary, have been from time immemorial, considered in some measure, privileged characters. Those of king David, about 1030, B. C. being insulted by the king of the Ammonites, led to a war destructive to the aggressors. The Roman ambassadors at Clusium B. C. 390, mixing with the inhabitants in battle with the Gauls, Brennus, king of the latter, considered their conduct an act of hostility on the part of their country, raised the siege of Clusium, marched towards Rome, defeated the Romans at Allia, and took, plundered and burned Rome. In modern times the privileges of ambassadors have been more distinctly defined. In England during the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, Don Pantaleon Sa, brother to the Portuguese ambassador in London, committed a murder in open day, and sought refuge in his brother's house; but the Protector refused to sanction such an asylum in a case of murder, and Sa was seized, confined, tried and hanged, 1653. About twenty years afterwards, the prince of Furstenburg was arrested at the diet of Ratisbon, for murder, by order of the emperor of Germany, and the case of Sa, given as a justification. In 1709, in England, the Russian ambassador was arrested for debt by a lace merchant, which led to an act of parliament exempting ambassadors, or their immediate suit, from arrest in civil cases. The following table shows the respective salaries paid to the British, and United States' ambassadors, at the principal states of Europe, amount reduced to dollars, and even numbers:

<i>English Ambassadors.</i>	<i>U. States Ambassadors.</i>
France . . . \$48,000	. . . \$9,000
Spain . . . 52,000	. . . 9,000
Holland . . . 52,000	. . . 4,500
Russia . . . 52,000	. . . 9,000
British in U. S. 26,000	U. S. in Eng. 9,000

The first ambassador from Russia to England, arrived in London 1556. First from India to

any part of Europe, was from Tippto Saib to France, 1778. First from the United States was Silas Deane to France, 1776. First from the Ottoman emperor to Great Britain, 1793. First from the new Spanish states of America, were received by the United States, and reciprocated by ministers sent to Buenos Ayres, Mexico, &c.

AMPHITHEATRE at Rome, built A. D. 69. Fourteen modern chapels erected within its walls—that of Verona next in size; and that of Nismes next—at Fidonia fell, and killed 50,000 people. Its ruins still exist at Castel Gimbelio.

AMPHYCTIONIC COUNCIL, or General Assembly of Greece, established B. C. 1497. This is the first instance on record, of a free representation of independent states, meeting to deliberate and settle their concerns by the force of reason, in place of arms.

ANATHEMA, first used by the Christians as a punishment, A. D. 387.

ANATOMY as a science, restored about 1550; anatomy of plants observed 1680.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, an imposture that made its appearance in France, 1788, but soon disappeared there, and broke out in England, 1789. It has since been revived and has some believers in Europe.

ANNUITIES or Pensions first granted in England, 1512, when 20*l.* was given to a lady of the court for services done; and in 1536, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* thought sufficient to maintain a gentlewoman: again in 1554, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* deemed a competent sum to support a student at law. Annuities for life were regulated by law, 1777.

APOTHECARIES, first mentioned in profane history, ate. C. 1345; by Solomon in Ecclesiastes, ate. C. 977. Exempted from civil offices in England, 1702; act for better regulating the practice of, passed 1815.

APRICOTS first planted in England 1540. This fruit originally came from Epirus.

ARCHITECTURE. The first habitations of man were such as nature afforded, just sufficient to satisfy his simple wants, huts, grottos and tents. As civilization advanced, men began to build more durable and commodious habitations. They fitted the stones or bricks together more neatly, but at first without any cement. After they had learned how to build houses, they began to erect temples for their gods, which were much larger, and better made than their own habitations.

Architecture appears to have been one of the earliest inventions, and its works have been

regulated by hereditary imitation. Whatever rude structure the climate or materials of any country had forced the earlier inhabitants to construct, the same form has been kept up in after years by their more refined posterity.

Thus the Egyptian style of building derived its origin from the *cavern and mound*; the Chinese from the *tent*; the Grecian from the wooden *cabin*, and the Gothic from the *bower* of trees. Architecture at length became a fine art, and much pains was bestowed upon temples and palaces. Colonnades, halls and courts soon appeared, the rough trunk was transformed into the lofty column, and the natural vault of a cavern into the splendid Pantheon.

The first nations who paid attention to architecture were the Babylonians, who built the temple of Belus and the hanging gardens; the Assyrians, who filled Nineveh with splendid buildings; the Phœnicians, whose cities were adorned with magnificent structures, and the Israelites, whose temple was considered wonderful. Of the Persian and Egyptian architecture, we have some remains, and they are all in a style of prodigal splendor and gigantic height.

The Greeks first introduced a more simple and dignified style of building, called the Doric order. The Ionic and Corinthian columns were soon added to the Doric. After the Peloponnesian war, this noble simplicity had again given place to excess of ornament, and after the death of Alexander, 323, B. C., the art declined, and was afterwards but little cultivated in Greece.

The Romans had paid some attention to architecture, but did not equal the Greeks, till the time of Augustus, who encouraged Greek artists to erect splendid buildings in Rome. But when the seat of government was removed to Constantinople, the art declined in Rome. About this time, the Roman or Composite column originated, which was employed in temples and splendid buildings.

These beautiful works of art were almost entirely destroyed by the Goths and Vandals; but Theodoric, a friend of the arts, endeavored to restore them and even erected several new ones. This is the era of the origin of modern art, and the style of building it introduced is called Gothic architecture.

Architecture has experienced different destinies in different countries. It has risen and declined at different periods. In America, the Grecian architecture is prevailing, as it is better

adapted than the Gothic to small buildings, and does not require splendid edifices to display its beauty.

ARITHMETIC, by the Arabian figures, introduced into Europe by the Saracens of Spain, in the ninth and tenth centuries of the Christian era.

ARMISTICE, or suspension of arms, between two or more belligerent states, but with an agreement, that all things shall remain in *statu quo*, to the termination of the agreement. The first armistice or provisional articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain, was signed November 30th, 1782; between Naples and the French general Championet, January 7th, 1799; at Steyer in Austria, between the Austrian government and general Moreau, December 25th, 1800; of Treviso, January 16th, 1801; at Tilsit, June 21st, 1807, between France, Russia, and Prussia.

ARMS, or armorial ensigns, were of great antiquity, and in some form very general, but as now understood, coats of arms originated with the northern nations who overturned the Roman empire.

ARMY, standing, a body of men exclusively set apart and employed in the profession of arms, as distinguished from militia. (*See militia*). Philip II, king of Macedonia, formed the first regular standing army on record, and the effects were to change the political aspect of the world. The second standing army was that of Carthage, from B. C. about 260—202, under Hamilcar, Asdrubal and Hannibal. The Carthaginian army forced the more steady Romans to resist them by another standing army; the battle of Zama, B. C. 202, Oct. 19th, annihilated the former, and left the latter master of the world. There is nothing in history so remarkable, as that from the battle of Zama, except in the instance of Parthia, no regular force which deserved the name, was raised to resist the Roman arms. Those terrific legions, however, yielded to time, and were not followed by another attempt to form a system of organized armies, until under Charles VII, king of France, 1445. Since that epoch, the whole features of war have changed; most nations have now a regular standing military force. The proportion between the troops in service and men able to bear arms in modern times, has been assumed as one to a hundred.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES. These celebrated chronological tables were brought from Greece to England, in 1627, by Thomas, earl of Arundel. They were composed of a large

number of marble slabs or blocks, which were, however, mutilated, and in part lost during the civil wars in England, in the middle of the 17th century. Fortunately they have been at different times, and partly whilst the collection was complete, edited by Seldon, Iredeaux, Maittaire, Chandler, &c. and though by some, their genuineness has been doubted, they are now by the best critics, considered real and invaluable remains of the literature of ancient Greece. They contain a connected chronology in Greek capital letters, from the reign of Cecrops, king of Athens, B. C. 1582, to the archonship of Astyanax in Poros, and of Diognetus at Athens, B. C. 264. What remains entire are in the possession of the university of Oxford.

ASPARAGUS first introduced into England, 1608.

ASTRONOMY, the science of the Heavens, the history of which dates backward into the morning of time. Observations on the apparent and real revolutions of the stars must have been made, and a really great advance in the science, long before any form of record preserved the fruits of discovery. Some of the principal constellations, as they are now named, are mentioned in the book of Job. The Chaldeans observed and recorded eclipses, both lunar and solar, B. C. 719—20, and then knew the Luni—Solar period of 223 lunations, or 6585 days 8 hours nearly. It is probable, as far backwards in time as eight or nine centuries before the Christian era, that the real length of the tropical or solar year, was known in China, Indostan, Chaldea, and Egypt; and in China and Indostan, their authenticated records reach to B. C. 3102. The following brief tabular history of this noble science, was compiled from Rees' Cyclopædia, art. Astronomy, and will save much reference.

B. C. 721, March 19th, 8 h. 40 min. p. m. 1st lunar eclipse on record; 720, March 5, 11 h. 1 m. p. m. 2d do.; September 1, 7 h. 40 m. p. m. 3d do.; 648 the Thoth of the era of Nabonassar, was on February 1st, having shifted 25 days in one hundred years; 621, April 22d, 3 hours after midnight; the fourth eclipse of the moon on record; 585, May 28th, an eclipse of the moon predicted by Thales, and brought the Lydian war to an end; 502, November 19th, 11 h. 36 min. p. m. the sixth lunar eclipse on record, observed at Babylon; 491, April 25th, seventh lunar eclipse on record observed at Babylon; 359, obliquity of the ecliptic, found, $23^{\circ} 49' 10''$; 310, August 15th, solar eclipse, 11 digits 10', observed between Sicily and Africa,

by the fleet of Agathocles. Comet seen in China same year; 294, March 9th, conjunction of the moon with Spica Virginis, 8° W. from the equinoctial point, observed by Timocharis; 285, Dionysius of Alexandria, began his æra June 26th, being the first who determined the real length of the solar year to be 365 days, 5 hours and 49 minutes; 282, Timocharis observed another conjunction of the moon with Spica Virginis, November 9th, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours after midnight; 262, transit of Mercury over the Bull's Horn observed; Mercury 23° in Taurus, and the Sun $29^{\circ} 30'$ in Aries; 241, September 3d, Jupiter observed in $7^{\circ} 33'$ Virgo; 230, Eratosthenes, observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 51' 20''$; 162, Hipparchus began his astronomical observations at Rhodes, and continued them to 128, or 34 years; 146, this astronomer observed the vernal equinox, March 24th, at mid-day. A remarkable comet appeared in Greece; 143, Hipparchus observed the autumnal equinox, September 26th, about sunset. From the new moon of September 28th, he began his new lunar cycle; 141, January 17th, 2 hours before midnight an eclipse of the moon at Alexandria; 128, Hipparchus observed the vernal equinox to be on Thursday, March 23d, about sunset; and the star *Cor Leonis*, $29^{\circ} 50'$ from the summer solstitial colure; 127, May 2d, about sunrise, Hipparchus observed the sun $7^{\circ} 35'$ in Taurus, the moon $21^{\circ} 40'$ in Pisces, and their mean distance, to be $312^{\circ} 32'$; and Spica Virginis 6° W. of the autumnal equinoctial point; 49, comet appeared in China; 44, great comet, supposed the same which appeared again A. D. 531, 1106, and in 1680; 25, the Egyptians adopt the Julian year, and fix their Thoth, or New Year day, August 29th.

A. D. 13, a comet appeared in China; 39, conjunction of Saturn, Jupiter and Mars; 55, comet appeared in China; 92, Agrippa observes in Armenia, a conjunction of the moon with the pleiades, November 29th, 5 hours before midnight; 130, Ptolemy observed Mars in opposition, December 14th, 3 hours p. m.; 132, September 25th, 2 h. p. m. Ptolemy observed the autumnal equinox; 133, May 6th, 11 h. 45 m. p. m. Ptolemy at Alexandria, observed an eclipse of the moon. May 17th 11 h. p. m. he observed Jupiter in $13^{\circ} 15'$ Taurus; and Saturn in $9^{\circ} 40'$ Sagittarius on June 4th, 4 h. p. m.; 134, February 16, in the morning, Ptolemy observed Venus, $21^{\circ} 05'$ in Capricorn, and on Oct. 3d in the morning, Mercury in $20^{\circ} 12'$ of Virgo; 138, Ptolemy observed *Cor Leonis* $2^{\circ} 30'$ of this sign, and $32^{\circ} 40'$ from the summer solstice;

140, Ptolemy observed Venus on July 18th, to be in $18^{\circ} 30'$ of Gemini, and $47^{\circ} 15'$ from the mean place of the sun. Observed the vernal equinox at Alexandria, March 22, 1^o p. m.; 212, a comet appeared in China; 222, August 29th, a conjunction of some of the planets observed at Alexandria; 373, a comet appeared in China; 400, a comet appeared in China; 729, 2 comets appeared, one before sunrise, the other after sunset. This was no doubt a deception; it was one comet apparently in different parts of the Heavens; 807, January 31st, 3 h. after midnight, Jupiter was eclipsed by the moon. March 17th, a spot observed on the sun; 816, astronomy revived under the Caliph Almamun, and the obliquity of the ecliptic found $23^{\circ} 34'$; 819, degree of the meridian measured on the plains of Sinjar, near Babylon, and found to be $56\frac{2}{3}$ Arabian miles; 825, Benimula observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, to be $23^{\circ} 35'$; 837, a comet appeared in China and in Europe, which moved in 25 days through $\Pi \text{ } \overline{\sigma} \text{ } \Omega$, and disappeared in 8; 880, September 19th, 11 h. 45' a. m. Albategnius, or Mahomet of Aractus, an Arabian astronomer, observes the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 35'$; 882, Sept. 19th, 1 h. 15' after midnight Albategnius observes the autumnal equinox; and in 883, the sun's apogee in $22^{\circ} 27'$ of Gemini; the first star of Aries distant from the equinoctial point $18^{\circ} 02'$; 911, Thebit ben Chora, found the obliquity of the ecliptic, to be $23^{\circ} 33' 30''$; 999, Aboul Wafi, and Abu Hamed, found the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 35'$; 1070, Arzachel, found the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 34'$; 1076, the same astronomer found the sun's apogee, $17^{\circ} 50'$ in Gemini; 1079, March 14th, 2 h. 9' p. m. the vernal equinox observed by Arzachel; 1186, September 16th, great conjunction of all the planets in Libra, about sunrise, Mercury $4^{\circ} 10'$; Venus $3^{\circ} 49'$; Mars $9^{\circ} 08'$; Jupiter $2^{\circ} 03'$; Saturn $8^{\circ} 06'$; 1252, Alphonso X, had those astronomical tables, which bear his name, published. In this school the sun's apogee was found $28^{\circ} 40'$ in Gemini; 1264, July 6th, a comet reached its perihelion, inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic, $36^{\circ} 30'$; 1269, Cosah Nasirodni observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 30'$; 1273, Cheouching in China, found the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 33' 39''$; 1299, a comet reached its perihelion in February, ascending node 25° in Gemini, inclination 20° ; 1337, first comet, whose course was observed and recorded with astronomical exactness, reached its perihelion, June 2d, 6 h. 25' a. m. ascending node $24^{\circ} 21'$ in Gemini, inclination $32^{\circ} 11'$;

1341, a comet in Libra, first seen near Spica Virginis, and disappeared near Ω Leo; 1437, Ulugh Beigh, observed the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 30' 17''$; 1460, Regiomontanus, found the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 29'$; 1472, February 29th, 10 h. 23' a. m. comet reaches its perihelion, ascending node $11^{\circ} 46' 20''$ in Capricorn; inclination of its orbit $5^{\circ} 20'$; 1476, Waltherus found the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 30'$; 1478, Waltherus found the vernal equinox on March 11th, 8 h. 05' a. m.; 1503, Waltherus found the summer solstice to be on June 12th, 12 h. $46^{\circ} 34'$ at Nuremberg, and the sun's apogee $4^{\circ} 09'$ in Cancer; 1510, Wernerus found the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 28' 30''$; 1515, Copernicus observed the vernal equinox, March 11, 4 h. 30' a. m. at Frauenburg. He observed Spica Virginis in $17^{\circ} 03' (2''$ in Libra, and the sun's apogee, $6^{\circ} 40'$ in Cancer; 1530, Copernicus completed his immortal work, "ASTRONOMIA INSTAURATA," &c. but it was not published until the year of his death, 1543. This work alone did more for astronomy than was ever done for any other science by a single production; 1540, September 27th, Copernicus found the obliquity of the ecliptic $23^{\circ} 28' 08''$; 1556, April 22d, 8 h. 3' a. m. a comet reached its perihelion, ascending node $25^{\circ} 42'$ in Libra; inclination of its orbit $32^{\circ} 06' 30''$; 1577, October 27th, 6 h. a. m. a comet reached its perihelion; 1582, Calendar reformed by pope Gregory XIII; 1584, Tycho Brahe found the vernal equinox, March 10th, 1 h. 56' p. m. at Uraniburg; 1588, Tycho observed the summer solstice, June 11th, 1 h. 36' p. m. at Uraniburg; the sun's apogee $5^{\circ} 30'$ in Cancer; 1595, Tycho Brahe found the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 29' 25''$; 1610, telescopes introduced into use by Gallileo; 1626, Kepler published his Rudolphine tables, and formed an æra in the history of man. Copernicus had shown near a century before, that the planets moved round the sun, and now Kepler in his "ASTRONOMIA NOVA CELESTIS," &c. showed in what manner, and by what laws they moved, and paved the way for Newton to show why they moved; 1631, November 17th, 9 h. 37' a. m. Gassendi first observed a transit of Mercury over the sun's disc; 1639, November 24th, old style, or December 4th, new style, 3 h. 15' p. m. Mr. Horrox, an Englishman, was the first who ever observed a transit of Venus over the sun's disc; 1670, Mengoli observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 28' 24''$; 1672, Richer found the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 28' 54''$; 1676, rings of

Saturn discovered by Haygens, 1687, Newton's "PRINCIPIA" were published, and consummated what Copernicus and Keppler had begun; 1680, December 18th, 0 h. 6' p. m. a comet reached its perihelion, ascending node $2^{\circ} 02'$ in Capricorn, inclination of its orbit $61^{\circ} 22' 55''$. This is supposed to be the same comet which reached its perihelion B. C. 44, and A. D. 531 and 1105, and to have a periodic time of 575 years. In its perihelion it almost touches the sun's surface, being only about 570,000 miles from its centre, and moves in that part of the orbit, above 880,000 miles hourly; 1682, September 22d, 6 h. 34' a. m. autumnal equinox observed at Paris; 1691, Flamstead found the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 28' 32''$; 1703, Bianchini, found the obliquity of the ecliptic, $23^{\circ} 28' 15''$; 1732, the summer solstice observed at Paris, June 21st, 7 h. 28' 30" a. m.; 1752, new style introduced into England, Sept. 3d called the 13th; 1759, March 13th, 1 h. 50' a. m. a comet reaches its perihelion. The elements of the orbit of this cometary body are much more accurately known than that of any other of those erratic masses. Ascending node $23^{\circ} 45' 35''$ in Taurus—inclination of its orbit $17^{\circ} 40' 15''$. The same comet reached its perihelion 1531, 1607, 1682, and 1759—periodic times 76 years 63 days; 74 years 322 days, and 76 years 178 days, and may be expected again in the latter part of the year 1835; 1761, June 5th, transit of Venus over the sun's disc, extensively observed; 1769, June 3d, transit of Venus over the sun's disc, still more extensively and accurately observed than that of 1761. The next transit will be, December 8th, 1874: 1781, March 13th, Dr. Herschel discovered the most distant, and third largest planet in the solar system, to which he gave the name of *Georgium Sidus*, it is, however, more commonly in the United States, called "the Herschel," and on the continent of Europe, *Uranus*; 1801, January 1st, Mr. Piazzi, at Palermo, discovered a primary planet, which he named *Ceres*; 1802, March 28th, Dr. Olbers of Bremen, discovered a primary planet to which he gave the name of *Pallas*. Obliquity of the ecliptic found this year at Paris, $23^{\circ} 28' 06''$; 1804, Sept. 1st, Mr. Harding at Lilienthal, near Bremen, discovered a primary planet, to which he gave the name of *Juno*; 1807, March 29th, Dr. Olbers of Bremen, discovered a primary planet, to which he gave the name of *Vesta*. These four planets revolve in interfering orbits, between Mars and Jupiter, and as far as observation has exposed its parts to human view, the dis-

covery of *Vesta* completed our knowledge of the solar system.

The "MECHANIQUE CELESTE" of La Place, published. This immortal monument of human genius, has, it may be safely said, completed the science, rendered astronomy the most perfect, as it is the most sublime, of all the sciences. The translation of this work by Dr. Bowditch of Boston, has been recently completed, and in part published, and reflects upon him the highest honor.

AURORA BOREALIS, first recorded to be seen March 6th, 1716; it had been no doubt occasionally observed from time immemorial.

AURICULAR CONFESSION, first introduced, 1215.

B.

BAFFIN'S BAY, separating Greenland from North America, discovered by captain Baffin, in 1622.

BAIZE MANUFACTURE first introduced into England, at Colchester, 1660.

BALL of fire fell during a thunder storm, upon a public house in Wapping, which set fire to it, and the house adjoining, July 4th, 1803.

BALLOONS, said to have been invented by Gusmac, a Jesuit, 1729, but probably invented much earlier, and first used in France by Montgolfier, who ascended in one, attended by the marquis d'Allande, and M. Rozier, November 23d, 1782; another ascent was made the same year, by Messrs. Charles and Roberts, on December first, at Paris. Mr. Lunardi, at London, Sept. 15th, 1784, rose from Moorfields, being the first ascent in England. First experiment with balloons in this country, were made by Dr. Rittenhouse and Francis Hopkinson, Dec. 1783. They connected several small balloons together, and thus enabled a man to ascend to the height of one hundred feet, and to float to a considerable distance. Afterwards an ascent was made by Blanchard, at Philadelphia, January 9, 1793. More recently, ascensions have become very common.

BANKS. In the United States they commenced in the early part of the revolutionary war. The first by a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia, June 17th, 1780, with a capital of \$839,160; instituted for the purpose of supplying the American army with provisions.

Bank of North America, incorporated by Congress, Dec. 31, 1781—the first at Boston, began 1784, and the bank of New York commenced the same year.

Bank of the United States, incorporated March 2, 1791. Capital, 10,000,000, in 25,000 shares, of \$400, each; 2,000,000 held by the United States, and paid in ten equal annual instalments. 2,493 shares sold by the United States, in 1796-7, at advance of 25 per cent.; 287 more in 1799, at 20 per cent. advance; and 2,220 in 1802, at 45 advance; making, exclusive of dividends, a profit of 671,860 dollars to the United States. The charter expired 11th of March, 1811, and was not renewed, but the events and necessities of the last war with Great Britain, superinduced the creation of a similar institution. "The United States' Bank," with a capital of 35,000,000 of dollars, was chartered for twenty years, April 1816, and with power to form branches. The mother bank at Philadelphia, went into operation Jan. 1, 1817.

BANKERS, the first were Lombard Jews, about A. D. 808. In England, the mint was used by merchants to lodge their money in, till the king made free with it in 1640; after which they trusted to servants, till too many of them ran to the army; they then lodged it with goldsmiths, whose business was to buy and sell plate, and foreign coins; they at first paid 4d. per cent. per diem, but lent it to others at higher interest, and so became the first bankers, 1645.

BANKRUPTS, literally, "seat or bench broker," in England first regulated by law, 1543. In 1812, enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupts, and not paying their debts in full, shall vacate their seats.

BARK, Jesuit, virtue of discovered 1500; brought to Europe 1650.

BAROMETERS invented 1626; wheel barometers contrived, 1668; phosphoric, 1675; pendant, 1695; marine, 1700.

BATTLES, SIEGES, &c. B. C. 1360 Argonautic Expedition.

1317 War of the Seven against Thebes.

1280-70 Siege, capture, and destruction of Troy by the Greeks.

742-722 First Messenian war.

882-688 Second Messenian war.

490 Battle of Marathon; Persians defeated by the Greeks.

480 Battles of Thermopylæ, Artemisium, Salamis, and Himera; defeat of the Persians by the Greeks.

479 Naval victory gained by the Greeks at Mycale; victory of Plataeæ.

469 Battles of the Eurymedon by land and by sea, gained by Cimon.

465-455 Third Messenian war.

431-404 Peloponnesian war between Athens and her allies, and the Peloponnesian states; 414, expedition of the Athenians against Syracuse.

406, battle of Ægospotamos.

390 Battle of Allia; Rome taken by the Gauls.

371-362 War between Thebes and Sparta; 371 Battle of Leuctra; 362, battle of Mantinea and death of Epaminondas.

357 Social war. Delphian sacred war.

338 Amphissian sacred war. Battle of Cheronæ; Macedonian ascendancy.

334 Alexander invades the Persian empire; battle of the Granicus; 333, battle of Issus; 331, battle of Arbela; 323, death of Alexander and division of his empire.

265-241 First Punic war; 280, Duilius gains a naval victory.

218-201 Second Punic war; Hannibal enters Italy; gains the battles of Ticinus and Trebia, 218; of Trasymene, 217; of Cannæ, 216; defeated at Zama, 202.

201-197 First Macedonian war.

189 Battle of Magnesia; Antiochus defeated by the Romans.

172-168 Second Macedonian war; battle of Pydna, 168.

149-146 third Punic war; Carthage destroyed, 146.

111-106 Jugurthine war.

101 Marius defeats a Cimbrian horde.

91 Marsic Social war.

88-81 Mithridatic war.

73-71 Servile war conducted by Spartacus.

48 Battle of Pharsalia; death of Pompey.

42 Battle of Philippi; Brutus and Cassius defeated.

31 Naval battle of Actium; Augustus conquers Antony.

A. D. 70 Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

263 Irruption of Franks into Gaul.

306 Constantine embraces Christianity.

395 Division of the Roman empire; Honorius in the west; Arcadius in the east.

401 Alaric, king of the Visigoths, devastates Italy; 410, Captures Rome.

433-452 Devastations of Attila and the Huns; 451, Defeat of Attila at Chalons.

476 the Roman empire of the west overturned.

1066 Battle of Hastings, gained by William the Conqueror.

1096 First Crusade; 1099, Capture of Jerusalem.

1147 Second Crusade.

1189 Third Crusade under Philip II, of France,

- and Richard Cœur de Lion; 1191, Capture of Ptolemais; 1192, Victory of Ascalon over Saladin.
- 1202 Fourth Crusade; Capture of Constantinople.
- 1206 Victories of Genghis Khan; Mongul Empire.
- 1217 Fifth Crusade; 1228, Sixth Crusade led by the emperor Frederic II.
- 1248 Seventh Crusade under St. Louis.
- 1282 Sicilian Vespers; massacre of the French in Sicily.
- 1314 Battle of Bannockburn.
- 1315 Battle of Morgarten won by the Swiss.
- 1346 Battle of Cressy, won by the English over the French.
- 1356 Battle of Poitiers; capture of the French king by the Black Prince.
- 1361 Capture of Adrianople by the Turks, who establish themselves in Europe.
- 1369-1405 Victories and Empire of Timour or Tamerlane.
- 1388 Battle of Otterburn between Percy and Douglas.
- 1403 Battle of Shrewsbury; 1405, of Monmouth.
- 1415 Battle of Agincourt won by Henry V, of England.
- 1445-85 Wars of the Red and White Roses in England; 1455, battle of St. Albans; 1463, of Hexham; 1471, of Tewksbury; 1485, of Bosworth field.
- 1476 Battles of Granson and Morat won by the Swiss over Charles the Bold.
- 1513 Battle of Flodden field; Scots defeated by the English.
- 1515 Francis I of France, defeats the Swiss at Marignan.
- 1521 Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.
- 1525 Francis I of France defeated and made prisoner by Charles V, at Pavia.
- 1526 Battle of Mohacz; Moldavia and Walachia conquered by the Turks.
- 1528 Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.
- 1529 First siege of Vienna by the Turks.
- 1546 Religious war in Germany; Smalcaldic league; Protestants defeated at Muhlberg.
- 1560 Religious wars in France; 1569 Battles of Jarnac and Moncontour.
- 1566 Beginning of the insurrection of the Netherlands; 1581, the United Provinces declare their independence on Spain.
- 1571 Battle of Lepanto; the Turkish fleet defeated.
- 1588 Defeat and destruction of the Spanish Armada.
- 1618-48 Thirty years' war; 1631, battle of Leipzig, won by Gustavus Adolphus over the Imperialists; 1632, battle of Lutzen, death of Gustavus.
- 1642 Civil war in England; battle of Edgehill; 1644 of Marston Moor; 1645, of Naseby; 1651, of Worcester.
- 1658 Battle of Gravelines.
- 1660 Restoration of the monarchy in England, and recall of the Stuarts.
- 1683 Siege of Vienna by the Turks; raised by Sobieski.
- 1688 Descent of the prince of Orange upon England; revolution; 1690, battle of the Boyne.
- 1690 Battle of Fleurus. 1692, Battle of Steinkirk; 1693, Battle of Nerwinden.
- 1692 Battle of La Hogue; French fleet destroyed by the English.
- 1702 Spanish succession war; 1704, Battle of Blenheim; 1706, of Ramilies; 1708, of Oudenarde; 1709, of Malplaquet.
- 1709 Battle of Pultowa won by Peter the Great over Charles XII; rise of Russia.
- 1715 Rebellion in Scotland; battle of Preston Pans.
- 1716 Battle of Peterwardin gained by Eugene over the Turks.
- 1740-48 War of the Austrian Succession; 1743, Battle of Dettengen; 1745, Battle of Fontenoy.
- 1745 Battle of Preston Pans; 1746, of Falkirk; and Culloden.
- 1756-63 Seven years' war; 1757, Battle of Prague; of Rosbach; of Breslan; 1758, of Crevelt; 1759 of Minden; of Cunersdorf; capture of Quebec by the English.
- 1775 Battle of Bunker's hill; 1776, Battle of Long Island.
- 1777 Battle of Brandywine; of Germantown; of Saratoga.
- 1781 Battle of the Cowpens; of Guilford; of Eutaw Springs; Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown.
- 1782 Attack on Gibraltar by the French and Spanish.
- 1792 Battle of Jemappes (Dumouriez). '93 of Fleury (Jourdan).
- 1794 Battle of Praga; Suwarroff butchers thirty thousand Poles.
- 1796 Bonaparte's Italian campaign; battles of Montenotte; Millesimo; Lodi; Roveredo; Arcola, &c. '97 of Rivoli; Tagliamento.
- 1798 Campaign in Egypt; battle of the Pyramids; Nelson's victory at Aboukir.
- 1800 Battles of Montebello; Marengo; Hohenlinden.

1802 Servile war in St. Domingo.
 1805 Battles of Elchingen; Trafalgar; Austerlitz.
 1806 Battle of Jena.
 1807 Bombardment of Copenhagen; battles of Eylau and Friedland.
 1809 Battles of Eckmühl; Wagram; Talavera.
 1810 Battle of Busaco; 1811, Fuente d'Onoro.
 1812 Battle of Smolensk; capture of Moscow.
 1813 Battles of Lutzen; Vittoria; Dresden; Culm; Leipsic.
 1814 Battles of Brienne; Montmirail; Montreau; of Lake Erie; of Lake Champlain and Plattsburgh; Baltimore.
 1815 Battle of New Orleans; of Waterloo.
 1817 Battle of Chacabuco; of Maypa.
 1820 Battle of Carabobo; 1821, Insurrection in Greece.
 1822 Battle of Pichincha.
 1824 Battle of Junin; of Ayacucho.
 1827 Battle of Navarino; destruction of the Turco—Egyptian fleet.
 1833 Naval victory off Cape St. Vincent won by Napier over the Miguelite fleet.
 BAYONETS invented at Bayonne, in France, 1670; first used in England September 24th, 1693.

BELLOWS invented B. C. 554.

BELLS invented by Paulinius, Bishop of Nola in Campania, about 400; first known in France, 550; first used in the Greek empire, 864; were introduced into monasteries in the seventh or eighth century. Pope Stephen III, placed three bells in a tower on St. Peter's at Rome. In the churches of Europe they were introduced in 900. They were first introduced into Switzerland 1020. The first tunable set in England were hung up in Croyland Abbey, in Lincolnshire, 960; baptized in churches, 1020. Bells of the church of Notre Dame baptized and received the names of duke and dutchess d'Angouleme, the prince de Foix and duchess de Damas being proxies, Nov. 15th, 1816.

BIBLE HISTORY ceases 340 years before Christ. Septuagint version made 284; first divided into chapters, 1253. The first English edition was in 1536; the first authorized edition in England was in 1539; the second translation was ordered to be read in churches, 1549; the present translation finished, September, 1611; permitted by the pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states, February 28th, 1759; the following is a dissection of the Old and New Testaments:

	<i>In the Old Testament.</i>	<i>In the New.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Books	39	27	66
Chapters	929	260	1,189
Verses	23,214	7,959	31,173
Words	592,493	181,253	773,746
Letters	2,728,100	838,380	3,566,480

The Apocrypha has 183 chapters 6081 verses, and 125,185 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of 118th Psalm; the middle line is the 2d book of the Chronicles, 4th chapter, and 16th verse; the word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times.

Old Testament.—The middle book is Proverbs, the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is in the 2d book of Chronicles, 20th chap. and 18th verse; the least verse is the 1st book of Chronicles, 1st chap., and 1st verse.

New Testament.—The middle is the Thessalonians, 2d; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts; the least verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the alphabet in it.

The 19th chapter of the 2d book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.

The book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the words Lord nor God in it.

The following is a chronological list of different versions and editions of the scriptures: First translated into the Saxon language 939. Hebrew—first printed Hebrew Bible done at Soncinum in Italy, at Naples, 1487; complete of the whole Bible, at Soncinum, 1488; at Venice, by Bomberg, 1518—and at the same epoch in Spain, under Cardinal Ximenes; in 1526–28, the first edition of B. Chaim; Basil, 1534; in 1549, by B. Chaim; in 1572, the Royal or Spanish Polyglott, 8 vols. at Antwerp; third edition of B. Chaim's Bible, 1618; in 1623, at Venice; Amsterdam, 1724–27; Paris 1641, 10 fol. vols. Polyglott; London Polyglott, 1757.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE first mentioned, 1160; used in England, 1307; the only mode of sending money from England by law, 1381.

BIRTH, remarkable—Ellen Ellis, at Beaumaris, in Anglesy, aged 72, was brought to bed May 10th, 1776; she had been married 46 years, and her eldest was 45 years old. She had not had a child for 25 years before.

BLANKETS first made in England 1340.

BLISTER PLASTERS, invented B. C. 60.

BLUE, Prussian, discovered at Berlin, 1704.

BLOOD, circulation of, through the lungs, first made public by Michael Servetus, a French physician, in 1553; Cissalpinus published an account of the general circulation, of which he had some confused ideas, and improved it afterwards by experiments, 1569; but it was fully confirmed by Harvey, 1628.

BOMBS, first invented at Venloo, and used in the siege of Wachtendonck, 1588; first used in the service of France, 1634.

BOMB-VESSELS, first invented in France, 1681.

BOOKS in the present form, were invented by Attalus, king of Pergamus, 887; the first supposed to be written in Job's time; 30,000 burnt by order of Leo, 761; a very large estate given for one on Cosmography, by king Alfred; were sold from 10*l.* to 30*l.* a piece, about 1400; the first printed one was the Vulgate edition of the Bible, 1462; the second was Cicero de Officiis, 1466; Cornelius Nepos published at Moscow, being the first classical book printed in Russia, April 29th, 1762; books to the number of 200,000, burnt at Constantinople, by the order of Leo I, 476; above 4,194,412 volumes were in the suppressed monasteries of France, in 1790; 2,000,000 were on theology, the manuscripts were 26,000; in the city of Paris alone were 808,120 vols.

BREAD, made from the flower of gramineous fruits, discovered in very early ages, but not made with yeast by the English, until 1650.

BREADFRUIT, first introduced into the West Indies, by captain Bligh, January 1793.

BREECHES first introduced into England, 1654.

BREVIARIES first introduced in 1080.

BRIBERY first used in England, 1554.

BRICKS first used in England by the Romans—the size ordered 1625, by Charles I.

BRIDGE, the first stone, in England, was at Bow, near Stratford, 1087.

BUCKLES were invented about 1680.

BUILDING with stone brought into England by Bennet, a monk, 670; with brick, first introduced by the Romans into their provinces; first in England about 886; introduced into London, by the earl of Arundel 1600, being then almost built with wood, it was a very ugly city. The increase of buildings in London prohibited, within three miles of the city gates, by queen Elizabeth, and that only one family should dwell in one house, 1580. The buildings from High Holborn, north and south, and

Great Queen-street, built nearly on the spot where stood the Elms or the ancient Tyburn, in the reign of Edward III, were erected between 1607 and 1631. The number of houses in London and its suburbs, in 1772, were computed at 122,930; but in 1791, they amounted to above 200,000. In St. George's fields, near 7000 have been erected within the above period.

BULL-BAITING, first at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1209; at Tutbury, Staffordshire, 1374; bull-fights in Spain, first used, 1560; bull-running, at Tutbury; in Staffordshire, instituted 1374.

BULLETS of stone used instead of iron ones, 1514; of iron first mentioned in the Fædra, 1550.

BULLION of gold and silver, first method of assaying, 1354.

BURGESSES were first constituted in Scotland, 1326.

BURIAL-PLACE, the first Christian one in Britain, 596; burials, first permitted in consecrated places, 750; in church yards, 758; burying in woollen in England, first began, 1666.

BURNING-GLASS and common mirrors, the discovery attributed to Tshernhausen, a Lusatian baron, 1680.

C.

CABLES, a method of making them invented, by which 20 men are enabled to do the work of 200. The machine is set in motion by sixteen horses, for the cable is of the dimensions of the largest ships, 1792.

CALICO, first imported into England, 1631; first made in Lancashire, 1772; calico-printing and the Dutch loom, first used in England, 1676.

CANALS. The first regular chain of artificial water inter-communication, of which history has transmitted to us the record, was that between the Nile and Red Sea. This canal route was examined with great care by the French engineers, and several portions found in 1798, in such a state of preservation as only to demand cleansing.

The system of modern canal improvement may be stated to have commenced in Italy, at Viterbo, 1481, when sluices with double doors were invented, and first used on a large scale, near Milan, by Leonardi de Vinci. The canals of the Delta of the Rhine commenced, it is true, in the dark ages, but it was not before the end of the fifteenth century, that they were planned

and constructed with scientific regularity of design.

CANARY ISLES discovered, 1344; explored 1393.

CANDLES, of tallow, so expensive a luxury in England, that splinters of wood were used for light, A. D. 1300—no idea of wax candles until long afterwards.

CANDLE LIGHT introduced into churches on the continent of Europe, 274.

CANON LAW first introduced into England, 1140.

CANONIZATION first used by papal authority, A. D. 993.

CAPE BLANCO, on the coast of Africa, discovered, 1441.

CAPE BRETON discovered by the English, 1584; yielded to France, 1632; taken by England, 1745; restored, 1748; again taken and kept, 1758.

CAPE DE VERD islands discovered, 1447.

CARDS invented in France, first used for Charles VI amusement, 1380; they were forbid the use of in Castile in 1387; 128,000 packs were stamped in England in 1775.

CARDINALS were originally the parish priests at Rome; title began to be used, 308; college of, founded by Pope Pascal I, 817; did not elect the popes till 1160; wore the red hat, to remind them that they ought to shed their blood, if required, for religion, and were declared princes of the church, 1222; the cardinals set fire to the conclave, and separated, and a vacancy in the papal chair for two years, 1314; cardinal Carassa was hanged by order of Pius IV, 1560; as was cardinal Poli, under Leo X; the title of eminence first given them by Pope Urban VIII, about 1630.

CARRIAGES first introduced into Vienna, 1515; into London, 1580.

CARVING in marble invented, B. C. 772.

CAST-IRON, Leicester square, London, paved with, 1817.

CATALOGUES of English printed books, were first published 1595; in Ireland, 1632.

CELERY first introduced into England, by Marshal Tallard, during his captivity there, after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704.

CELESTIAL SPHERE brought into Greece from Egypt, by Eudoxus of Cnidus, 368.

CHAIN SHOT invented by admiral de Witt, 1666.

CHAIRS, sedan, first used in London; a fourteen years patent for selling them granted to Duncombe, 1634.

CHANCERY, court of, established in En-

gland, 605; present one by William I, 1066. The first person qualified for chancellor, by education, was sir Thomas More, 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state, than the president of a court of justice; first reference to a master in, owing to the ignorance of the chancellor, sir Christopher Hatton, 1588.

CHARITY SCHOOLS first began in England, March 25, 1688; 6000 children met at St. Paul's, May 2, 1782; 160 schools within London, Westminster, and the bills of mortality, established between 1688 and 1767, inclusive.

CHERRIES brought to Rome, by Lucullus, 70; apricots were first introduced into England, from Epirus; peaches from Persia; the finest plums from Damascus and Armenia; pears and figs from Greece and Egypt; citrons from Media; pomegranates from Carthage, about 114 years before Christ.

CHERRY TREES first planted in Britain, 100 before Christ; brought from Flanders and planted in Kent, with such success, that an orchard of 32 acres, produced in one year, £1000, 1540.

CHESS, the game of, invented 608, before Christ.

CHEST, at Chatham, for the relief of seamen, instituted, 1588.

CHIARO-OBSCURO, the art of printing in, with three plates, to imitate drawings, first used, 1500.

CHIMNIES first introduced into buildings in England, 1200; only in the kitchen, or large hall, smoky; where the family sat round a large stove, the funnel of which passed through the ceiling, 1300.

CHINAWARE, made in England, at Chelsea, in 1752; and in several parts of England, in 1760; by Mr. Wedgewood, 1762; at Dresden, in Saxony, 1706.

CHINA, first voyage to, from the United States, 1784; China porcelain first spoken of in history, 1591.

CHOCOLATE, introduced into Europe, from Mexico, 1520.

CHOLERA, progress of the. The severe epidemic, which under the name of the Cholera, Asiatic Cholera, Malignant Cholera, or Cholera Asphyxia, has within a few years afflicted many parts of the world, is reputed to have originated in August, 1817, at Jessore, the capital of a district in Bengal, lying to the northeast of Calcutta. In the following September it invaded Calcutta, soon after many other cities of Hindostan; and in a short time it extended its ravages into various other countries of Asia. It

has been estimated that during the 14 years from its commencement at Jessore, it carried off no less than 18 millions of the inhabitants of Hindostan; and its ravages are said to have been still greater in China. See the "Revue Encyclopédique" for June, 1831. In 1830, it invaded European Russia, and afterwards Poland, Hungary, Germany, Austria, and other countries of Europe. In 1831, in October, it broke out at Sunderland, in England; in February, 1832, in London; soon afterwards in various places in the British Empire; in Paris, near the last of March; at Quebec and Montreal in June; and at New York in July. The mortality in Paris was very great, but the official reports after the first fortnight embraced only a part of the deaths. The number of deaths, as reported, from the 26th of March to the 15th of April, was 8,198; and in France, to the 1st of August, 69,159. The number of cases in England and Scotland, as reported, from the commencement of the disease to the 1st of September, was 47,874; deaths, 17,684; in Ireland, to the 19th of August, 22,865 cases, and 7,119 deaths. During its second appearance in London, no reports were published. The number of cases in Hungary has been stated at 435,330, and of deaths, at 188,000.

The following table exhibits the number of cases of the Cholera and of deaths in various places which have been visited by it, as reported, and stated in different Journals.

Great Britain and Ireland.

		Cases.	Deaths.
Dublin,		9,252	2,775
Glasgow,	to Aug. 15,	4,164	1,993
Liverpool,	" 31,	4,646	1,397
London,	to April 28,	2,532	1,334
Cork,		3,305	843
Limerick,		2,497	843
Drogheda,	to July 28,	1,202	488
Edinburgh,	" 25,	796	467
Paisley,	" 25,	638	368
Belfast,		2,559	303
Greenock,	to July 25,	534	275
Hull,	" 26,	726	250
Leeds,	" 26,	544	212
York,	" 25,	384	152
Plymouth,	" 26,	354	147
Leith,	" 25,	194	112
Warrington,	" 26,	248	109
Carlisle,	" 25,	214	109

Continent of Europe.

St. Petersburg,	9,247	4,757
Moscow,	8,576	4,690
Lemberg,	4,922	2,589
Vienna,	3,984	1,893
Warsaw,	3,912	1,460
Berlin,	2,220	1,401
Prague,	3,234	1,333
Konigsberg,	2,188	1,314
Niznei Novgorod,	1,897	982

	Cases.	Deaths.
Kazan,	1,487	857
Breslau,	1,276	671
Brunn,	1,540	604
Hamburg,	874	455
Magdeburg,	576	346
Elbing,	434	283
Stettin,	366	250
Halle,	303	152

America.

Quebec,	to Sept. 1,		2,218
Montreal,	" 2,	4,385	1,843
New York,	" 8,	5,842	3,197
Do.	Oct. 12,		3,471
Philadelphia,	Sept. 1,	2,240	740
Baltimore,	" 29,		710
Albany,	" 8,	1,146	418
Norfolk,	" 11,		400
Rochester,	" 3,	389	107

CHRISTIANITY was propagated in Spain in 36; in Britain, 60; or as others say, in the 5th century; in Franconia and Flanders, in the 7th century; in Lombardy, Thuringia, and Hesse, in the 8th century; in Sweden, Denmark, Poland and Russia, in the 9th century; in Hungary and Slavonia, in the 10th century; in Vandalia and Prussia, in the 11th century; in Pomerania and Norway, in the 12th century; in Livonia, Lithuania and part of Tartary, in the 13th century; in Slavonia, part of Turkey, and the Canary isles, in the 14th century; in Africa, at Guinea, Angola, and Congo, in the 15th century; made great progress in Prussia, both the Indies, and in China, by the Protestant faith, in the 16th century; reinstated in Greece, &c. &c. in the 17th century.

CHRISTMAS-DAY first observed as a festival, 98.

CHURCH MUSIC introduced into worship, 350; choral service first used in England, at Canterbury, 677; changed throughout England, from the use of St. Paul's to that of Sarum, 1418; first performed in English, May 8, 1559.

CHURCH YARDS first consecrated, 317; admitted into cities, 740.

CINNAMON TRADE first began by the Dutch 1506; but had been known in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and long before.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS. The first was Magellan, or rather by his fleet, as he was himself slain on the voyage, 1520; Groalva, 1527; Alvaradi, 1537; Mendana, 1567; sir Francis Drake, 1577; Cavendish, 1586; Lemaire, 1615; Quiros, 1625; Tassman, 1642; Cowley, 1683; Dampier, 1689; Cooke, 1708; Clipperton and Sherlock, 1719; Anson, 1740; Byron, 1764; Wallis, 1766; Cook, 1768, 1772, 1776; continued by King, 1780; and since by Portlocke, 1788; Bougainville, 1766; La Peyrouse, 1782; D'Entrecasteux, 1791.

CIRCUMNAVIGATORS of the U. States, the first ship with which this was performed, returned to Boston, in December, 1790.

CLOCK MAKERS, three from Delft, first in England, 1568.

CLOCKS, called water clocks, first used in Rome, 158 years before Christ; clocks and dials first set up in churches, 913; clocks made to strike by the Arabians, 801; by the Italians, 1300; a striking clock in Westminster, 1368; the first portable one made 1530; none in England that went tolerably, till that dated 1540, maker's name, N. O. now at Hampton court palace; clocks with pendulums, &c. invented by one Fromantil, a Dutchman, about 1656; repeating clocks and watches invented by one Barlow, 1676. Till about 1631, neither clocks nor watches were general.

CLOTH, coarse woollen, introduced into England, 1191; first made at Kendal, 1390; medleys first made, 1614.

COACHES first used in England, 1580; an act passed to prevent men riding in coaches as effeminate, in 1601. Began to be common in London, 1605. Hackney chariots, not to exceed 200, licensed 1814.

COALS discovered near Newcastle, 1234; first dug at Newcastle, by a charter granted the town, by Henry III; first used, 1280; dyers, brewers, &c. in the reign of Edward I, began to use sea coal for fire, in 1350; in general use in London, 1400.

Coal, in the United States, is found in great abundance on both sides of the Appalachian mountains. A coal mine near Pittsburg, took fire, and burned many years; the fire was finally extinguished by the incumbent earth and rocks falling into the cavity.

COFFEE, first brought into England by Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Baliol college, Oxford, in 1641; first brought to Marseilles, 1644.

COFFEE TREES were conveyed from Mocha to Holland, in 1616; and carried to the West Indies in the year 1726; first cultivated at Surinam by the Dutch, 1718; its culture encouraged in the plantations, 1732.

COIN, silver, coined at Rome, 269 before Christ; before then brass money was only used; coin first used in Britain, 25 years before Christ. The Mint of the United States of America, established 1793, issued gold and silver coin; the copper had been delivered before.

COINING with a die first invented, 1617; first used in England, 1620.

COLLEGES, as places of public instruction

in which acapemical degrees were granted, were first known at Paris, A. D. 1215, and were completely established there 1231.

The following list shows the names of the principal colleges and universities in Europe:—Cambridge began 626, according to some others, 900; revived, 1110; Dublin, 1591; Edinburgh, founded by James VI, 1580; Frankfort on the Oder, 1506; Geneva, 1365; Glasgow, Scotland, 1450; Goettingen, Hanover, 1734; Leipsic, Saxony, 1409; Moscow, 1754; Oxford, in England, 886; Padua, Italy, 1197; Paris, 792; Petersburg, Russia, 1747; Sorbonne, France, 1253; Strasburg, Germany, 1588; Venice, 1592; Vienna, 1236; Utrecht, Holland, 1636; Wurtemberg, Saxony, 1502.

COMEDY, the first acted in Athens, on a scaffold, by Susarian and Dalon, 562 B. C.; those of Terence first acted 154 B. C.; the first in England 1551.

COMMERCE. The first mention made of nations trading one with another appears in the book of Genesis, chap. xxxviii. 25, when Joseph's brethren sold him to a caravan of Ishmaelites, who were conveying spices, balm and myrrh into Egypt. The balm was from Gilead, and the myrrh was the produce of Arabia. They were going through the land of Canaan to Egypt, which was then a highly cultivated kingdom.

The central situation of Egypt has always made it the emporium of commerce. By caravans, the treasures of Asia and Africa were brought thither. Trade was always held in esteem, because of the wealth it brought. Of the maritime trade of the Egyptians, we have no regular account, for they superstitiously neglected the sea for many ages.

Tyre and Sidon, cities of Phœnicia, are next found rising into notice. Their country was not rich in its productions; industry alone made their rocks productive; they conveyed their merchandise from port to port, and commerce by feeding industry was itself enriched.

About eleven hundred years before Christ, in the time of David, the Phœnicians, in the true spirit of commerce, continually extended their voyages, and finding plenty of gold in Spain, they formed a settlement for the purpose of trade, called Gadir, now Cadiz.

Solomon saw the advantage of commerce, and caused ships to be built, which he sent to Ophir, and which brought back gold, silver, ivory, birds and other things. He had also great traffic with Egypt, whence he obtained horses and fine linen.

About 869 years before Christ, Carthage was built, and became famous for her commerce throughout the civilized world. In 700 B. C. Corinth became distinguished as a maritime power, and made great improvements in the building of ships.

In 588 B. C. Tyre became famous. We read an interesting account of her commerce and splendor in the 26th, 27th, and 28th chapters of Ezekiel. But the Tyrians drew upon themselves the vengeance of God, and they were subdued first by Nebuchadnezzar, and afterwards more completely by Alexander 332. B. C.

The Phœnicians, after the destruction of Tyre, still pursued and enlarged the sphere of commerce, by means of Carthage, till that city was destroyed by the Romans 146 B. C. At this time, the Grecian states came into view by their attention to naval affairs. Athens and Sparta in turn became famous, and remained so till their overthrow.

Alexander paid great attention to commercial affairs, and built the cities of Alexandria and Berenice, at which places he carried on an extensive trade with the west by means of the Mediterranean Sea; with the richer provinces of the east by the Red Sea; and with the central countries of Asia, by the isthmus of Suez. He kept up large fleets, and his revenues were immense.

The Romans were ignorant of the value of commerce, and as if they were determined to root it out, destroyed Corinth, which was one of the most commercial cities of Greece. Great stagnation of commerce now followed, which was felt by all the surrounding countries, till the time of Julius Cæsar, who determined to revive it, and restored in one year both Corinth and Carthage.

As the Romans were now masters of all around the Mediterranean, they began to favor commerce for their own sake. They therefore obtained supplies from all the regions round about, to minister either to their necessities or their luxuries. The return they made for these various and choice articles was in money, and therefore this interchange can hardly be called commerce. Indeed the Romans have never been a commercial people, they despised the character of a merchant, and wished to rule and obtain riches only by the sword.

After the seat of government was removed to Constantinople, Theodoric became king of Italy, and under his wise and peaceful reign, commerce began again to flourish, though in a reduced state. In the east, silk began to be a

great article of commerce, and the Persians enriched themselves very much in their trade with ships from India, which stopped at their ports.

In the middle of the 5th century, the Turkish power began to rise and carried on trade between China and Constantinople. In 732 Venice began to pay attention to commerce, and carried on extensive traffic with the east. Many other states in Italy also carried on a large trade with different countries. In 1063, Pisa and Genoa, became distinguished as commercial cities.

At the accession of William the Conqueror to the throne of England, 1066, we date the commencement of commerce in that country; as much intercourse took place between Normandy and England.

The Crusade we find giving the next spur to commerce. The Crusaders, finding in the east, luxuries that they could not procure at home, determined to supply themselves with these foreign elegances, conveniences and necessities. Commerce therefore began to extend itself with rapidity.

The discovery of the polarity of the loadstone gave new wings to commerce; it was applied to navigation about the year 1200. In the time of king John, 1216, England became very rich and populous by trade, and the people flourished accordingly.

In 1241, the German towns began to engage in commerce, and entered into a league for mutual defence. They were called the Hanse towns. They made themselves very rich and powerful. Edward I of England allowed them great privileges in trade, which were however curtailed under Edward VI. In the time of Elizabeth, another blow was struck at their commerce; but in spite of all, they became so formidable that the governments of several states entered into a league against them, which resulted in their power being weakened, and finally sunk, in 1622.

About the year 1251, we find Florence rising into notice, in a commercial point of view. Its trade was immense, and its fabrics beautiful and costly. The merchants amassed great wealth, and became the bankers of all Europe. This state of splendor continued for centuries.

Flanders was for some time the seat of the principal manufactories of Europe. As far back as the year 960, we find the Flemish trading to great advantage. In 1253, they were famous for their linens, and they continued eminent for their manufactures till 1584, when Antwerp was destroyed by the duke of Parma. This put an end to the prosperity of the country, and her

fine manufactures were dispersed among other nations.

Hitherto, the trade with India had been carried on by caravans, but in 1497, a passage being found round the Cape of Good Hope, the way was now open to wealth and luxury.

In the year 1500, the Portuguese began to make settlements in Africa, and soon after Portugal became the centre of commerce, till 1580, when the kingdom was seized by the king of Spain.

From the reign of John in 1216 to 1317, commerce flourished in England. But at that time, quarrels between the English and Flemish were so fierce, that all commercial intercourse were suspended. In 1331, it was again revived under Edward III who introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth.

In the reign of Henry VIII, the reformation was of great service to commerce, and in the time of Edward VI, a trade was entered into with Russia. Queen Elizabeth greatly encouraged commerce. She formed several trading companies, one to Russia, and another to Turkey and the Levant. The East India Company began during her reign in 1660. Under her patronage also, settlements were first made in North America. These settlements soon became new channels for commerce and outlets for the manufactures of England.

The East India Company was dissolved in 1655, but the injury to commerce was so great, that it was reestablished in 1657. Holland, at this time was gaining great power, and her people were famous for their trade. In 1689, the East India Company founded Calcutta, their principal settlement in Hindostan. The other two are Madras and Bombay.

Under the house of Brunswick, the commerce of England increased with great rapidity. Many places of small importance sprang up and became rich and flourishing.

The East India trade has been very successful, and has flourished notwithstanding the opposition it has encountered. The Company have not only had great mercantile transactions, but they also possess territory as large as half Europe. Their trade is great with the Spice Islands and with China.

As for the commerce of our own country, after independence was declared, our commercial resources began to develop themselves. Our ships penetrated to the most distant seas, and brought home with them the produce of every clime. Our commercial prosperity is now established on an enduring basis.

COMPANIES, SOCIETIES, &c. African Colonization Society, originated at Washington city, December 21st, 1816; Auxiliary Societies, soon after formed in many parts of the United States.

Agricultural Society of New York, 1797.

Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, formed 1785; revived, 1804; incorporated, 1809.

Antiquarian Society in Massachusetts, 1792.

Bank of England, established, 1693. An account of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, on the average of the quarter from the 23d of Sept. to the 16th of Dec. 1834, both inclusive.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation	£18,304,000	Securities	£26,362,000
Deposits	12,256,000	Bullion	6,720,000
	£30,560,000		£33,082,000

Bank of Amsterdam, founded 1609.

Bank of Venice, 1157.

Bank of Rotterdam, 1635. For other Banks, see art. Banks.

Bible Societies.—Bible Society of Philadelphia, formed May 7th, 1808; first in New York, December 4, 1809; Salem in Massachusetts, instituted May 15, 1811; of Baltimore, 1810; the American Bible Society in New York, established May 8th, 1815.

Boston Athenæum, incorporated, 1807; Boston Episcopal Charitable Society, incorporated, 1724; Boston Female Asylum, incorporated 1800; Boston Library, 1794.

British Museum, established 1753.

Companies first established in London, 1198; cooks' company London, incorporated, 1481; coopers' company, London, incorporated, 1501; cordwainers' company, London, incorporated, 1410; curriers' company, London, incorporated, 1605; cutlers' company, London, incorporated, 1417.

Deaf and dumb society, for the instruction of, instituted at Hartford, Connecticut, June 24, 1816.

East India company, in England, established, 1600; their stock then consisting of £72000, when they fitted out four ships; and, meeting with success, they have continued ever since; India stock sold from 360 to 500 per cent. 1683; a new company established, 1698; the old one reestablished, and the two united, 1700; agreed to give government £400,000 per annum for four years, on condition that they might continue unmolested, 1769; in great confusion, and applied to parliament for assistance, 1773; judges sent from England,

by government, faithfully to administer the laws there, to the company's servants, April 2, 1774; board of control instituted, 1784; charter of renewed, 1813; modified lately.

East India company, of Sweden, erected March, 1731.

South Sea company began, May 6, 1710; its bubble, 1720; its directors' estates to the value of £2,000,000, seized 1721; compounded with Mr. Knight, their cashier, for £10,000, who had absconded with £100,000, in 1720; and he returned to England, 1743.

COMPASS, or the polarity of magnetised iron, one of the greatest, and as to the *date* of its discovery, most uncertain of human improvements. There is, however, good evidence to prove that the mariner's compass was in use in Europe as early as A. D. 1180; variation first observed by Columbus and his companions, 1492; its dip, about 1576.

CONGRESS, continental, first met in Philadelphia, September 5th, 1774; Oct. 8th, resolve to support Massachusetts. Second congress assembled May 10th, in Philadelphia; June 7, style the colonies "The Twelve United Colonies," Georgia not having yet acceded to the Union; June 22, 1775, appoint eight major generals; May 5, 1776, declare the authority of England abolished; July 4, declare independence; December 12, 1776, adjourn from Philadelphia to meet at Baltimore; 30th, resolve to send commissioners to Prussia, Austria, Spain, &c.; September 18, 1777, on the approach of the British army, adjourn to meet in Lancaster, from where they again adjourn on the 30th of the same month to meet in Little York. September 14th, 1778, appoint Benjamin Franklin minister to France, who was the first regularly constituted ambassador from the United States, the former foreign agents being styled commissioners; October 4th, 1782, resolve against a separate peace; June 26th, 1783, adjourn to Princeton, and from thence to Annapolis, where they met November 26th; April 1st, 1789, first assembled under the federal constitution; September 22, 1790, pass an act to remove to Washington city in 1800.

CONSPIRACIES and insurrections, the most remarkable in ancient or modern history. A conspiracy was formed against the infant republic of Rome, to restore the banished Sextus Tarquin, and the regal government, in which the two sons of Junius Brutus, the first consul, being concerned, were publicly condemned and put to death by their father, 507, B. C. Another by the Tarquin faction against

the Roman senators; Publius and Marcus discover it; the other conspirators are put to death, 496. Of Catiline and his associates, to murder the consuls and senate, and to burn the city of Rome, discovered by Cicero, consul for the year 62. An insurrection in Spain cost the lives of 30,000 Spaniards, and double that number of Moors, A. D. 1560. At Malta, to destroy the whole order, for which 125 slaves suffered death, June 26th, 1749. At Lisbon, by several of the nobility, who shot the king, 1758. At St. Domingo and the other French West India Islands, where near 16,000 negroes were slain, and 400 whites, and 550 plantations destroyed, 1794. Of the prince of Asturias against his father, 1807. Of the inhabitants of Madrid against the French, in which many persons were killed, 1808. In Paris, for which the conspirators, three ex-generals and eleven officers were executed, October 30th, 1812. At Travençore, to massacre the European officers at an entertainment, 1812. At Lisbon, to overturn the Portuguese government, May, 1817.

Conspiracies and insurrections in England. Of the barons against Henry III, 1258. Of the duke of Exeter and others, against the life of Henry IV, discovered by dropping a paper accidentally, 1400. Of Richard, duke of Gloucester, against his nephews Edward V, and his brother, whom he caused to be murdered, 1483. Of the earl of Suffolk and others against Henry VII, 1506. Insurrection of the London apprentices, 7 Henry VIII, 1527. Against queen Elizabeth, by Dr. Story, 1571; by Anthony Babington and others, 1586; by Lopez, a Jew, and others, 1593; by Patrick York, an Irish fencing master, employed by the Spaniards to kill the queen, 1594; of Walpole, a Jesuit, who engaged one Squire to poison the queen's saddle, 1598; all the conspirators were executed. Against James I, by the marchioness de Verneuil, his mistress, and others, 1605. The Gunpowder plot discovered, Nov. 5th, 1605. Of Sindercomb and others to assassinate Oliver Cromwell; discovered by his associates; Sindercomb was condemned, and poisoned himself the day before he was to have been executed, 1656. An insurrection of the Puritans, 1657. An insurrection of the fifth-monarchy men against Charles II, 1660. A conspiracy of Blood and his associates, who seized the duke of Ormond, wounded him, and would have hanged him if he had not escaped; they afterwards stole the crown, 1670 and 71. Of the French, Spanish and English Jesuits, countenanced by the pope, to assassinate Charles II dis-

covered by Dr. Tongue and Titus Oates, 1668; another to assassinate him at the Rye-house farm, near Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, in his way from New Market, called the Rye-house-Plot, 1683. Of Lord Preston, the bishop of Ely, and others, to restore king James, 1691. Of Granvil, a French chevalier and his associates, to assassinate king William in Flanders, 1692. A conspiracy by the earl of Aylesbury and others, to kill the king near Richmond, as he came from hunting, discovered by Pendergrass, called the Assassination Plot, 1635. Of Simon Frazer, lord Lovat, in favor of the Pretender, against queen Anne, 1703. Of the marquis Guiscard, 1710. To assassinate George I. by James Sheppard, an enthusiastic youth, who had been taught to consider the king as an usurper, 1718. Of counsellor Laver and others to bring in the Pretender, 1722. Of colonel Despard and his associates to assassinate George III and overturn the government, 1803.

COPPER MONEY first coined in Scotland by order of parliament, 1466; in Ireland, 1399; in France, 1580; in England, the first legal, 1689. Tradesmen's tokens, or half pence, were coined in 1672; penny pieces first issued July 26th, 1797; half pence on the same principle, issued January, 1800.

COPPER MINES first discovered in Sweden, 1396; in England, 1561; revived in England, 1689; found in New York, 1722. The Paris copper mine in Anglesea has a bed of copper ore forty feet thick, and supplies between 29 and 30,000 tons annually.

COUNCILS—That at Jerusalem, when the first controversy was discussed, 48; at Antioch, 269; at Arles, 314, at which three English bishops were present; the first Nicene one, when 328 fathers attended, against Arius, 325; the first at Constantinople, when Pope Damasus presided, and 150 fathers attended, 381; that at Sardis, when 376 fathers attended, 400; the first at Ephesus, when Pope Celestine presided, and 200 fathers attended, 431; that at Chalcedon, when Pope Leo presided, and 600 fathers attended, 451; the second at Constantinople, when Pope Virgilius presided, and 165 fathers attended, 552; one called the Milevetan council, 568; at Constantinople, in 600; at Rome in 649; the third at Constantinople, when Pope Agatho presided, and 289 fathers attended, 680; the second at Nice, when Pope Adrian presided, and 350 fathers attended, 787; the fourth at Constantinople, when Pope Adrian presided, and 101 fathers attended, 869; that at Vercel-

lus, when Pope Leo IX presided, 1053; the Lateran one, when Pope Calixtus II presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1112; the second Lateran one, when Pope innocent II presided, and 1000 fathers attended, 1139; the third Lateran one, when Pope Alexander III presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1175; the fourth Lateran one, when Pope Innocent III presided, and 1185 fathers attended, 1215 and 1217; at Lyons, 1255 and 1274; that at Vienna, when Pope Clement V presided, and 300 fathers attended, 1311; one at Constance, when Pope John XXII, and Martin V presided, 1414; the sixth Lateran one, when Pope Julian III and Pius IV presided against Luther, 1546. There have been several other provincial councils, and others, as that of Avignon, in France, and at Bituria, in Tuscany, 1431; at Tours, in France, 1448; at Florence, in Italy, 1449; at Toledo, in Spain, 1473; at Aspurgh, in Germany, 1548; at Cologne in Germany, 1548; at Treves, in Germany, 1548; at Cologne, in Germany 1549; at Mentz, in Almaine, 1549; and at Numantia, in Spain, 1550.

COUNTIES first division of, in England, A. D. 900.

CROWN, the first Roman that wore one, was Tarquin, 616 B. C.; first used in England, 872; the first tiara, or Tripple one, used by the popes, 1364; the first single one used by them was in 553; the first double one in 1303.

CUSTOM HOUSE, London, first built, 1559; burnt down 1814; rebuilt and opened for business, 1817.

CYPHER, or the Arabic numerical figures, introduced into Europe by the Moors of Spain, in 813.

D.

DECIMAL ARITHMETIC introduced into common use in Europe, about 1600.

DEGREES academical first granted at Paris 1213.

DELPHOS, temple of, burnt, 548 before Christ.

DELFT earthenware first made at Faenza 1450.

DE LA PLATA, river of, discovered 1512.

DIAMONDS first polished and cut at Bruges, 1489.

DIAMOND MINES discovered in Brazil, 1730; that at Coulour in the East Indies, 1640; that at Golconda, in 1584; one sent from Brazil for the court of Portugal, weighed 1680 carats, or twelve ounces and a half, valued at

224 millions sterling. Governor Pitt's weighed 127 carats, and 106 after cutting, and sold for £135,000, to the king of France. That which belonged to Aurung Zebe weighed 793 carats, in a rough state, and when cut 279 carats, worth £779,244. The grand duke of Tuscany's weighed 139 carats. A diamond of immense value is in the possession of the Rajah of Mattan in Borneo. He refused an offer made for it by the Governor of Batavia, of \$150,000, and two large brigs of war, with their guns and ammunition. It is said to be shaped like an egg.

DISCOVERIES, Geographical, in modern times.

861. *Feroe Islands*—discovered about this time by a Scandinavian vessel.

871. *Iceland*—discovered by some Norwegian chiefs, who were compelled to leave their native country. According to some accounts it had been visited before this, by a Scandinavian pirate, Naddodd.

950. *Greenland*—discovered by the Icelanders about this period. The first colony established there was destroyed by a pestilence in the 14th century, and by the accumulation of ice which prevented all communication between Iceland and Greenland.

1001. *Winenland*—a part of the continent of America, is supposed to have been discovered by the Icelanders. It was called Wineland, or Vinland, from the abundance of a species of vine found there. The Icelandic chronicles are full and minute respecting this discovery.

1344. *Madeira*—The discovery of this island, attributed to an Englishman, Robert Macham; it was revisited in 1419 by Juan Gonzalez, and Tristan Vaz, Portuguese.

1345. *Canary Isles*—discovered by some Genoese and Spanish seamen, having been known to the ancients.

1364. *Guinea*—the coast of, discovered by some seamen of Dieppe, about this period.

1418. *Porto Santo*—discovered by Vaz and Zafco, Portuguese.

1419. *Madeira*—discovered by the same navigators. It was first called St. Lawrence, after the Saint's day on which it was seen:—and subsequently Madeira, on account of its woods.

1434. *Cape Bojador* or *Nun*—doubled for the first time by the Portuguese.

1440 } *Senegal River*—discovered by the Portuguese.
1445 }

1446. *Cape Verd*—discovered by Denis Fernandez, a Portuguese.

1448. *Azores Islands*—discovered by Gonzallo Vello, a Portuguese.

1449. *Cape Verde Islands*—discovered by Antonio de Noli, a Genoese in the service of Portugal.

1471. *Island of St. Thomas*, under the Equator, discovered.

1484. *Congo*—discovered by the Portuguese, under Diego Cam.

1486. *Cape of Good Hope*—discovered by Bartholomew Diaz. It was originally called "The Cape of Tempests," and was also named "The Lion of the Sea," and "The Head of Africa." The appellation was changed by John II, King of Portugal, who augured favorably of future discoveries from Diaz having reached the extremity of Africa.

1492. *Lucayos* (or *Bahama*) *Islands*.—These were the first points of discovery by Columbus. *San Salvador*, one of these Islands, was first seen by this great navigator, on the night of the 11th or 12th of October, in this year.

Cuba, Island of } discovered by Columbus
Hispaniola, or, } in his first voyage.
St. Domingo, }

1493. *Jamaica* } discovered by Colum
St. Christopher's } bus in his second voy
Dominica } age.

1497. *Cape of Good Hope*—doubled by Vasco di Gama, and the passage to India discovered.

1497. *Newfoundland*—discovered by John Cabot, who first called it Prima Vista and Baccalaos. The title of Prima Vista still belongs to one of its capes, and an adjacent island is still called Baccalao.

1498. *Continent of America*—discovered by Columbus.

Malabar, Coast of—discovered by Vasco di Gama.

Mozambique, Island of—discovered by Vasco di Gama.

1499. *America, Eastern Coasts of*—discovered by Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci. (It is contended by some that this preceded by a year the discovery of the American Continent by Columbus.)

1500. *Brazil*—discovered 24th April by Alvarez de Cabral, a Portuguese, who was driven on its coast by a tempest. He called it the Land of the Holy Cross. It was subsequently called Brazil, on account of its red wood; and was carefully explored by Amerigo Vespucci, from 1500 to 1504.

1501. *Labrador* and *River St. Lawrence*—discovered by Cortereal, who sailed from Lis-

- bon on a voyage of discovery for the Portuguese.
1502. *Gulf of Mexico*.—Some of the shores of this Gulf explored by Columbus on his last voyage.
- St. Helena, the Island of*—discovered by Jean de Nova, a Portuguese.
1506. *Ceylon*—discovered by the Portuguese. Ceylon was known to the Romans in the time of Claudius.
1506. *Madagascar, Island of*—discovered by Tristan da Cunha, and revisited by the Portuguese navigator Fernandez Pereira, in 1508. This island was first called St. Lawrence, having been discovered on the day of that saint.
1508. *Canada*—visited by Thomas Aubert. Known before to fishermen who had been thrown there by a tempest.
- Ascension Isle*—discovered by Tristan da Cunha.
- Sumatra, Island of*—discovered by Siqueyra, a Portuguese.
1511. *Sumatra*—more accurately examined by the Portuguese.
- Molucca Isles*—discovered by the Portuguese.
- Sunda Isles*—discovered by Abreu, a Portuguese.
1512. *Maldives*.—A Portuguese navigator, who was wrecked on these islands, found them in occasional possession of the *Arabians*.
- Florida*—discovered by Ponce de Leon, a Spanish navigator.
1513. *Borneo and Java*.—The Portuguese became acquainted with these islands.
1513. *South Sea*.—The Great Ocean was discovered this year from the mountains of Darien, by Nunez de Balboa, and subsequently navigated by Magellan. The supposition of the New World being part of India now ceased.
1515. *Peru*—discovered by Perez de la Rua.
1516. *Rio Janeiro*—discovered by Dias de Solis.
1516. *Rio de la Plata*—discovered by the same.
1517. *China*, discovery of—by sea, by Fernand Perez d'Andrada.
1517. *Bengal*—discovered by some Portuguese thrown on the coast by a tempest.
1518. *Mexico*—discovered by the Spaniards. Conquered by Cortes, in 1519.
1519. *Magellan, Straits of*—passed by Magellan with a fleet of discovery, fitted out by the Emperor Charles V. The first voyage round the world was undertaken by this navigator; and his vessel performed the enterprise, although the commander perished.
1520. *Terra del Fuego*—discovered by Magellan.
1521. *Ladron Islands*—discovered by Magellan.
1521. *Philippines*.—This archipelago discovered by Magellan, who lost his life here in a skirmish.
1524. *New France*.—The first voyage of discovery made by the French under Francis the First, one of whose ships, after reaching Florida, coasted along as far as 50 degrees north latitude, and gave to this part the name of New France.
1524. *North America*—travelled over from Florida to Newfoundland by Verazzani, a Florentine, in the service of France.
1525. *New Holland*—discovered by the Portuguese about this time: this immense tract was for some time neglected by Europeans, but was visited by the Dutch, at various periods, from 1619 to 1644. This fine country is now colonized by the English, and every year adds something to our knowledge of its extent and its peculiarities.
1527. *New Guinea*—discovered by Saavedra, a Spaniard, sent from Mexico, by Cortez.
1530. *Guinea*, the first voyage to—made by an English ship for elephants' teeth.
1534. *Canada*—visited by Cartier, of St. Malo; a settlement having previously been made in 1523, by Verazzani, who took possession in the name of Francis I of France.
1535. *California*—discovered by Cortez.
1537. *Chile*—discovered by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru.
1541. *Labrador*—discovered by a French engineer, Alphonze.
1541. *India*—the first English ship sailed to, for the purpose of attacking the Portuguese.
1542. *Japan*—discovered by the Portuguese, Antonio de Meta and Antonio de Peyxoto, who were cast by a tempest on its coasts.
1545. *Potosi, Mines of*—discovered by the Spaniards.
1552. *Spitzbergen*—observed by the English, but mistaken for part of Greenland. Visited by Barentz, a Dutch navigator, in search of a northeast passage, in 1596.
1553. *White Sea*.—This sea, which had not been visited since the time of Alfred, was now supposed to be discovered by Chancellor, the English navigator.
- Nova Zembla*—discovered by Willoughby, an English seaman.
1575. *Solomon's Isles*—discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, sent by the Governor of Peru.
1576. *Frobisher's Strait*—discovered by the English navigator whose name it bears.

- Greenland*—further explored by Frobisher, who also penetrated further between this country and Labrador.
1577. *New Albion*—discovered by Drake, who was the second to attempt a voyage round the world, which he performed in three years.
1580. *Siberia*—discovered by Yermak Timophéievitch, Chief of Cossacks.
1587. *Davis's Strait*—discovered by the English navigator whose name it bears, in his voyage for the discovery of a northwest passage.
1594. *Falkland Islands*—discovered by the English navigator, Hawkins.
1595. *Marquesas*—discovered by Mendana, a Spaniard, on his voyage from Peru to found a colony in the Solomon Isles.
- Solitary Island*—discovered by Mendana on the above-named voyage.
1606. *Archipelago del Espíritu Santo*—discovered by Quiros, a Portuguese, sent from Peru. These islands are the Cyclades of Bougainville, and the New Hebrides of Cook.
- Otaheite*—supposed to be discovered by Quiros, who named it Sagittaria.
1607. } *Hudson's Bay*—discovered by the celebrated English navigator, Hudson, on his third voyage. Venturing to pass the winter in this Bay on his fourth voyage, he was, with four others, thrown by his sailors into a boat, and left to perish.
1607. } *Chesapeake Bay*—discovered by John Smith.
1615. *Straits of Le Maire*—discovered, with the island of Staten on the east, by Le Maire, a merchant of Amsterdam, and Schouten, a merchant of Horn.
1616. *Cape Horn*—doubled by Le Maire and Schouten, Dutch navigators, who called it after the town of which Schouten was a native. These enterprising men performed a voyage round the world in about two years.
1616. *Van Dieman's Land*—discovered by the Dutch.
1616. *Baffin's Bay*—discovered by William Baffin, an Englishman. The nature and extent of this discovery were much doubted, till the expeditions of Ross and Parry proved that Baffin was substantially accurate in his statement.
1636. *Frozen Ocean*.—In this year the Russians discovered that this ocean washed and bounded the north of Asia. The first Russian ship sailed down the Lena into this sea.
1642. *New Zealand*—with the southern part of Van Dieman's Land, discovered by Tasman, a Dutch navigator.
1654. *Bourbon, Isle of*—occupied by the French.
1673. *Louisiana*—discovered by the French. This country received its name from La Salle, a Frenchman, who explored the Mississippi, in 1682.
1686. *Easter Island*—discovered by Roggewein, a Dutch navigator.
1690. *Kamschatka*—the principal settlement of the Russians on the coast of Asia, discovered by a Cossack chief, Morosko. This country was taken possession of by the Russians in 1697.
1692. *Japan*.—Carefully visited by Kampfer, a German.
1699. *New Britain*.—This island, and the straits which separate it from New Guinea, discovered by Dampier. This enterprising seaman made a voyage round the world at the period of this discovery.
1711. *Kurile Isles*—occupied by the Russians. The people of these islands, which are 21 in number, still pay tribute to Russia. They are principally volcanic.
1728. *Behring's Strait*—explored and designated by a Danish navigator in the service of Russia, whose name it bears. Behring thus established that the continents of Asia and America are not united, but are distant from each other about 39 miles.
1728. *Kamschatka*—ascertained by Behring to be a peninsula.
1741. *Aleutian Isles*—on the coast of North America, discovered by Behring. A more accurate survey of these islands was made under the Russian Government, by Captains Billing and Sarytchef, from 1781 to 1798.
1765. *Duke of York's Island*—discovered by Byron.
- Isles of Danger*—discovered by Byron.
1767. *Otaheite*—discovered by Wallis.
1768. *Cook's Strait*—discovered by Capt Cook on his first voyage round the world, which occupied from 1768 to 1771.
1770. *New South Wales*—discovered by Captain Cook.
1772. *Island of Desolation*—the first land south of India, discovered by Kerguelen, and called by his name. Subsequently called the Island of Desolation by Captain Cook.
1774. *New Caledonia*—discovered by Cook in his second voyage, 1772–1775.
1778. *Icy Cape*—discovered by Captain Cook.
1778. *Sandwich Islands*—discovered by Cook in his third voyage, which commenced in 1776. He lost his life in 1779.
1797. *Bass's Straits*.—Mr. Bass, Surgeon of H.

B. M. S. *Reliance*, penetrated as far as Western Port, in a small open boat, from Port Jackson, and was of opinion that a Strait existed between New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. In 1799, Lieut. Flinders circumnavigated Van Diemen's Land, and named the Strait after Mr. Bass.

1804, 5, 6. *Missouri*—explored to its sources by Captains Lewis and Clarke, and the origin and source of the *Columbia* ascertained.

1819. *Barrow's Straits*—discovered by Lieut. Parry, who penetrated as far as Melville Island, in lat. $74^{\circ} 26' N.$, and long. $113^{\circ} 47' W.$ The Strait was entered on the 3d of August. The lowest state of the thermometer was 55 degrees below zero of Fahrenheit.

1819. *New South Shetland*—discovered by Mr. Smith, of the brig *William*, bound to Valparaiso.

1819. } *North America*, The northern limits of—
1822. } determined by Capt. Franklin, from the mouth of the Coppermine river to Cape Turnagain.

1821. *Asia*, The northern limits of—determined by Baron Wrangel.

1825-6. *North America*—Franklin's second expedition, in which the coast between the mouths of the Coppermine and M'Kenzie's rivers, and the coast from the mouth of the latter to $149\frac{1}{2} W.$ Long. were discovered.

1827. *North America*.—In August of this year, Captain Beechey, in H. B. M. S. *Blossom*, discovered the coast from Icy Cape to Point Barrow, leaving about 140 miles of coast unexplored between this Point and Point Beechey. Point Barrow is in $156\frac{1}{2}$ degrees West longitude.

1830. *Africa*—Lander descends the Quorra or Niger from Boussa, to the Gulf of Guinea, determining the long agitated question of the termination of that river.

1830-32. *North America*—Capt. Ross examines the northeastern coast, and proves that the continent reaches to Lancaster Sound.

DISTAFF spinning, first introduced into England by Bonavera, an Italian, 1505.

DISTILLATION of spirituous liquors began in the 12th century. In Ireland in 1590.

DISTILLING first practised in Spain by the Moors, 1150.

DRURY LANE THEATRE built 1662; destroyed by fire 1672; rebuilt 1674; pulled down 1791; rebuilt 1794; burnt 1809; rebuilt and opened to the public, November 10, 1812.

DUELLING introduced into Europe as a public mode of trial, A. D. 1096; became com-

mon as a manner of settling points of honor, about 1520.

E.

EARTHQUAKES and VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS. B. C. 427 Eruption of Etna and Earthquake ravaged environs of Catania.

373 Helice and Bura destroyed by an earthquake, attended by a frightful inundation.

144 Isle of Hiera rose from the Ægean Sea during an earthquake.

A. D. 79 Eruption of Vesuvius destroys Herculaneum and Pompeii.

115 Antioch destroyed by an earthquake.

1137 Catania swallowed up by an earthquake.

1138 Ninth eruption of Vesuvius, after which it is quiescent for 168 years.

1302 Ischia ravaged by a volcanic eruption preceded by violent earthquakes.

1538 Monte Nuovo, a hill 440 feet high, formed near Naples.

1573 Island of little Kamenî rises near Hiera.

1631 Eruption of Vesuvius destroys Torre del Greco with 3,000 persons.

1666 New eruption of Vesuvius after a pause of 35 years; since this period in constant activity with rarely an interval exceeding ten years.

1669 Eruption of Etna; Mount Rossi, 450 feet high, formed; 14 villages and towns, and part of Catania destroyed.

1692 Jamaica ravaged by an earthquake, and many of the inhabitants swallowed up by rents in the ground; three quarters of the houses of Port Royal with the ground they occupied sank with their tenants under water.

1693 Shocks of earthquake in Sicily, which levelled Catania, and 49 other places to the ground, and destroyed 100,000 persons.

1699 Earthquakes in Java, when no less than 208 severe shocks were counted; the fish killed in the rivers by the mud which filled them, and great numbers of wild animals destroyed.

1706 Eruption of Teneriffe, attended by shocks which caused many springs to disappear and hills to rise up from the plains.

1725 Eruption of the volcano Leirhnukur, in Iceland, during which a tract of high land sank down and formed a lake, and a hill rose from the bed of a lake.

1730-36 Five years' convulsion of Lancerote; the earth was rent, and discharged pestilential vapors; smoke and flames rose from the sea with loud explosions; fiery streams of lava of great extent devastated the land, chok-

- ed up rivers, and running into the sea, killed great numbers of fish; 30 volcanic cones from 300 to 600 ft. high from their base were formed.
- 1737 Earthquake in Kamschatka, which caused an inundation of the sea, formed new hills, lakes, and bays.
- 1746 Earthquake in Peru; 200 shocks experienced in the first 24 hours; Lima destroyed; several new bays formed; nineteen ships sunk and four carried a great distance up the country by the rise of the sea; several volcanoes burst forth in the vicinity, and poured forth torrents of water, which overflowed extensive tracts.
- 1750 Conception or Fenco in Chili destroyed by an earthquake, and overwhelmed by the sea.
- 1755 Earthquake destroyed Lisbon (Nov. 1), and 60,000 persons perished in six minutes. The sea first retired, and then rolled in, rising 50 ft. above its usual level; the largest mountains in Portugal rocked and split asunder, and sent forth flames and clouds of dust. The shock was felt nearly all over Europe, in the north part of Africa, in the Atlantic, and even in the West Indies; a vast wave swept over the coast of Spain, in some places, 60 feet in height, and near Morocco the earth opened, swallowed up about 10,000 persons with their herds, and then closed over them.
- 1759 The volcano of Jorullo in Mexico rose during an earthquake from the plain of Malpais, forming a hill 1600 feet high.
- 1766 Violent shocks agitate Venezuela occurring hourly for above a year.
- 1772 Eruption of the volcano Papandayang in Java; a tract of country 15 miles long by six broad was engulfed, 40 villages swallowed up or overwhelmed, and the cone of the volcano was reduced in height 4,000 feet.
- 1777 During the eruption of the volcano on the side of which the city of Guatemala was built, the ground gaped open and swallowed the whole city with its 8,000 families.
- 1783 Earthquake in Calabria destroyed all the towns and villages, 20 miles round Oppido, and 40,000 persons were swallowed up or overwhelmed; the shocks continued for four years.
- 1783 Eruption of the volcano Asamayama in Nippon, preceded by an earthquake, during which the earth yawned and swallowed many towns.
- 1797 Earthquake in Quito destroyed many towns and villages.
- 1806 An island 60 miles in circuit with several low conical hills upon it rose from the sea among the Aleutian islands.
- 1811 Earthquake in South Carolina, and in the valley of the Mississippi; the latter was convulsed to such a degree between the mouths of the Ohio and the St. Francis as to create lakes and islands; and deep chasms were formed in the ground, from which vast volumes of water, sand, and coal were thrown up to the height of 60 or 70 feet.
- 1812 The city of Caraccas destroyed by an earthquake, and 10,000 persons buried under its ruins.
- 1815 Eruption of the volcano Tomboro in Sumbava, attended by whirlwinds, which committed great ravages, and by a sudden rising of the sea, which submerged towns and considerable tracts. Of 12,000 inhabitants of the island only 26 survived.
- 1819 An earthquake in Cutch destroyed many towns and villages; deepened the eastern arm of the Indus from one to eighteen feet; submerged some tracts and elevated others.
- 1822 Aleppo destroyed by an earthquake.
- 1822 Chili ravaged by an earthquake, the shock of which was felt for a distance of 1200 miles; the coast in the neighborhood of Valparaiso for a distance of 100 miles was raised above its former level from two to four, and even six or eight feet; the whole tract thus raised had an area of about 100,000 square miles.
- 1827 Earthquake commits great ravages around Bogota.
- 1831 The island of Sciacca rose from the sea near the southern coast of Sicily: the depth of the sea at this spot was 600 feet, and the island was 100 feet above the surface: circuit 3,240 feet: in the winter of 1831, the island was swept away by the waves, leaving only a shoal.
- ECLIPSES, the most remarkable, of the sun, observed at Sardis, and predicted by Thales, 585 B. C. At Athens, 424 B. C. At Rome, caused a total darkness at noon-day, A. D. 291. At Constantinople, 968. In France, June 29, 1033, dark at noon-day. In England, March 21, 1140, occasioned a total darkness. Another June 22, 1191, entire darkness, and the stars very visible at ten in the morning. In the same year the true sun, and the appearance of another, so that astronomers alone could distinguish the difference by their glasses. Another, 1331. A total eclipse of the sun in England, when the darkness was so great, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about ten, April 22d, 1715. Great

Eclipse in the United States 1806; another 1811; another 1831. One occurred in 1834, and three more will take place in the course of five years. During the present century about 25 more will occur.

Eclipses of the moon, total, observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon, 721 B. C. At Syracuse, 413 B. C. In Asia Minor, 219 B. C. At Rome, predicted by Q. Sulpitius Gallus, 168 B. C. Another, which terrified the Roman troops, and prevented their revolt, A. D. 14. Eclipses of the moon are of frequent occurrence.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, near Plymouth, England, first built, 1696; blown down, November 26, 1703; rebuilt 1706; burnt down, December, 1755; rebuilt October, 1759; again burnt down 1770; rebuilt 1774.

ELECTRICITY, first idea of, given by two globes of brimstone, 1467; electric spark discovered at Leyden, 1746; first known it would fire spirits, 1756; that of the aurora borealis and of lightning in 1769.

ELGIN MARBLES purchased by the English government at £ 35,000, and added to the British Museum, 1815.

EMINENT PERSONS. Aben, Ezra, learned Jewish rabbi, of Toledo in Spain, born 1099, died 1174.

Abernethy, John, eminent Irish Protestant divine, born 1680, died 1740, aged 60.

Ainsworth, Robert, eminent English lexicographer, born 1660, died 1743.

Alberoni, cardinal, celebrated statesman, born at Placentia, in Italy, 1664, died 1752, aged 86. He was the son of a gardener.

Alcibiades, Athenian general, born B. C. 443, died 403.

Alcuin, or Albinus Flaccus, philosopher, flourished in the eighth century. He was a light in the dark ages, and famous for encouraging learning and science; a native of England. He founded the university of Paris, by order of Charlemagne.

Aldrovandi, Ulysses, eminent naturalist, born at Bologna, 1522, died 1605, aged 83.

Alfred, son of Ethelred II king of England, had his eyes put out by earl Godwin, and 600 of his train murdered at Guilford: he died soon after at Ely.

Allen, Rev. Moses, born Sept. 14, 1748. He zealously joined the cause of his country; was taken prisoner at Savannah, December, 1778; and was drowned Feb. 8, 1779, in an attempt to escape from a British prison ship.

Allen, Paul, American poet, historian and editor, born at Rhode Island, and died in Balti-

more, August 19th, 1826, in the 55th year of his age.

Allen, William Henry, born in Rhode Island, 1784; a gallant officer of the United States navy, killed in battle on board the Argus, Aug. 1813.

Anacharsis, a Scythian philosopher who resided most part of his life in Greece, where he flourished, B. C. 600.

Anderson, Jas. writer on commerce, died 1764.

Andrews, John, D. D. provost of the University of Pennsylvania, born in Cecil county, Maryland, 1746, died in Philadelphia.

Anthony, Mark, Roman general and triumviri, born B. C. 86, killed himself in Egypt after the battle of Actium, 30 B. C.

Anthony, Francis, English physician, born 1550, died 1623; he was the inventor, and made a fortune by vending a panacea, called *Aurum potable*.

Arbaces, founder of the Median monarchy, B. C. 820.

Arc, Joan of, a much celebrated French woman, born in Lorraine about A. D. 1400, ruined the English cause in France, was finally taken prisoner by them, and burned to death by the English at Rowen, 1431.

Arius, founder of the Arian sect, died A. D. 336.

Armstrong, John, Scots physician and poet, born at Castleton, Scotland, 1709, died 1779.

Arne, Thomas Augustus, musician, flourished from about 1736, to his death, 1778.

Arnold, Samuel, musical composer of eminence, born 1739, died 1802.

Arundel, earl of, who brought the Arundelian marbles, from Greece to England; died 1645.

Asaph, St. bishop of Llan-Elvy, in North Wales, to which he gave his own name, flourished A. D. 590.

Aspasia, a Greek courtesan, one of those very rare examples of mental power and moral weakness, became the wife of Pericles, flourished at Athens, B. C. 430.

Aspasia of Phocaea, successively wife to Cyrus the younger, and of his brother Artaxerxes Mnemon, has been confounded with Aspasia of Athens, though different in country and character.

Athanasius, St. a very celebrated Christian bishop, born it is supposed, about 296. He was the Catholic champion in the Arian controversy; ordained bishop of Alexandria, A. D. 327, which he held 46 years to his death, 373.

Atticus, Pomponius, the friend of Cicero, and an example amid blood and violence, of the best effects of stoical philosophy, born B. C. 100, died 33.

Atterbury, Francis, eminent English prelate, born 1662, made bishop of Rochester, 1713; but in 1722 deprived and banished by act of parliament; died at Paris, 1731.

Bainbridge, Commodore William, a distinguished commander in the American navy. He was born at Princeton, N. J. on the 7th of May, 1774; died at Philadelphia, July 27, 1833, in his 60th year.

Banks, sir Joseph, English philosopher, a most distinguished man in science and literature, and president of the royal society, born 1740.

Baranzano Redemptus, deserves a place in history, as one of the founders of inductive science, was contemporary and correspondent of chancellor Bacon; born in Piedmont, 1590, died at Montargis, 1622.

Barberac, John, eminent juriconsult, and writer on the laws of nations, born at Beziers, 1674, died 1747.

Barclay, Robert, apologist for the quakers, born 1648, died 1690, aged only 42.

Baretti, Italian lexicographer, author of an esteemed English and Italian Dictionary, was born at Turin, 1716; came to England and became one of the companions of Johnson, Burke, &c. died 1789, aged 73.

Barneveldt, John Olden, grand pensionary of Holland, born 1547, became one of the greatest diplomatists of his age, but by adopting the opinions of Arminius, was involved in the religious controversies which then distracted his country. By his influence in great part, Spain, in 1609, acknowledged the independence of the seven united provinces; under frivolous charges he was beheaded, 1619, aged 72.

Barrow, Isaac, eminent English divine and mathematician, born in London 1630, died 1677.

Barthelemy, John James, eminent French writer, author of "the travels of the younger Anacharsis," born at Cassis in Provence 1716, died April 30th, 1795, in his 80th year.

Basil, St. bishop of Ancyra, died 378, aged 51.

Bass, Edward, first bishop of Massachusetts, born 1726, died 1803, aged 77.

Bassi, Laura, an Italian lady of great literary acquirements, flourished 1732, to her death at Bologna, 1778.

Baxter, Richard, eminent English non-conformist divine, and religious writer, born 1615, died 1691, aged 76.

Bayard, John, eminent patriot in our revolution, born in Maryland, 1738, died 1807, aged 68 years.

Beatty, William, captain in the Maryland line

under colonel Howard; was particularly distinguished in the battle of the Cowpens, and in other battles of the revolution, and fell in battle.

Beccaria, Cæsar, marquis of Bonesana, author of the "treatise on crimes and punishments," born 1720, died November, 1794, aged 74.

Behmen, Jacob, called by his followers "the German Theosophist;" born 1577, died 1624, aged 49.

Bentham, Jeremy, a celebrated jurist, died in London, June 6, 1832, aged 85. He was born February 15, (old style) 1747-8, in London, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, attained the degree of A. M. in 1767, attended the lectures of Sir William Blackstone, afterwards entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but soon abandoned the profession, and devoted himself to the composition of his voluminous writings on jurisprudence, government, and various branches of political and moral science. Mr. Bentham had a high reputation for talents, and held a correspondence with many of the most distinguished statesmen of Europe. As a writer, he was very obscure, but he had able friends who attempted to render some of his numerous works intelligible. A part of them have been arranged and translated into French, by his friend and admirer M. Etienne Dumont, of Geneva, and printed partly in Paris, and partly in London. This eccentric man, who made *utility* the basis of his philosophy, bequeathed his body to the dissectors, in order to benefit the science of anatomy.

Bernard, of Menthon, founder of two monasteries in the Alps on Mountjoux, since called from him, Great and Little St. Bernard. These mountain monasteries are hospitals, in which poor travellers are received, fed, lodged, and if sick or wounded, treated with the utmost care. Though subjected to the changes of nine hundred years, these hospitable institutions still subsist; their illustrious founder was born in the Genevois, A. D. 903, and died at Novara, 988, aged 85.

Bernoulli, Daniel, a great mathematician, born at Groningen, February 9, 1700, and died at Basil, March 17, 1782, aged 82 years.

Bertholdus, to whom the discovery of gunpowder has been ascribed, died A. D. 1340.

Biddle, Nicholas, captain in the U. States' navy, during the revolutionary war, born in Philadelphia, in 1750. On the night of March 7th, 1778, he was blown up with his ship, the U. States frigate Randolph, of 36 guns, and 315 men, in an action off Barbadoes, with the British ship Yarmouth, of 64 guns, Capt. Vincent.

Black, Joseph, Scots chemist and physician, died 1799, aged 71.

Blackmore, sir Richard, English poet and physician, born 1650, and died October 8, 1729, aged 79.

Blair, James, a Scots Episcopalian divine, founder of the college of William and Mary, Virginia. Mr. Blair was born in Scotland, about 1660; in 1683, he was sent out to America, as a missionary, by Dr. Compton, bishop of London; and by the same prelate, was appointed in 1685, his commissary in Virginia. It was at the latter epoch, that he conceived the plan, and by unwearied exertions, succeeded in founding a college at Williamsburg. The patent for the college was granted by William and Mary, about 1693, and from its founders named "William and Mary College," of which Mr. Blair was first president; and having filled the ministry sixty, and the presidency of the college fifty years, died 1743, aged about 83 years.

Bland, Theodoric, M. D. served as colonel in the revolutionary army, in the Virginia line, with much reputation; died a member of Congress, from Virginia, June 1st, 1790, in his 49th year.

Blount, sir Charles, born 1654, died 1693, aged 39.

Bodmer, "the Father of German Literature," was born at Zurich, 1698, died 1783, aged 85.

Bonaparte, Madame Letitia, mother of the emperor Napoleon, died at Rome, October, 1832, aged 82. Her maiden name was Letitia Ramolini. She was born at Ajaccio, Aug. 24, 1750; was one of the most beautiful young women of Corsica, was married in the midst of civil discord and contention to Charles Bonaparte, an officer who fought with Paoli; was possessed of great firmness of character; and was left a widow in 1785, having borne 13 children, of whom five sons and three daughters survived their father; all of whom became celebrated.

Botzaris, Mark, one of the gallant defenders of liberty in modern Greece, was born in Albania, in 1780, and is said to have been, at an early period of his life, in the French service. When the Greeks rose to throw off the Ottoman yoke, he ardently espoused the cause of his country, and was chosen stratarch of Western Greece. The Turks having invaded Etolia with a large army, he, at the head of two hundred and fifty volunteers, made a nocturnal attack on the enemy's camp, and put great numbers of them to the sword; but towards the close of the contest he received a mortal wound. His companions in arms, by a desperate effort succeeded in

bearing him from the field, and he expired at Missolonghi on the following day, August 23, 1823.

Boydell, John, patron of the arts and engraver by profession; born at Donington, England, January 19, 1719; came to London on foot, bound himself an apprentice to an engraver; began to publish 1745-6, and in 1790, had expended in the promotion of the arts in general, and the Shakespeare Gallery in particular, £350,000 sterling, or 1,554,000 dollars. Died in London, December 7, 1804, having nearly reached the age of eighty-six years.

Boyle, Charles, fourth earl of Orrery, generally supposed the inventor of the noble astronomical instrument, which bears his title, born 1676, died 1731, aged 55. He *patronised* Rowley, the real inventor of the Planetarium, called the ORRERY.

Bracton, Henry, eminent English law writer, flourished 1244.

Bradford, William, eminent lawyer of Pennsylvania; born in Philadelphia, September 14, 1755, died August 23, 1795, aged 40.

Bradford, William, one of the first printers in English America, born 1658, died 1752, aged 94.

Bradford, William, printer and editor of one of the first public papers in Philadelphia, called the Pennsylvania Journal, died 1791, aged 73.

Bradley, James, eminent English astronomer, born 1692; succeeded Dr. John Keil, as Savilian professor of astronomy, at Oxford, in 1721; discovered the aberration of the fixed stars, and mutation of the earth's axis; was appointed astronomer royal, February, 1741-2, died July 13, 1762, aged 70.

Braho, Tycho, eminent astronomer, born in Sweden, December 19th, 1646, died at Prague, October 22d, 1601, aged 55.

Braxter, Carter, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born in Virginia, Sept. 10, 1736, died in Richmond, Oct. 10, 1797.

Briggs, Henry, English mathematician, inventor of Logarithmic numbers, born 1556, died 1630, aged 74.

Briggs, Isaac, eminent mathematician, died at Sandy Spring, Maryland, January, 1825, aged 62 years.

Brindley, James, self taught English mechanic, and the very able coadjutor of the duke of Bridgewater, in the construction of canals, locks, bridges, aqueducts, &c. born 1716, died September 27th, 1772, aged 55.

Brooke, eminent English law writer, flourished 1550-58.

Brooke, Henry, author of "The Fool of Qual-

ity," an excellent novel, born in Ireland, 1700, died October, 1803, aged 77.

Brooke, Robert, born at London, June 3d, 1602; an early emigrant to Maryland, arrived June 29th, 1650; "he was the first who did seat Patuxent, about 20 miles up the river, at Della Brooke." He died, July 20th, 1655. Battel creek, in Calvert county, Maryland, is so named from the town of Battel, in Sussex, whence Mr. Brooke removed, when he set out for America.

Browne, John, Scots M. D. author of the "Elements of Medicine," born 1735, died 1788, aged 53.

Bruno, founder of the Carthusians, died A. D. 1101, aged 71.

Buchan, Dr. William, author of "Domestic Medicine," &c. died Feb. 25th, 1805, aged 76.

Buchanan, George, Scots poet and historian, born 1506, died 1582, aged 76.

Buchanan, George, M. D. one of the founders and first commissioners engaged in 1729, to settle and purchase the land of the city of Baltimore, died 1745.

Buchanan, Claudius, eminent missionary to the East Indies, died Feb. 9th, 1815.

Burgh, James, author of "The dignity of Human Nature," died 1775, aged 61.

Burrows, William, born October 6, 1785; a gallant officer in the United States navy, who fell a victim in the moment of his glory, 6th Sept. 1813, commanding the Enterprize, which engaged the Boxer; he received a mortal wound early in the action, and when the sword of the enemy was presented to him, he exclaimed, "I am satisfied—I die content;" and soon after expired. Action forty-five minutes.

Burkitt, William, English divine, and author of "A Commentary on the New Testament," born in England 1650, died 1703, aged 53.

Burlamaqui, John James, author of principles of Natural Laws; born at Geneva, 1694, died there 1750, aged 56.

Burleigh, lord Exeter, made minister of state to queen Elizabeth, 1560, died 1598.

Burnet, Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, and author of "the History of the Reformation of the Church of England;" "History of his own Times," &c. born in Scotland 1643; died March 17th, 1715, aged 72.

Burton, Robert, author of "the Anatomy of Melancholy," died 1639, aged 63.

Butler, Joseph, bishop of Durham, and author of "the Analogy of Religion," &c. born in England 1692, died 1752, aged 60.

Butler, Samuel, English poet, author of *Hudibras*, born in 1600, died 1680, aged 80.

Butler, Richard, officer of the revolutionary war, colonel of Morgan's rifle corps, and shared at Saratoga, and many other places, the renown of that admirable body. After a life of honor, colonel Butler fell, in the defeat of St. Clair's army, by the Indians, November 4, 1791.

Butler, Thomas, brother of Richard, and a brave United States' officer, joined the army in 1776; was at Brandywine battle on the 11th of September of that year; served through the war, and was very severely wounded in the war with the Indians, at the battle where his brother fell. His latter years were embittered by disputes with general Wilkinson, which was closed by death, Sept. 7th, 1805, aged 51. He would not yield to the general order, which required officers and soldiers to cut the hair close to the head.

Butler, Zebulon, was born at Lyme in Massachusetts, 1731; entered into military service early in life, and served through the French war, from 1755 to 1763. When the revolutionary war commenced, he was appointed colonel in the Connecticut line. Died July 28th, 1795, in his 64th year.

Cadwallader, John, an early patriot of the American revolution, was born in Philadelphia, 1743; appointed brigadier general and had a share in the operations at Trenton and Princeton in the winter of 1776—7; died February 10th, 1786 in his 44th year.

Calmet, a learned Benedictine, died in France October 25, 1757, aged 86.

Calvert, George, baron of Baltimore, founder of Maryland, was of Flemish descent, born at Kipling, in Yorkshire, England, 1582, and educated at Oxford; in 1619, he was made by Charles I, king of England, one of the principal secretaries of state; resigned that office, 1624, made baron of Baltimore, 1625, obtained a patent for Maryland, June 20th 1632, and died at London the same year.

Camper, Adrian Gilles, revived Craniology, and was eminent as a comparative anatomist, flourished 1789.

Canning, George, eminent English statesman, and late premier of England, died August 8th, 1827, aged 57.

Carey, Wm., D.D. of the English Baptist mission at Serampore, was born Aug. 17, 1761. He was the son of a poor man, and commenced business in life as a shoemaker. By industry and application he acquainted himself with Hebrew and various other languages. In 1793, he left

England for India. He translated the Scriptures into Bengalee, and into all the principal languages of Northern Hindostan, and compiled also a voluminous Bengalee Dictionary; died 1834.

Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born at Annapolis, on the 20th of September, 1737; was descended from a respectable Irish family; was of the Catholic religion, and inherited a very large estate; died Nov. 14, 1832.

Cassini de Thury, Cæsar Francois, 2nd son of James, director of the royal observatory after his father, born at Paris, June 17, 1714, died September 4th, 1784, aged 70. The family having been at the head of the royal observatory, at Paris, 113 years.

Cato, the Censor, born B. C. 235, died 149, aged 86.

Catullus, Latin poet, died B. C. 16, aged 71.

Cave, Edward, editor of the first periodical Magazine in England, born 1691, died 1754, aged 63.

Caverly, sir Hugh, the first who used gunpowder in the service of England, died 1389.

Caxton, William, the first who introduced printing into England, born 1412, died 1491, aged 79.

Chaise, Francis de la, French Jesuit, and confessor to Louis XIV, king of France, from 1675, to his death, 1709. It is supposed with every rational probability that Father de la Chaise, instigated the revocation of the edict of Nantz.

Chambers, Ephraim, the first person, who in England, undertook a work in the form now known as a Cyclopædia, or Encyclopædia; his dictionary was the origin of what is now termed Rees' Cyclopædia. He was born about 1680, died May 15th, 1740.

Chastellux, marquis of, French general in the revolutionary war, and who published travels in America, born 1734.

Chew, Benjamin, born in Maryland, November 29, 1722; eminent lawyer, member of congress, 1776, who preferred reform rather than revolution, and retired from public concerns; died 20th January, 1810.

Churchill, John, duke of Marlborough, celebrated English general, born in Devonshire, 1750, died at Windsor Lodge, 1722, aged 72.

Clark, Rev. Adam, LL. D., F. S. A., &c., a distinguished Methodist preacher and divine, a man of great talents and extensive learning, particularly in the oriental languages and biblical literature, and author of a well known and learned commentary on the Scriptures, and va-

rious other publications. He was born in 1763, in the county of Londonderry, in Ireland, his father being of an English family, and his mother a Scotchwoman. By invitation of Mr. John Wesley he became a pupil in Kingswood school then recently established, and was sent out by Mr. Wesley, an itinerant preacher, in 1782, at the early age of 19. He was greatly admired as a preacher: at first his youth attracted great numbers of hearers; but afterwards the extent of his resources, from the gifts of nature and the fruits of study, commanded attention wherever he went; and hardly any man ever drew so large congregations, or of so mixed a character. He continued to travel in various circuits, till 1805, when he took up his residence in London, where he passed a considerable part of his subsequent life. To his great talents and learning he united the virtues of the humble Christian; was greatly respected by all denominations; and though catholic in his feelings, he was strongly attached to the body of Christians with which he was connected; died, August 26, 1834, at Bayswater, near London, of the cholera, aged 72.

Clark, Abraham, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born in New Jersey, 15th February, 1726; died by a stroke of the sun, 1794, in the 69th year of his age.

Clayton, John, an eminent English botanist, author of "The Flora Virginica," was born in England, about 1685; came an infant with his father to America, and in 1722, became clerk of the county of Gloucester, Virginia, which office he held 51 years, to his death, 1773, aged 88.

Clerke, Charles, able English naval commander, the companion, friend and successor of captain James Cook, died on the coast of Kamchatka, August 22d, 1779, aged 39.

Clinton, Charles, was born in the county of Longford, Ireland, 1690; came to America, 1729; died 1773, aged nearly 83.

Cloriviere, Joseph Peter Picot, director of the monastery of the Visitation in George-Town, D. C. born at Broons, in Brittany, France, 4th November, 1768. In the French Revolution, he sided with the royal party; reputed inventor of the famous infernal machine, and in consequence was compelled to leave his country; became subsequently a priest in Baltimore and Charleston, South Carolina, in the former of which places he took orders from archbishop Carroll, in 1812; and in 1819 was appointed over the monastery in George-Town, where he closed his life, on September 30th, 1826, aged 57; a distinguished and respectable man.

Clum, Mrs. near Litchfield, England, died Jan. 28th, 1772, aged 133, and had lived 103 years in one house.

Colden, Cadwallader, mathematician and philosopher, born at Demse, in Scotland, February 17th, 1688; came to America, 1708, and to which he removed his family 1716, settled in New-York. He died, September 28th, 1776, on the day of the conflagration of New-York, aged 88.

Cole, William, a great botanist, born in England, 1626, died 1662, aged 36

Condillac, Stephen Bonnet de, French metaphysician, died 1780.

Confucius, Chinese philosopher, born, B. C. 555.

Copernicus, Nicholas, restorer of the Pythagorean, or true system of the Universe, born at Thorn, in Prussia, February 19, 1473; he completed his astronomical system, in 1530; not published until 1543, and then only under the authority, and at the expense of cardinal Nicholas Schœnburg. A copy of this treatise, the "*Astronomia Instaurata, sive de Revolutionibus Orbium Celestrum*," reached the hand of its illustrious author, only a few hours before his death, May 22d, 1543, in his 71st year.

Corneille, Thomas, brother to the more famous Peter Corneille, French dramatist and historian, died 1709.

Correa, de Serra Abbe, eminent Portuguese naturalist and statesman, was born at Serpa, in Portugal, 1754, several years ambassador from Portugal to the United States, returned to his native country, about 1818, and died.

Correlli, signora, received the triumph of a coronation at Rome, July 1776.

Cosmo de Medicis, died 1464, aged 75.

Crabbe, Rev. George, LL. B., a distinguished poet. He was born at Aldborough, in Suffolk, December 24, 1754; and, after having received a very limited classical education, he was apprenticed to the business of a surgeon and apothecary; but he had little fondness for his profession; and having cultivated a taste for poetry, he repaired to London, at about the age of 24, as a literary adventurer. After having attempted in vain to gain the favorable notice of the public, the "youth to fortune and to fame unknown" ventured, without an introduction, to make application to the celebrated Edmund Burke, and committed to him a large quantity of miscellaneous composition. Mr. Burke received him with kindness; selected from among other poems "The Library" and "The Village," (the former of which was soon afterwards published,

and the latter in 1783); and introduced him to the acquaintance of Mr. Fox, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sir Joshua submitted to Dr. Johnson the manuscript of "The Village," "which," said the famous critic, in his letter on returning the poem, "I read with great delight; it is original, vigorous, and elegant." After a short preparation, in which he was assisted by Mr. Burke, Mr. Crabbe was ordained a deacon in 1781. "The Newspaper" was published in 1785; "The Parish Register" in 1807; "The Borough" in 1810; "Tales in Verse" in 1812; and "Tales of the Hall" in 1819. Mr. Crabbe has been characterized by the Edinburgh Review as "the satirist of low life." "He is a writer," says Mr. Hazlitt, "of great power, but of a perverse and morbid taste.—His poems are a sort of funeral dirge over human life, but without pity, without hope. He has neither smiles nor tears for his readers." He died at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire, Feb. 8th, 1832, aged 77.

Crebillon, the elder, French tragic poet, died 1762, aged 88.

Cropper, John, a gallant officer in the revolutionary war, and personally distinguished by general Washington, died January 15th, 1822, aged 66.

Cruden, Alexander, author of a Concordance to the Bible, born in Scotland, 1701, died in London, 1770, aged 69.

Ctebius, supposed inventor of the pump, flourished B. C. 120.

Cudworth, Ralph, author of "The Intellectual System," died 1688, aged 71.

Cullen, Dr. William, of Edinburgh, died February 5, 1790, aged 80.

Cuvier, Baron, a Peer of France, Perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Sciences, Professor of Natural History in the College of France, and the greatest naturalist of the age; he was born at Montbelliard, in Upper Rhine, in August, 1769, and died at Paris, May 13, 1832.

Dacier, Andrew, French, classical translator, died 1722, aged 71.

Dalton, John, English M. D. who adapted Milton's Mask of Comus to the stage, and gave the benefit to the granddaughter of the poet; died 1763, aged 54.

Darke, William, usually called major Darke, a brave veteran officer, born in Philadelphia county, 1736, served in the war of 1755-63; again in the revolutionary war, and finally in the Indian war, under general St. Clair, on November 4th, 1791, died November 26th, 1801, aged 66.

Darnley, lord, king of Scotland, and father of James VI, murdered February 10, 1567.

Davenant, Charles, English statistical writer, and amongst the first of that class in that kingdom, died 1714, aged 58.

Davidson, William, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, born 1746, and in 1750, removed by his parents to Mecklenburg, North Carolina. At the opening of the revolutionary war, he entered the army, in which he rose to the rank of general, and fell defending the passage of Catawba River against Lord Cornwallis, February 1st, 1781.

Daun, Leopold count, marshal of the German empire, and during the seven years' war, the most successful opponent of Frederic the great, died 1766, aged 61.

Day, John, printer, the first who introduced the Greek and Saxon characters into England, died 1584.

Deane, Silas, member of congress, died in extreme poverty in England, 1781.

Defoe, Daniel, author of Robinson Crusoe, died 1731.

De l'Isle, Joseph Nicholas, French astronomer, died 1772.

De l'Isle, Wm., French geographer, died 1726.

De Lima, John Taverre, a native of Portugal, died 1738, aged 198.

Denham, Sir John, poet, born in Dublin 1615, died 1668, aged 53.

Derham, William, English divine and mathematician, died in 1735, aged 78.

Dickenson, John, distinguished American statesman and patriot, entered public office 1764, died in 1808.

Didot, Francis Ambrose, eminent French printer, died July 10, 1804, aged 74.

Digges, Dudley, English statesman, died 1639, aged 56.

Doddridge, Philips, eminent English divine, died 1751, aged 49.

Domat, John, eminent French judge and jurist, born 1625, died at Paris 1696, aged 71.

Dow, Rev. Lorenzo, a celebrated but eccentric Methodist preacher. He was a native of Connecticut; and in his course of 30 years' preaching, he travelled over England and Ireland, and visited almost every part of the United States. He is supposed to have preached to more persons than any other man of his time. He died at Georgetown, D. C. Feb. 2d, 1834.

Draco, the lawgiver, flourished B. C. 624.

Drake, sir Francis, born 1545; set sail on his voyage round the world 1577; died 1595, aged 50.

Drayton, Michael, English poet, died 1631, aged 58.

Drayton, William Henry, an American patriot and political writer, author of "*Freeman*," born 1742, died a member of Congress, 1779, aged 37.

Drelincourt, Charles, French Protestant divine, died 1669, aged 74.

Drummond, William, poet, died 1649, aged 63.

Dryden, John, eminent English poet, died 1700, aged 69.

Dlucos, Charles Dineau, French historian and didactic writer, died 1772, aged 57.

Duncan, king of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth, A. D. 1054.

Duncan, William, author of "*Logic*," died 1760 aged 43.

Dunstan, St. archbishop of Canterbury, from 959 to 988, was one of the violent apostles of clerical celibacy.

Dyer, John, English poet, born 1700, died 1758, aged 58.

Edward, the black prince, English hero, son of Edward III, died in France, 1376, aged 46.

Ellwood, Thomas, an eminent member of the society of Friends; at 21 he joined the society, and became as a preacher and writer, one of their most efficient members to his death, 1713, in his 74th year.

Elstol, William, a Saxon scholar, died 1714.

Epicurus, founder of the sect which bore his name; born at Athens, B. C. 342, died 271, aged 71.

Epimenides, a Cretan philosopher, contemporary with Solon, said to have lived 157 years.

Erasthones, one of the greatest mathematicians, of antiquity; the first in Europe who measured a degree of the meridian, and the first who accurately determined the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic, died B. C. 195, aged 80.

Eumenes of Pergamos, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, put to death B. C. 315.

Euripides, one of the most ancient and greatest Greek tragic poets, died B. C. 405, aged 75.

Eusebius, Pamphylus bishop Cæsarea, flourished A. D. 270-340.

Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, an Arian, flourished 338-41.

Eusebius, bishop of Emessa, theological writer, flourished 340-60.

Eusebius, bishop of Vercell, theological writer, flourished 354-70.

These bishops of the same name and age are almost invariably confounded.

Evelyn, John, English historian and poet, died 1698, aged 44.

Evelyn, John, English natural philosopher, died 1706, aged 77.

Evremont, Saint, died September 9th, 1703, aged 90.

Fahrenheit, Gabriel Daniel, inventor of the Thermometer which bears his name, born at Hamburg, flourished 1720.

Fancourt, Samuel, the first who opened a circulating library in London; he came to that city about 1740, and set up his library; died in poverty 1768, aged 90.

Farinello, eminent Italian opera singer, died in England, about 1780.

Farquhar, George, dramatic writer, died 1707, aged 29.

Falstolf, Sir John, celebrated English general, flourished under the Henries IV, V and VI, and died about 1460.

Fayette, Mary Magdalen Proche de la Vergne, countess of, dramatic, historical and biographical writer, flourished at the court of Louis XIV 1670-93.

Ferdinando, Marc de Paleotti, hanged in England for murder, February 28th, 1718; he was brother to the duchess of Shrewsbury.

Ferarr, Lawrence, Earl, committed to the tower of London for murdering his steward, Feb. 13, 1760; tried, found guilty April 18, and hanged at Tyburn May 5, 1760.

Fletcher, Andrew, commonly called Fletcher of Salton, Scots political writer, died 1716, aged 63.

Fleury, Claude, French ecclesiastical writer, and coadjutor of Fenelon, as preceptors, died 1723, aged 83.

Fontenelle, Bernard le Bovier de, author of *Plurality of Worlds*, born 1657, and lived to Jan. 1757, or to nearly 100 years.

Fordyce, James, brother of David, eminent Scots divine, and author of *Sermons to Young Women*, died 1796, aged 76.

Forrest, Uriah, a brave officer of the Maryland line, in the American revolutionary war, born in St. Mary's county, 1756; losing a leg in the battle of Germantown, was forced to retire from service.

Forster, John Reinhold, author of *Northern Voyages*, born in Polish Prussia 1729; circumnavigated the earth with captain Cook; died January 9, 1779, aged 70.

Fortescue, sir John, English law writer, flourished about 1460.

Foster, sir Michael, eminent English crown lawyer, died 1763, aged 74.

Fothergill, Dr. John, born in Yorkshire, England, 1712, in 1748, published his treatise on putrid sore throat; died 1780, aged 68.

Fox, Richard, bishop of Exeter, eminent English statesman, died 1528, aged 68.

Freneau, Philip, a poet of the American revolution; died at Freehold, N. J., Dec. 18th, 1832, aged about 80.

Frith, John, an early martyr to the reformation in England, was burned about 1533; Frith's work on the Eucharist, is supposed to have been the first English treatise on the side of the reformed doctrines.

Froisart, John, early French historian, died 1402, aged 69.

Fromage, Peter, eminent French Catholic missionary, born at Laon, 1678, died 1740, aged 62.

Fuller, Rev. Dr. Thomas, eminent English divine and ecclesiastical writer, born 1608, died 1661, aged 53.

Fust, or Faustus of Mentz, one of the earliest printers in Europe, died about 1466.

Gallilei, Gallileo, one of the greatest revivers of modern science, born at Pisa, 1564; made professor of mathematics in the university of Pisa, 1590; removed to Venice 1592, where he exercised the duties of a similar office, till 1611; in 1609, he had made the first *Telescope*, died 1642, in his 78th year.

Ganesvoort, Gen. Peter, was born in Albany, N. Y. July 16th, 1749; joined the American army as a major, 1775, but raised to the rank of colonel the ensuing year; on August 2d, 1777, he was besieged with his command in fort Stanwix, where Rome in Oneida county now stands, by Colonel St. Leger, with a body of British Tories and Indians, who after a most gallant defence, were repelled and forced to retreat, on August 22d. He continued in the army to the close of the war, though from March 1782 in the immediate service of New York; he was appointed by president Madison, a brigadier general, in which service he continued to his death, July 2d, 1812, aged 63.

Garden, Alexander, eminent botanist, born in Scotland, 1730, removed to Charleston, S. Carolina, 1752, died in London 1791, aged 61.

Garth, Dr. Samuel, English poet, flourished 1691-1719.

Gascoigne, sir William, eminent English lawyer and judge, born 1350, died 1413, aged 63.

Gassendi, Peter, eminent French astronomer and philosopher, one of the great restorers of inductive philosophy, died 1655, aged 63.

Gay, John, eminent English poet, died 1732 aged 44.

Gebhard, Rev. John G. born Feb. 2d, 1750, at Waldorf, in Germany; educated at the university of Heidelberg, emigrated to America, 1771, died in the state of New York, August 17th, 1826, in the 77th year of his age, and the 55th of his ministry.

Gebee, Claude, usually called Claude de Lorraine, eminent landscape painter, died 1682, aged 82.

Gerard, French nobleman, and first grand master of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, flourished A. D. 1100.

Gessner, John Mathias, eminent German philologist, died 1761, aged 70.

Gessner, Solomon, German philologist, died 1605, aged 46.

Gibson, Col. John, an officer of the revolutionary war, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 23d, 1740, served under Gen. Forbes when that officer took Fort du Quesne; entered the army as a colonel early in the war, and continued through it; died at Braddock's Field, near Pittsburg, April 10th, 1822, aged nearly 82.

Gibson, Col. George, an officer of the revolutionary army, a native of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, settled early in life at Pittsburg, joined the army as a colonel, and served to the end of 1778. In the war with the Indian tribes, Col. Gibson again commanded a regiment, and shared the fatal dangers of St. Clair's campaign and defeat, in the latter of which he received a mortal wound, which terminated an honorable and eventful life at Fort Jefferson, Dec. 11th, 1794.

Gilbert, sir Humphrey, half brother to sir Walter Raleigh, and one of the earliest English adventurers, who attempted to form a colony in America, born 1539; in 1576, published "A treatise to prove a passage by the north-west to the East Indies." In 1578, he obtained a patent to make a settlement in North America, and in that year made a voyage to Newfoundland, returned to Europe, and in 1583, on his homeward bound voyage, from another trip to America, was lost with all his crew.

Gill, Dr. John, eminent scriptural commentator, died 1771, aged 74.

Glanvil, Joseph, eminent English philosopher, died 1680, aged 44.

Glauber, John Rodolph, from whom the well known salt takes its name, flourished 1640-60.

Glisson, Francis, eminent English M. D. President of the College of Physicians, London, died 1677, aged 80. The man who was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and eulogized by Boerhaave and Haller.

Glover, Richard, Eng. poet, died 1785, aged 73.

Gluck, le Chevalier Christopher, eminent German musical composer, died at Vienna, 1787, aged 71.

Godfrey, Thomas, inventor of the Quadrant commonly called Hadley's. By the latter he was cheated out of the credit of the invention; born in Philadelphia, where he died in December, 1749.

Godeau, eminent French ecclesiastical historian, died 1672, aged 67.

Goethe, John Wolfgang von, died at Weimar, Germany, March 22, 1832, aged 82. He was an eminent author and a romantic poet, held in great repute by his countrymen and admirers; and styled "the patriarch of German literature;" according to a writer in "The Foreign Quarterly Review," "the first man of his nation and time;" and according to Prince Puckler Muskau, "the third in the great triumvirate with Homer and Shakspeare."

He was born on the 28th of August, 1749, at Frankfort on the Maine. At the age of 15, he went to the University of Leipsic; and after passing four years there, he resided awhile in Alsace, and then returned to his native city. About the year 1776, on the invitation of the Grand Duke, he went to Weimar, where he passed the remainder of his life, loaded by his patron with honors, ennobled, made a privy counsellor, and for many years prime minister. Owing in part to the liberal patronage of the Grand Duke, the little court of Weimar was a distinguished focus of German literature; and in the early years of the present century, this place reckoned among its residents more than twenty writers of note, at the head of whom were Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Herder, and for a time, Kotzebue. Some of the most celebrated of the productions of Goethe are the "Sorrows of Werther," "Faust," and "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship." The edition of his works published at Stuttgard and Tubingen, in 1830, comprises 40 volumes. He left his MSS. to the care of Dr. Eckermann, whom he appointed editor of his posthumous productions; and an edition of his whole works now publishing, will comprise fifty-five volumes.—He maintained for many years a tranquil empire over the literature of his country, which was implicitly acquiesced in by the candidates for literary fame; yet his works have been much complained of as characterized by unintelligible mysticism, and as of irreligious and immoral tendency.

Gordon, Lord George, died in Newgate, Nov. 1, 1793.

Gore, Capt. John, the friend and companion of Capt. Cook, was born in Virginia, 1735; early in life he entered the British navy, and made his first voyage round the world with Commodore Byron. In 1763, he was appointed second lieutenant of the *Endeavour*, under Captain Cook, and again circumnavigated the earth. In 1776, he was appointed first lieutenant of the *Resolution*, and by the successive deaths of Captains Cook and Clerke, returned to Europe, October, 1780, commander of the squadron. Ended his days as one of the captains of Greenwich Hospital, Aug. 10th, 1790, aged 55.

Granville, Geo., Eng. poet, died 1735, aged 68.

Greene, Col. Christopher, a relation of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and a native of Warwick, Rhode Island, was born 1737, and in May, 1775, entered the service as a lieutenant. He was with Montgomery at Quebec, where he became a prisoner. Soon after his exchange, he joined his regiment, to the command of which he rose in 1777. He fell May 22d, 1781, in an action with some Tories near New York.

Greenville, Sir Richard, commander of the first English colony sent to North America, was born 1540; in June, 1558, landed on the shores of the Roanoke, and left a small colony which was subsequently, it is probable, destroyed by the savages, as no trace of them could be ever afterwards discovered. Greenville shared with Howard, Drake, Raleigh, Hawkins and Frobisher, the renown of defeating the Spanish Armada. In 1591, he was made Vice Admiral of a squadron sent out to the West Indies. In this expedition he fell in with a superior force, and in the action his ship was taken and himself mortally wounded.

Greenville, Sir Bevil, grandson of Admiral Greenville, was born 1596, and slain in the battle of Lansdown, near Bath, 1643.

Grenville, Lord William Wyndham, was a distinguished statesman and powerful debater, born Oct. 25, 1759, the third son of George Grenville, Prime Minister of England in 1763-5. The secret of the authorship of "Junius" is said to have been entrusted to Lord Grenville, and that it would be disclosed after his death; and the office of making the disclosure, some have supposed, has been confided to his nephew, Lord Nugent. He died at his seat, Dropmore, in Buckinghamshire, on the 12th of January, 1834, aged 74.

Grimston, sir Harbottle, English law writer, died 1683.

Guido of Arezzo, musical composer, of the 11th century.

Guise, Francis de Lorraine, duke of, celebrated French general, murdered at Orleans, 1563, aged 44.

Guise, Henry de Lorraine, duke of, son of Francis, who with his brother Cardinal de Lorraine, was murdered 1588, at the instigation of Henry III king of France.

Gunter, Edmund, eminent English mathematician, author of the scale and chain which bears his name, died 1626, aged 45.

Hale, sir Matthew, eminent English Judge, died 1676, aged 67.

Hammond, James, eminent English elegiac poet, died 1740, aged 30.

Harris, John, the first compiler of a dictionary of arts and sciences in England, died a beggar, 1719, aged 49.

Hartley, David, eminent English metaphysician, died 1757, aged 53.

Harvey, Dr. William, who discovered the circulation of the blood, died June 3d, 1658, aged 80.

Hauser, Caspar, a personage whose history is enveloped in mystery, died at Anspach, Bavaria, of wounds inflicted by an unknown assassin, Dec. 17th, 1833. On the 26th of May, 1828, a youth, apparently about 16 or 17 years of age, was found at one of the gates of Nuremberg; but he was unable to give any account of himself, nor could it be discovered who brought him there, whence he came, or who he was. He was 4 feet and 9 inches in height; was very pale; had a short delicate beard on his chin and upper lip; his limbs were slender; his feet bore no marks of having been confined in shoes; he scarcely knew how to use his fingers or hands; and his attempts to walk resembled the first efforts of a child. When spoken to he understood nothing that was said to him, and only replied in a few words of unintelligible gibberish; and his countenance was expressive of gross stupidity. He held in his hand a letter addressed to the captain of one of the cavalry companies of Nuremberg, dated "Bavarian Frontiers; place nameless." Its purport was that the bearer had been left with the writer, who was a poor laborer, in October, 1812, and who, not knowing his parents, had brought him up in his house, without allowing him to stir out of it. A note accompanying the letter contained these words:—"His father was one of the light cavalry: send him, when he is 17 years old, to Nuremberg, for his father was stationed there. He was born April 30, 1812. I am a poor girl, and cannot support him: his father is dead." A pen being put into his

hands, he wrote in plain letters *Caspar Hauser*. He appeared to be hungry and thirsty, but manifested great aversion to eating or drinking any thing that was offered to him except bread and water.

He fell into the hands of persons who treated him kindly, and taught him the use of language; and he manifested the most amiable and grateful disposition. But he could give no account of himself, except that, as far back as he could remember, he had always inhabited a small cell, continually seated on the ground, with his feet naked, and having no covering except a shirt and trousers, and he had never seen the sky. When he awoke from sleep he was accustomed to find near him some bread and a pitcher of water; but he never saw the face of the person who brought them; and it was at Nuremberg that he first learnt there were other living creatures besides himself and the man with whom he had always been.—Previous to his death Hauser resided at Anspach, where he had a little employment in the registrar-office, and Lord Stanhope had also provided for his support. Some time before his assassination, an ineffectual attempt had been made upon his life by the same assassin, as is supposed, that finally inflicted the fatal blow with a dagger.

Heath, Gen. William, born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1737, and died in his native place, Jan. 24th, 1814, aged 77. Amongst the first to take up arms in favor of his insulted country, was appointed by the provincial congress of Massachusetts, in 1775, a brigadier general; was by the continental congress, in 1776, raised to the rank of major general, and served through the war.

Hedwig, John, eminent botanist, died 1797, aged 67.

Herodotus, the father of history, born at Halicarnassus in Caria, B. C. 484, flourished B. C. 440; time of his death unknown. His history includes a period of 234 years, from B. C. 713 to 479.

Hervey, James, English divine and poet, author of "*Meditations*," &c. died 1758, aged 44.

Hayward, Thomas, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born in South Carolina, 1746; died March, 1809.

Hill, Aaron, dramatic English poet, died 1750, aged 65.

Hillhouse, James, a man very highly respected for his private virtues and his great and long continued public services; was born at Montville, Conn., Oct. 21, 1754, and died at New Haven, Dec. 29, 1832, in his 79th year.

Hoadley, Benjamin, eminent English divine and bishop of Winchester, died 1761, aged 85.

Hobbes, Thomas, celebrated English writer, died 1679, aged 91.

Hogarth, William, eminent English painter, died 1764, aged 67.

Holbein, Hans, eminent Swiss painter, died 1554, aged 56.

Holt, sir John, eminent English lawyer and judge, died 1709, aged 67.

Holwell, John Zephaniah, commander, and one of the few survivors of a party of 146 English, who were confined by the Nabob of Bengal in 1756, in what was called, "*The Black Hole*" at Calcutta. Mr. Holwell wrote an account of this dreadful affair, which he survived 42 years, dying in 1798, aged 89.

Home, Henry, Lord Kaimes, eminent critic, born in Scotland, 1696, died 1782, aged 86.

Hooker, Rev. Richard, author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*, died 1600, aged 47.

Hoole, John, English poet, translator of the *Orlando Furioso*, and *Jerusalem Delivered*, died 1803, aged 76.

Hudson, Henry, eminent naval commander and discoverer in North America, flourished from 1607 to 1610. In the latter year, whilst navigating the bay which now bears his name, his crew mutinied, and put him, his son, and seven others on shore, where they no doubt perished.

Hume, David, philosopher and historian, died August 25th, 1776, aged 65.

Humphrey, Col. David, patriot of the American revolution, born in Connecticut, 1752; in 1780 was appointed one of the aids to Gen. Washington, with whom he remained through the residue of the war, and at its termination accompanied him to Virginia. Col. Humphrey was distinguished for his gallantry and military skill at the siege of York. He remained with Gen. Washington, until 1790, with the exception of two years residence in France. In 1790, he was appointed minister to Portugal, and for the residue of his life was alternately in public and private life. He died, Feb. 21st, 1818, aged 66.

Hunter, John, eminent surgeon, died very suddenly in St. George's hospital, 1793, aged 65.

Hyde, Edward, Earl of Clarendon, grandfather to Queens Mary II and Anne, and author of a history of the grand rebellion, died at Rouen, 1674, aged 66.

Jane, the insane, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, became mother of the emperors Charles V and Ferdinand I. The death of her husband

affected her reason; she became insane in 1506, and remained so to her death, 1555, 49 years.

Jasper, sergeant, distinguished for gallantry in the revolutionary war; June 28th, 1776, in the celebrated attack of sir Peter Parker, on Fort Moultrie, he replaced the American flag after it was shot away by a cannon ball. He with the aid of sergeant Newton, waylaid, surprised and captured, a British guard of ten men, releasing an American of the name of Jones, whom they were conducting to certain death at Savannah. This extraordinary exploit was performed within about two miles from the British lines; killed in the attack on Savannah Oct. 9, 1779.

Jerome, St. died A. D. 420, aged 80.

John, eminent Swiss naturalist, born at Zurich, 1709, died 1790, aged 81.

Jones, sir William, English poet, statesman, and oriental scholar, born in London, 1746, died in Indostan, April 27th, 1794, aged 47.

Julius Cæsar, much celebrated Roman general, born B. C. July 10th, 100; murdered March 15th, 44, aged 56.

Justin, a Latin historian, flourished it is supposed under Antoninus Pius.

Kaufman, Angelica, eminent female painter; died 1807, aged 67.

Kenrick, William, dramatic writer, died 1777.

Klopstock, Frederick Theophilus, eminent German poet, born 1724, died 1803, aged 79.

Kneller, sir Godfrey Theophilus, eminent German poet, aged 75.

Laud, Archbishop, beheaded, 1645, aged 71.

La Place, marquis, Peter Simon, author of the "Mécanique Céleste," born 1749, died 1827.

Lavater, the physiognomist, died in his native city, Zurich.

Lawrence, sir Henry, a celebrated portrait painter, born at Bristol, England, 1769, died Jan. 9, 1830.

Lee, Francis Lightfoot, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, born Oct. 14, 1734.

Lenox, Earl of, Regent of Scotland, murdered 1571.

Leo IX, the first Pope who kept an army, 1054.

Lever, sir Ashton, collector of a museum, died 1788.

L'Enclos, Ninon de, died 1706, aged 80.

Linnæus, Charles Von, eminent botanist, died at Upsal in Sweden, January 10, 1778, aged 71.

Liverpool, Lord, distinguished premier of England, born June 17th, 1769, died December 18th, 1828.

Livius, Titus, eminent Roman historian, died A. D. 18, aged 76.

Long, Gabriel, the last of Gen. Morgan's captains, died at his residence in Culpepper county, Virginia, Feb. 3d, 1827. It is said that this intrepid soldier fought in eighteen battles.

Longinus, eminent critic, put to death by the Roman emperor Aurelian, A. D. 273.

Loyala, Ignatius, founder of the Jesuits, died 1556, aged 65.

Lucan, Latin epic poet, born at Corduba, in Spain, A. D. 37; put to death by Nero, 64, aged 27.

Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, reigned 77 years, founded the first church in London, which was made the see of an archbishop, afterwards removed to Canterbury, A. D. 179.

Lucretius, Latin poet, born at Rome, B. C. 95, died 52, aged 43.

Lyttleton, Lord, Eng. poet, died 1773, aged 73.

Mackintosh, sir James, Kt., M. P., D. L. C., &c., was born October, 24, 1765, at Alldowrie in the county of Inverness, Scotland, and was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, where he had for a fellow-student the celebrated Robert Hall. He died in London, May 30th, 1832.

Macklin, Charles, famous comedian, died July 11th, 1797, aged 97.

Magellan, Ferdinand, whose ship was the first which was navigated round the world; killed on the voyage, 1520.

Malbone, Edward G., an eminent miniature painter, died 1807.

Malebranche, Nicholas, philosopher, born at Paris 1638, died 1715, aged 77.

Malherbe, Francis, French poet and critic, died 1628, aged 72.

Malthus, celebrated English writer on political statistics, died Dec. 30, 1834.

Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII, died June 29, 1509.

Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of the duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV; beheaded May 27th, 1541, aged 70.

Marechal, Ambrose, Catholic archbishop of Baltimore, born at Orleans, France, 1768; died in Baltimore January 29th, 1828, aged 60.

Maria Theresa, empress of Germany, mother of the unfortunate Maria Antoinette, queen of France, born 1717; married the duke of Lorraine, 1736; succeeded her father, 1740; died 1780, aged 63.

Marion, Gen. Francis, a brave and active officer in the southern war of the revolution, died in South Carolina, 1795.

Marlborough, John Churchill, duke of, celebrated English general, born at Ashe, in Devonshire, 1650; died 1723, aged 73.

Martial, Marcus Valerius, Latin satiric poet, died A. D. 104, aged 75.

Martin, Luther, eminent lawyer, first attorney general of Maryland, which office he held during the war, and nearly forty years; became a chief justice of the city court of Baltimore; died July 10th, 1826, in his 82d year. He was one of the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States.

Mary I, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII and Catharine of Arragon, born 1516; succeeded her brother Edward VI, 1553; died November, 1558, aged 42, leaving the dreadful character of "The Bloody Mary."

Mary, of Medicis, queen of Henry IV, of France, died 1642, aged 69.

Mason, George, member of the Convention which framed the Constitution, which he refused to sign; member of Congress from Virginia, died 1792, aged 67.

Massinger, Philip, English dramatic writer, died 1640, aged 56.

Mather, Increase, eminent American divine, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1635; died 1723, aged 84.

Mather, Cotton, son of Increase Mather, also eminent divine and writer, born 1662; died 1727, aged 65.

Maurice, elector of Saxony, and successful supporter of the Protestant cause in Germany, killed in the battle of Sievenhausen, 1553, aged 32 years.

Maurice, of Nassau, prince of Orange, and grandson by his mother, to Maurice of Saxony, pre-eminent Dutch general, died 1625, aged 58.

McKean, Thomas, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence; colonel in the army of the revolution; he prepared the constitution of the state of Delaware, which was adopted unanimously, July 28th, 1777; he received from the executive council of Pennsylvania his commission as chief justice, which office he held twenty-two years, and at the time of this appointment, he was speaker of the house of assembly in Pennsylvania, president of Delaware, and a member of the congress, and soon after was elected president of that distinguished body; October 23d, 1781, he addressed a letter to congress resigning his office of president; congress next day unanimously resolved that Thomas McKean be requested to resume the chair, and act as president. To this he acceded. He was governor of Pennsyl-

vania nine years; born March 19th, 1734, died June 24th, 1817, in his 84th year, being one of four survivors of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Medici, John de, Pope Leo X, born at Florence 1475, died 1521, a lover and patron of learned men.

Medici, Lorenzo, grandson of Cosmo, and the most eminent of his family, born 1448, died 1492, aged 44.

Melancthon, Philip, illustrious reformer, and coadjutor of Luther, born 1495; died 1560, aged 65.

Melmoth, William, eminent English lawyer and religious writer, died 1743, aged 77.

Melmoth, William, son of the preceding, elegant English writer, born 1710, died 1799, aged 89 years.

Menasseh, Ben Israel, a very learned and eminent Jewish rabbi, and writer, flourished 1720-59.

Mercator, Gerard, improver of a method of projecting maps which bears his name, died 1594, aged 82.

Mercer, Gen. Hugh, a most respectable and valuable officer in the revolutionary war; killed in the battle of Princeton, January, 1777. He was a native of Scotland.

Metastasio, l'Abate Pietro, eminent Italian poet, born 1698, died at Vienna, 1782.

Metius, James, died 1612, inventor of telescopes.

Meton, astronomer of Athens, inventor of the Cycle which bears his name, flourished B. C. 432-10.

Mickle, William Julius, Scotch poet, and translator of the Lusiad, born 1734, died 1789, aged 55.

Mifflin, Thomas, major general in the revolutionary war; president of congress; and in that character received the resignation of Washington in a public audience at Annapolis; was nine years governor of Pennsylvania, died Jan. 20, 1800, in the 57th year of his age.

Milton, John, was born in London, Dec. 9th, 1608, died November 8th, 1674.

Moliere, John Baptist, much celebrated French dramatic writer, born at Paris, 1620, died 1673, aged 53.

Monro, Dr. Alexander, entitled the father of the medical school of Edinburgh, died 1787, aged 70.

Montague, Michael de, French essayist, died 1592, aged 59.

Montague, lady Mary Wortlev, writer, born 1690, died 1762, aged 72.

Montcalm, Louis Joseph D. killed on the plains of Abraham 1759; he was commander of the French army.

Montecuculi, Raymond de, great Italian general, died 1681, aged 73.

Montesquieu, author of the *Spirit of Laws*, born 1689, died 1755.

Montgolfier, inventor of air balloons, born 1747, died 1799.

Moore, Dr. John, author, born 1730, died 1802.

More, Hannah, a deservedly celebrated lady, who was born at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire in 1744. She was one of the five daughters of a village schoolmaster, whose means were not sufficient to give his children many of the advantages of education; but this deficiency was supplied by their own talents and perseverance. The literary abilities of Hannah early attracted notice, and a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own.

Her first literary production, "The Search after Happiness, a pastoral drama," was written when she was only 18 years of age, though not published till 1773. By the encouragement of Mr. Garrick, she tried her strength in tragic composition, and wrote "The Inflexible Captive, a Tragedy," which was printed in 1764. Her tragedy of "Percy," the most popular of her dramatic compositions, was brought out in 1778, and ran 14 nights successively; and her last tragedy, "The Fatal Falsehood," was produced in 1779. Shortly after, her opinions on public theatres underwent a change, and, as she has stated in the preface to the third volume of her works, "she did not consider the stage, in its present state, as becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian." "Early in life she attracted general notice by a brilliant display of literary talent, and was honored by the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garrick, and of many other highly eminent individuals, who equally appreciated her amiable qualities, and her superior intellect. But, under a deep conviction, that to live to the glory of God, and to the good of our fellow creatures, is the great object of human existence, and the only one which can bring peace at the last, she quitted in the prime of her days, the bright circles of fashion and literature, and, retiring into the neighborhood of Bristol, devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind.

Her practical conduct beautifully exemplified the moral energy of her Christian principles."

Her first prose publication was "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great," printed in 1788; followed in 1791, by her "Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World." In 1795, she commenced at Bath, in monthly numbers, "The Cheap Repository," a series of admirable tales for the common people, one of which is the well-known "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." The success of this seasonable publication was extraordinary; and within a year the sale reached the number of 1,000,000 copies. Her "Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education" appeared in 1799; "Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess," in 1805; "Cœlebs in search of a Wife," in 1809, (which passed through at least six editions in less than a year;) "Practical Piety," in 1811; "Christian Morals," in 1812; "Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul," in 1815; and "Moral Sketches of the Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer." The collection of her works comprises 11 volumes octavo.

Near the beginning of the present century, Mrs. More left Bath and retired to Barley Wood, a cottage delightfully situated in the village of Wrington, the native place of John Locke. In 1819, she lost her last surviving sister Martha, and some years after being confined to her room, she quitted Barley Wood, for Clifton, where, and at Bristol, she had some valuable friends, though not a single relation of whom she had any knowledge in the world. She is said to have realized upwards of £30,000 by her writings; and her charitable bequests exceeded £10,000. She died at Windsor-terrace, Clifton, in the year 1833, aged 88.

Morgan, John, M. D. F. R. S. a learned physician, born in 1735. In prosecuting his professional studies, he visited many of the most eminent universities of Europe, and while there, though very young, was so distinguished as to be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Before his return home, he projected the plan of the medical school of Philadelphia to be connected with the college, which was effected (himself the first professor), and the first commencement was held in 1769; he was active in establishing the American Philosophical Society in 1769; was director general of hospitals in the army of the United States; he published several scientific tracts, died Oct. 15, 1789, in the 54th year of his age.

Morris, Robert, born in January 1733-4 O. S. in Lancashire, arrived in this country at the age of 13 years; one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and during the war of the revolution, supported the credit of the United States; established the first bank in Philadelphia, the bank of North America, 1781, which lent for the public service of the government within the first six months after its organization, \$480,000; without the financial talents and services of this distinguished man, it is probable all the physical force of the country would have proved unavailing to establish the independence of the United States; when the paper of the congress of United America was worth nothing, the paper of Robert Morris supplied the deficiency; his personal credit was decidedly better than the credit of the U. States government; he was one of the convention which framed the constitution of the U. States; a member of the first senate of the United States; his most intimate friends were Washington, Hamilton, and Governor Morris. When offered the appointment of first secretary of the treasury by Washington, he declined, but recommended his friend Alexander Hamilton. His unfortunate land speculations imbibited his old age, which ought to have been surrounded with all the ease and happiness that earthly gratitude could bestow; died 8th May, 1806.

Morris, Lewis, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born at Morrisania, 1726; had three brothers, all distinguished; Staats, a number of parliament; Richard, judge of the admiralty, and chief justice of New York, and governor; an orator, statesman and member of congress, died Jan. 1798, in the 72d year of his age.

Morrison, Robert, LL. D. senior member of the Chinese mission, died Aug. 1st, 1834. He translated portions of the scriptures into Chinese, and was the author of a Chinese grammar and dictionary.

Mozart, musical composer, born January 27, 1756, died December 1792.

Murray, William Vans, born in Maryland 1761, died 1803, aged 42; he was a distinguished and eloquent member of congress; minister to the Batavian Republic, and with Chief Justice Ellsworth, and Mr. Davie, as envoy extraordinary, he assisted in negotiating the treaty of Paris, of 1800.

Murray, William, earl of Mansfield, born in 1705, died in 1793, chief justice of the king's bench of England, which he held with great reputation upwards of 30 years.

Murray, Lindley, a grammarian, was born at Pennsylvania in 1745, and died in 1826.

Napier, John, inventor of logarithms for the use of navigators, born in 1550, died in 1617.

Nash, Francis, brigadier general in the American revolution, killed at the battle of Germantown, in 1777.

Nayler, James, enthusiastic convert to quakerism, born in 1616; sentenced to be whipped and imprisoned for life, by parliament, for blasphemy, but in two years was liberated, and died in 1666.

Necker, James, French financier, died in 1804, aged 72, a native of Geneva.

Nelson, Robert, author of "The Companion for the Festival and Fasts," born in 1656, and died in 1715.

Nepos, Cornelius, a Latin historian, who flourished in the time of Julius Cæsar.

Newton, sir Thomas, author of "Dissertations on the prophecies," born 1703, and died in 1782.

Nisbet, Charles, D. D. of Scotland, president of the College of Carlisle in Pennsylvania, held that office with reputation until his death in 1804.

Nonius, inventor of the angles of 45 degrees in every meridian, died 1577.

Norwood, Richard, measured a degree in England 1632, which was the first accurate measure.

Nugent, Thomas, L. L. D. author of a French Dictionary, died May 27, 1779.

Occum Sampson, A. Mohegan Indian, converted to Christianity; a missionary among the Western Indians; died 1792.

Oglethorpe, James, an able British general, and distinguished philanthropist, served under Prince Eugene, founder of the state of Georgia, and died in 1785, aged 97.

O'Leary, Arthur, of Ireland, distinguished by his writings, religious and political; a friend to freedom and toleration, died in 1802, aged 73 years.

Origen, born at Alexandria, and died in 254.

Orleans, Duke of, son of Charles V, murdered by his uncle the Duke of Burgundy, in 1407.

Orono, chief of the Penobscot tribe, labored to promote Christianity, died in 1801, aged 113 years; his wife died in 1809, aged 115.

Orpheus, ancient Greek poet, flourished before Homer, a distinguished musician, poet and physician.

Ossian, a Gælic poet, supposed to have flourished in the 3d century.

Otway, Thomas, poet, and dramatic writer, born in 1651, and died in 1685.

Page, John, governor of the colony of Virginia, an ardent patriot, member of congress after the adoption of the federal constitution, and governor of the state of Virginia, died in 1808.

Paine, Robert Treat, a distinguished poet, born in 1773, died in 1811.

Paley, Dr. William, elegant writer on Ethics, born in 1743, died in 1805.

Parr, Thomas, died in 1675, aged 152 years, and lived in ten reigns.

Parhurst, John, a learned divine, born in 1728, and died 1797, author of a Hebrew and English Lexicon.

Parnell, Thomas, poet, born 1679, died 1717, author of the "*Hermut*."

Pascal, Blaise, author of "*Provincial Letters*," born in 1623, died in 1662.

Patrick, Saint, apostle and saint of Ireland, supposed a native of Wales, died in 460.

Patterson, William, senator of the United States, governor of New Jersey, and afterwards judge of the supreme court of the U. States, died in 1806.

Paul, Saint, of Tarsus, put to death by Nero, A. D. 66.

Pendleton, Edmund, eminent lawyer and statesman of Virginia, member of congress in 1774, died in 1803.

Penn, John, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born in Virginia, May 7, 1741, died Oct. 26, 1803, in the 83d year of his age, a great and distinguished man.

Pennant, Thomas, wrote a number of valuable books, and died in 1798, aged 72.

Perouse, De La, celebrated French navigator, lost in 1788.

Perrault, Charles, died in 1783, aged 77.

Perrier, M. Casimir, Prime Minister of France; the son of a rich merchant; born Oct. 12, 1777, at Grenoble, and died at Paris, of cholera, May 16, 1832, aged 54.

Perry, Oliver Hazard, a distinguished captain in the American navy, gained a signal victory over the British naval forces on Lake Erie in 1813, died in 1820.

Peter, Saint, chief of the apostles, son of John and brother of Andrew, a bold and powerful preacher. Nero caused him to be crucified, with his head down, A. D. 66.

Petronius, Arbiter, writer of antiquity, bled to death by order of Nero, A. D. 65.

Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, brigadier general of the United States, killed at York, in Upper Canada, 1813.

Pilate, Pontius, Roman governor of Judea, hanged himself A. D. 37.

Piles, Roger de, eminent painter, born 1635, and died in 1709.

Pindar, poet, died 435 B. C., aged 80.

Piron, Alexis, French poet and satirist, died in 1773, aged 84.

Pitt, William, earl of Chatham, illustrious English statesman, born in 1708, died in 1778.

Plato, died at Athens 347, B. C.

Playfair, John, D. D. of Scotland, born 1749, professor of mathematics at Edinburgh, and died 1819.

Pliny, the elder, the most learned of ancient writers, died in 79, A. D.

Pliny, the younger, born 62, died 116.

Plutarch, philosopher and historian, born in Greece, died A. D. 140.

Pocahontas, an Indian princess, celebrated in the annals of Virginia, married Mr. Rolfe, and from them descended families in Virginia; died in England in 1616.

Porson, Richard, professor of the Greek language, in the University of Cambridge, had the reputation of being the best Greek scholar in England, yet his learning scarcely produced him a living; born in 1759, and died in 1808.

Porta, John Baptist, invented the Camera Obscura, died in 1515.

Portuguese, ambassador's brother, beheaded in England for murder, in 1654.

Powhatan, a powerful Indian chief in Virginia, hostile to the English; he was the father of Pocahontas, and on her marriage became reconciled to the whites, and died in 1618.

Pratt, Charles, earl of Camden, eminent English lawyer and statesman, born in 1713, died 1794.

Pratt, Ephraim, of Plymouth, Mass., died in 1804, aged 116; he could then number nearly 1500 descendants.

Price, Dr. Richard, divine and politician, died in 1791, aged 68.

Priestly, Dr. Joseph, a very celebrated dissenting clergyman and philosopher; he died in 1804 in Pennsylvania, aged 71.

Prior, Matthew, English poet and statesman, born 1664, and died in 1731.

Prynne, William, eminent English lawyer and writer, under Charles I, born in 1600, tried by the star chamber 1633, stood in the pillory, May 1634; again 1637; took his seat in the long parliament, Nov. 28, 1640; died Oct. 24, 1669.

Puffendorf, Samuel, German civilian, born 1631, died 1694.

Pulaski, count, a noble and distinguished Pole, who after making great efforts for the freedom of his own country, offered his services to the United States during the revolution; was a brigadier general, wounded at Savannah, and died soon after in 1779.

Pythagoras, died 407, A. C. aged 71.

Quarles, Francis, author of "Emblems," born in 1592, died 1644.

Quevedo, an eminent Spanish author, born in 1570, died in 1645.

Quin, James, famous English comedian, born in 1693, died 1766.

Quincey, Edmund, a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and agent for the colony at the court of St. James; died in Oct., 1738.

Quintus, Curtius, Roman historian; lived A. D. 380.

Rabeleis, Francis, a celebrated French physician and satirist.

Racine, French dramatic writer, died 1699, aged 60.

Ratcliffe, Dr. John, an English physician of uncommon eminence, born in 1650, and died in 1714.

Reikes, Robert, born in 1735, in 1781 he planned the institution of Sunday schools; died at Gloucester, his native place, in 1811.

Ramsay, Allan, Scots poet, born 1606, died 1763.

Ramsay, David, M.D. eminent physician, historian and statesman of S. Carolina, died 1815.

Ramsay, Martha L. wife of the preceding; daughter of Henry Laurence, president of congress, died in 1811.

Randolph, Edmund, eminent lawyer of Virginia, member of congress in 1779, afterwards governor of Virginia; first attorney general of the United States; second secretary of state of the United States, died in 1813.

Randolph, John, or, as he himself wrote his name, *John Randolph of Roanoke*, a man distinguished for genius, eloquence, and eccentricity. He arrived in Philadelphia a few days before his death, in a state of extreme debility, purposing to proceed to Europe, with the hope of a partial restoration of his health.

He was born in Virginia, on the 2d of June, 1773; and was descended from Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, a great Indian chief, through his grandmother, whose maiden name was Jane Bolling, the great granddaughter of Jane Rolfe (married to Robert Bolling), the daughter of John Rolfe and Pocahontas; so that he was of the 7th generation from Pocahontas.

His father died in 1775, leaving three sons and a large estate; and his mother was married in 1783, to St. George Tucker, who was the guardian to Randolph during his minority. Mr. Randolph's early life was spent at different places under different instructors, of most of whom he said he "never learned any thing." He passed a short time at Princeton College, at Columbia College, and at William and Mary College, and was a little while a student at law under Edmund Randolph. Of himself he remarks, "With a superficial and defective education, I commenced politician." He was elected a member of Congress in 1799, and continued a member of the House of Representatives, with the exception of three intervals of two years each, (during one of these intervals he was in the U. S. Senate) till 1829; and he was afterwards appointed minister plenipotentiary to Russia. Mr. Randolph was never married. He was possessed of a large and valuable estate on the Roanoke, and had, at the time of his death, 318 slaves, and 180 horses, of which about 120 were blood horses. He died at Philadelphia, May 24, 1833, aged 60.

Raphael, Sanzio, an illustrious painter, often styled the "divine Raphael," born in 1483, died in 1520.

Rapin, an eminent historian, born in Languedoc, in 1661, died in 1725.

Raynal, historian, died March 1796, aged 84.

Redman, first president of the college of physicians in Philadelphia, died in 1808.

Reichstadt, Duke of. Napoleon Charles-Francis-Joseph, Duke of Reichstadt son of Napoleon, Emperor of France, was born at Paris, March 20, 1811, the only offspring of the marriage of Napoleon with the Archduchess Maria Louisa; and immediately upon his birth he received the title of King of Rome; but the downfall of the father entirely changed the condition and prospects of the son. He died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, of consumption, July 22, 1832, aged 21.

Reid, Dr. Thomas, distinguished metaphysician, born in 1709, died in 1796.

Rembrandt, famous Flemish painter, born in 1606, died in 1668.

Richardson, Samuel, eminent English writer, born in 1689, died in 1761.

Richlieu, cardinal, died 1642, aged 57.

Rittenhouse, David, of Pennsylvania, eminent and self-taught philosopher, invented an orrery, died 1796, aged 65.

Robertson, Doctor William, historiographer of Scotland, born in 1721, died 1793.

Robespierre, a revolutionary monster, born in 1759, and executed in July, 1794.

Robin Hood, famous robber, died in 1247.

Rochefoucault, duke of, French writer, born in 1613, and died in 1680.

Rochester, licentious wit and poet, died 1680, aged 32.

Rollin, French author, born in 1661, died 1741.

Romayn, John B., D. D. of New York, died in 1825.

Rousseau, Jean Jacques, born in Geneva in 1711, died in 1778.

Rowe, Nicholas, dramatic poet, died in 1718.

Rowe, Elizabeth, authoress in verse and prose, born in 1664, and died in 1737.

Roy, Rajah Rammohun, died at Stapleton Park, the residence of Dr. Lant Carpenter, near Bristol, England, on the 27th of Sept. 1833. This learned Bramin, who has for several years attracted much attention, was the son of Ram Hant Roy, and was born in the province of Burdwan, in Bengal, his paternal ancestors being Bramins of a high order. He studied several years at the celebrated seminary of Benares, and travelled in Persia and other oriental countries. His literary attainments were extensive. "He was acquainted," says Mr. Arnot, "more or less, with ten languages,—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hindostanee, Bengalee, English, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French. The two first he knew critically, as a scholar; the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, he spoke, and wrote fluently; in the eighth perhaps his studies did not extend much beyond the originals of the Christian Scriptures; and in the latter two, his knowledge was apparently limited. He has published works in Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, Bengalee, and English."

Rammohun Roy was about six feet high, and large in proportion, but his person, though not wanting in apparent symmetry, was unwieldy and without activity. His features were large, manly, and fine; his countenance very dark, with a sallow tinge of ill health; but his eye was full of Asiatic fire.—In politics he was a zealous republican; expressed warmly his hearty approbation of all liberal institutions; associated chiefly with the liberal portion of the community; and took a very deep interest in the progress of the measure of English parliamentary reform.—He has left two sons in India, one thirty and the other fifteen years of age.

Rubens, sir Peter Paul, famous Flemish painter, born in 1577, and died in 1640.

Rumford, count, real name Benjamin Thomp-

son, born in the state of New Hampshire, was a colonel in the British army; a lieutenant general in the Bavarian service; member of many scientific institutions; author upon mechanical and philosophical subjects; died near Paris in 1814.

Rumsey, an ingenious mechanic of Virginia, original inventor of the mode of propelling boats by steam, in 1782; he died in London suddenly, in 1790.

Rush, Benjamin, M. D. distinguished physician, professor and statesman, member of congress, and one of the signers of the declaration of independence, born Dec. 24th, 1745; died April 17th, 1813, in the 68th year of his age.

Rushworth, editor of "Historical Collections," died in 1690, aged 83.

St. Clair, Arthur, served under Gen. Wolfe, major general in the army of the revolution, served with great reputation, was president of congress; died in great poverty in 1818; he was a native of Scotland, and came to America in 1755.

St. Pierre, author of "Studies of Nature," died in 1814, aged 77.

Sancho, Ignatius, the African, born in 1729, and died in 1780; intimate with Garrick and Sterne.

Sappho, famous poetess, born at Myttelene, in the island of Lesbos, 610 B. C.

Saurin, James, eminent divine, died in 1730.

Savage, Richard, English poet, died in jail in 1743; son of the countess of Macclesfield, by the earl of Rivers.

Schrevelius, lexicographer, from Holland, died 1667, aged 52.

Scott, Thomas, commentator on the bible, died 1821.

Seabury, Samuel, the first bishop in the United States, died 1796.

Secker, Thomas, archbishop, born in 1693, died in 1768.

Sesostris, or Rameses the Great, was a Pharaoh of the Diospolitan family under whom Egypt rose to its greatest height of political power and internal splendor. This greatest of the Egyptian kings extended his conquests, and retained dominion from the Indus to the Niger, from the Persian Gulf to the Straits of Gibraltar. He enriched Egypt with the spoils of these many powerful kingdoms and the commerce of India, and employed his treasures in building cities, raising banks about others, or elevating with immense cost the whole surface of their soil, to defend them from the inundations of the Nile. He built palaces more magnificent than

have ever before or since been erected by the hand of man. Champollion remarks that these constructions seem to be the conceptions of men one hundred feet high! Lost in admiration, he dares not attempt to describe his feelings before these structures of unequalled majesty and beauty. But the highest glory of Rameses the Great, remains to be told. He voluntarily resigned the power his ancestors had wrested from a savage race of tyrants from whom the founder of their dynasty had delivered their native country; and gave to the people the invaluable right of possessing property in the soil. He published a written code of laws more than 1500 years B. C. and the wisdom of his institutions was so great, that his vast empire long enjoyed the benefits of a wisely administered government. Many portraits of this monarch exist. One of these was taken by Champollion with the greatest care from a colossal statue erected by him at Memphis, thirty-four and a half feet high; it had fallen with its face to the earth, and thus each lineament has been admirably preserved—presenting to our view certainly one of the greatest curiosities of the age.

Sewall, LL. D. eminent lawyer, member of congress, and chief justice of Massachusetts.

Sharp, Granville, advocate for the abolition of slavery, died in 1813.

Shenstone, William, died in 1763, aged 49.

Shippen, William, professor of anatomy in the Pennsylvania University, from the establishment of the medical school until his death, in 1808.

Shore, Rt. Hon. John, Lord Teignmouth, in the peerage of Ireland, president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, died in London, on the 14th of February, 1834, aged 82.

Simonides, Greek poet, flourished about 500 years, B. C.

Simpson, Robert, writer and professor of mathematics; died in 1765.

Sloane, Sir Hance, eminent physician and naturalist, born in Ireland, in 1660; died in 1752.

Smith, Adam, author of "Wealth of Nations," died 1790, aged 67.

Smith, Isaac, patriot officer of the revolution, member of congress; judge of the supreme court of New Jersey, and died in 1807, aged 68.

Smith, William, D. D. eminent for eloquence and the advancement of literature; for many years provost of the college of Philadelphia, and died in 1803.

Smith, Samuel Stanhope, D. D., LL. D. an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, and president of Princeton college; he died in 1819.

Smollet, Dr., physician, historian, naturalist, and poet, born in 1720, died in 1791.

Socinus, founder of the Socinian sect, born 1525, died in 1562.

Sophocles, Greek tragic poet, died 410 B. C.

Sotheby, William, F. R. S. and S. A. a gentleman of considerable fortune and liberal education, a respectable poet, and distinguished as a translator. Some of his principal works are the *Battle of the Nile*, *Saul*, several tragedies, *Oberon* (a faithful translation from the German of Wieland), the *Georgics* of Virgil translated into English verse, and the translation of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, in four volumes octavo, with the designs of Flaxman. Mr. Sotheby was the oldest English poet. He died in London, Dec. 30th, 1833, aged 76.

Spurzheim, John Caspar, M. D., the celebrated phrenologist, and author of various works on the science of phrenology. He was born on the 31st of December, 1776, at the village of Longvich near Treves, on the Moselle, in Germany, was educated at the university of Treves, became acquainted, about the year 1800, with Dr. Gall, the founder of the doctrine of craniology, as it was then called, and afterwards became an associate and fellow laborer in defending and propagating their opinions in different countries of Europe. After having given lectures in various cities on the continent of Europe, and in Great Britain and Ireland, he sailed to America, and on the 17th of September commenced a course of lectures on phrenology at Boston, and soon after another course at Cambridge; he died after an illness of about three weeks, in Boston, Mass. Nov. 10th, 1832, much lamented by those who had made his acquaintance.

Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, eminent statesman, &c. &c. died 1773, aged 79.

Statius, Roman poet, died about 102, A. D. aged 91.

Steele, sir Richard, English writer, died in 1729.

Stewart, Dugald, celebrated philosophical writer, born in Scotland, 1753; died 1828.

Sterne, Lawrence, born in 1713, died 1768.

Stuart, Robert, Lord Castlereagh, marquis of Londonderry, eminent statesman and minister, died by suicide in 1822.

Stuart, Gilbert, eminent American portrait painter, born 1755, died 1828.

Suetonius, born at Rome, and flourished 110.

Summerfield, John, a very popular preacher of the Methodist church, died at New York, in 1825, aged 27.

Swedenborg Emanuel, an eminent mathematical, philosophical, and mystical writer, died in 1772, aged 84.

Tacitus, born A. D. 56.

Tasso, an Italian poet, died in 1595, aged 51.

Taylor, Doctor Jeremy, eminent theological writer, died in 1667, aged 54.

Taylor, George, one of the signers of the declaration of independence from Pennsylvania, born in Ireland in 1716; signed the declaration of independence August 2d, 1776, before which time no member of congress had affixed his name to that instrument; died Feb. 23d, 1781, aged 65.

Teniers, Flemish painter, died in 1649.

Terence, born at Carthage, a slave in Rome; his master Terentius Numanus gave him a good education and his liberty, in the year of Rome 560; he was drowned 159 B. C.

Theocritus, Greek pastoral poet, flourished 260 B. C.

Thespis, famous Greek tragic poet, and first representer of tragedy at Athens; carried his company in a wagon, from which he performed his pieces; flourished 536 B. C.

Thomson, James, English pastoral poet, born in 1700, died 1748.

Thornton, Matthew, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, from New Hampshire, born in Ireland about the year 1714; educated a physician, and practised medicine in Londonderry, New Hampshire; he died in Massachusetts, June 24th, 1803, in the 89th year of his age.

Thucydides, historian, died 391 B. C.

Thurlow, Lord, eminent chancellor of England, died in 1806.

Tilghman, William, a great and good man, an eminent and learned lawyer, was born in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, about a mile from Easton, Aug 12, 1756. He died in Philadelphia, April 30, 1827.

Tibullus, poet, died A. D. 17.

Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, died in 1694.

Titian, Tiziano Vecelli, the greatest painter of the Venetian school, died in 1576, aged 96.

Todd, Eli, M. D., physician of the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford. He was born in New Haven about the year 1769; graduated at Yale College in 1787; established himself in his profession at Farmington, Conn. in 1819, removed to Hartford, and took the lead in founding the Retreat for the Insane. He was a man of superior talents and extensive acquirements, and greatly respected and beloved as a

physician, a philanthropist, and a Christian. He died at Hartford, Connecticut, November 7th, 1833.

Tooke, Thomas, a learned English writer, author of the "Pantheon," died in 1721.

Toussaint, Louverture, a mulatto of St. Domingo, rose to the command of the blacks of that island, formed a constitution, adopted the wisest and most humane regulations; treacherously betrayed and imprisoned by the French, and died in Paris, not without suspicion of violence, in 1803.

Trumbull, Jonathan, eminent lawyer of Connecticut, patriot of the revolution, chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, and governor of that state, died in 1785.

Vandyck, sir Anthony, illustrious painter, born at Antwerp in 1599; died in England in 1641.

Varro, born 28 B. C.; he was 80 years old when he wrote his "De Re Rustica."

Vattel, native of Switzerland, author of valuable writings on jurisprudence, and on natural law, died in 1770.

Viner, Charles, author of the "Abridgement of English Law," died 1757.

Volney, a distinguished French writer, died in 1802.

Voltaire, Marie Francis Avonet, born Feb. 20, 1694; died May 30, 1778.

Wakefield, Mrs. Priscilla, author of many popular and useful works for children and young persons, and one of the earliest promoters of those provident institutions, called Savings Banks. She died in London, Sept. 12th, 1832, in her 82d year.

Walker, John, writer of a pronouncing dictionary of the English language, died in 1807.

Waller, English poet, died in 1687.

Walpole, Horace, earl of Oxford, author of numerous publications, died in 1797.

Walton, Izaak, author of the "Complete Angler," died in 1683.

Washington, William, a distinguished officer of the revolution, died in 1810.

Watts, Isaac, poet and author, died 1748.

Wayne, Anthony, distinguished major general during the revolution, and afterwards in a contest with the Indians, gained a great victory; died in 1796.

Wesley, Samuel, an English divine and poet, author of a folio volume entitled the Life of Christ, an heroic poem, printed in 1697, embellished with sixty handsome engravings; he died 1735.

Wesley, John, son of the preceding, founder

of the sect called Methodists, died 1791, at a very advanced age.

West, Benjamin, a very eminent painter, born in Pennsylvania, in 1738, of the Quaker society; went to Rome, thence to England, where he became successor to sir Joshua Reynolds, the President of the Royal Academy; he died in 1820.

Whipple, William, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, from New Hampshire, born in 1730, died in 1785.

White, Henry Kirke, born in Nottingham, March 21st, 1785, died October 19th, 1806, aged 21. His parents were in humble life. In early childhood he gave promise of great genius. His first distinguished composition, a tale of a Swiss emigrant, was written at seven years of age; and at eleven, he in one day wrote twelve separate themes, one for each boy in his class; at the age of fourteen, he was placed at a stocking loom, but his soaring genius could not be happy there; to all kinds of trade he had an extreme aversion. His temper and tone of mind at this period, are displayed in an address to Contemplation. About a year after this, he entered upon the study of the law. He applied himself to the study of Latin during his leisure hours, in which language he received only some trifling instruction, yet in ten months he enabled himself to read Horace with facility, and had made some progress in Greek, studying at the same time the Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages, in all which he became a tolerable proficient. Chemistry, astronomy, and electricity, were among his studies; he paid some attention to drawing and music, and had a turn for mechanics; close application to study, and the stridings of a Herculean intellect, wore out a constitution naturally feeble. Rigidly correct in morals, and amiable in all the relations of life, his feelings inclined towards deism; but an inquiring mind, open to conviction, could not resist the sublime truths of the holy scriptures; he read, and believed, and from this moment religion engaged all his anxiety, as of all concerns the most important. The proofs of his indefatigable industry, which his papers evinced, were astonishing; law, electricity, chemistry, the Latin and Greek languages, to the highest branches of critical knowledge, history, chronology, divinity, the Fathers, poetry, tragedies, &c. &c. had been studied, understood, and commented upon, by a youth, who died at the age of 21 years, though borne down by poverty and ill health.

Wilberforce, William, one of the most cele-

brated philanthropists of modern times, and whose able, zealous, long-continued, and ultimately successful exertions in favor of the abolition of the slave-trade, have given him a high rank among the benefactors of the human race. He was born Aug. 24, 1759, at Hull; was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he formed an intimacy with William Pitt; was elected a member of parliament for Hull in 1780; for the county of York in 1784; and in 1787, he brought forward a motion for the abolition of the slave trade, and the question, after a long and laborious struggle, was finally carried during the ministry of Mr. Fox, June 10, 1806. In 1797, Mr. Wilberforce published his celebrated "Practical View," a work which has been translated into most European languages, and of which about fifty editions have been printed in Great Britain and America. He died in London, July 28th, 1833, in his 74th year. His remains were consigned to the sanctuary of the illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey; and his "funeral train included the great and the good of all parties."

Wilson, Thomas, LL. D. bishop of Sodor and Mann, a most excellent prelate, and an eminent writer in theology; he died in 1755.

Wilson, Alexander, a distinguished naturalist; author of the "American Ornithology;" he died in 1813, aged about 40.

Windham, William, celebrated English orator and statesman; secretary of war, member of parliament, died in 1810.

Winder, William H. eminent lawyer of Maryland, brigadier general in the army of the United States during the second war with Great Britain, died in 1824.

Winthrop, John, first governor of Massachusetts, emigrated with the first colonists, and died in 1649.

Winthrop, John, F. R. S. son of the preceding, governor of the colony of Connecticut, died in 1676; a man of great learning and talents.

Winthrop, Fitz John, F. R. S. son of the preceding, and distinguished, like his father, for learning and piety; governor of Connecticut; died in 1707.

Winthrop, John, LL. D., F. R. S., professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the Harvard college, died 1779.

Winthrop, James, LL. D., son of the preceding, distinguished for his devotion to literary pursuits; died in 1821.

Wister, Caspar, M. D. an eminent physician, and professor of anatomy and surgery in the University at Philadelphia, died in 1818.

Wirt, Hon. William, was born at Bladensburg, Md., on the 8th of November, 1772, and was the youngest of six children. In 1795, he married the eldest daughter of Dr. George Gilmer, a distinguished physician, and took up his residence at Pen Park, the seat of his father-in-law, near Charlottesville, and here he was introduced to the acquaintance of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and other persons of celebrity; but he soon contracted habits of great dissipation, from which he is said to have been recovered by a sermon which he heard from a blind preacher, James Waddell, whom he has celebrated in his "British Spy." In 1799, his wife died, and he was soon after elected clerk of the House of Delegates. Having performed the duties of this office two years, he was, in 1802, appointed chancellor of the Eastern District of Virginia, and then took up his residence at Williamsburg; and in the same year he married the daughter of Colonel Gamble of Richmond. He soon after resigned his chancellorship, and at the close of the year 1803, removed to Norfolk, and entered upon the assiduous practice of his profession. Just before he removed to Norfolk, he wrote the letters published in the Richmond Argus, under the title of "The British Spy," which were afterwards collected into a small volume, and have passed through ten editions. In 1806, he took up his residence at Richmond, and, in the following year, he greatly distinguished himself in the trial of Col. Burr. In 1812, he wrote the greater part of a series of essays, which were originally published in the Richmond Enquirer under the title of "The Old Bachelor," and have since, in a collected form, passed through several editions. The "Life of Patrick Henry," his largest literary production, was first published in 1817.

In 1816, he was appointed by Mr. Madison the United States' Attorney for the District of Virginia; and in 1817, by Mr. Monroe, Attorney General of the United States, a post which he occupied with distinguished reputation till 1819, through the entire administrations of Monroe and Adams. In 1830, he took up his residence at Baltimore, for the remainder of his life. As a public and professional man, Mr. Wirt was ranked among the first of his time. He died at Washington City, Feb. 18, 1834, aged 62.

Wisner, Benjamin B., a distinguished calvinistic clergyman, of Boston; died Feb. 9, 1835, aged 40 years. He was several years Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Witherspoon, John, D. D. LL. D. distinguished Scotch clergyman, one of the signers of the declaration of independence; for many years president of Princeton college, both before and after the revolution, which he retained until his death in 1784; born 5th Feb. 1722.

Woollett, William, a most eminent engraver, the first in his profession, died in 1785.

Wooster, David, major general in the American revolutionary army; killed in 1777.

Wooverman, Dutch landscape painter, died in 1688, aged 68.

Wren, Sir Christopher, illustrious English architect, and builder of the Cathedral of St. Pauls, died 1723, aged 91.

Yorke, Philip, Earl of Hardwick, chancellor of England, died in 1764, aged 74.

Yorke, Charles, son of the preceding, chancellor of England, and died suddenly Thursday after, in 1770; he was an elegant and profound scholar.

Young, Edward, an English poet and divine, author of "Night Thoughts," died in 1765.

Zeno, stoic philosopher, strangled himself 364 B. C. aged 98.

Zimmerman, eminent physician and philosopher, author of a work on Solitude, died 1795.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY, made elective 996, renounced that title and assumed that of emperor of Austria, August 11, 1804.

ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SEA. 950

The islands of Ammiano and Costanziano in the Gulf of Venice swept away by the sea.

1044-1309 Irruptions of the sea on the coast of Pomerania cause terrible ravages, and give rise to the popular story of the submersion of Vineta.

1106 Malamacco, a large town in the Venetian lagoons, engulfed by the sea.

1218 The gulf of Jahde near the mouth of the Weser formed by inundations.

1219-20-21-46 & 51. A succession of violent storms separated the island of Wieringen from the continent, and prepared the rupture of the isthmus which connected North Holland with Friesland.

1277-78-80-87 The fertile canton of Reiderland, with the town of Torum, and fifty market towns, villages, and monasteries, swallowed up by the sea, which formed the gulf of Dollart over their site.

1282 The Zuider Zee formed by the rupture of the isthmus uniting North Holland and Friesland and many towns swept away.

1240 The island of Northstrand separated from

- the continent, and a tract of the coast of Sleswic swallowed up.
- 1300-1500-1649 Violent storms carry off three-fourths of Heligoland.
- 1300 The town of Ciparum in Istria swallowed up by the sea.
- 1333 A large part of the island of Rugen, and several villages on the coast of Pomerania engulfed by the waves.
- 1337 Fourteen villages on Kadsand in Zeeland destroyed by an inundation.
- 1421 The sea engulfs the district of Bergseweld, and overflows 22 villages, forming the large gulph of Biesbosch.
- 1475 A strip of land at the mouth of the Humber with several villages carried away by the sea.
- 1510 The Baltic forms the mouth of the Frisch Haff 3600 yards wide.
- 1530-32 A part of the islands of North and South Beveland with several towns and many villages swallowed up.
- 1634 An inundation of the sea engulfs the island of Northstrand, destroying 1338 houses, towers, and churches, and swallowing up 50,000 head of cattle, and 6,400 human beings.
- 1926 A violent storm changed the salt-pans of Araya in Cumana, into a large gulf.
- 1770-1785 Heligoland divided into two isles by the encroachments of the sea.
- 1784 The lake of Aboukir on the coast of Egypt formed by a storm.
- 1803 The sea carried off the ruins of the priory at Crail in Scotland.

ENGRAVING on metal plates, first known in Europe B. C. 504, by a map on brass brought from Quonia by Anaxagoras of Samos; and yet it was not until A. D. 1423, that impressions were taken on paper from engraved plates; the art of taking impressions from engravings on copper as now used, 1511; in mezzotinto, and improved by prince Rupert, of Palatine, 1648; to represent wash, invented by Barable, a Frenchman, 1761; crayon engraving invented at Paris by Bonnet, 1769.

Engraving on wood invented in Flanders, 1423; revived by Alb. Durer, 1511; on glass invented 1799, at Paris, by Boudier.

Engraving on steel became common about 1830. It is now preferred for fine work, to copper.

Engraving, Lithographic, invented by Senefelder, a German, about 1796.

EPSOM MINERAL SPRING first discovered 1630.

ERA, that of Nabonassar, was 747 B. C.; Phillipic, or death of Alexander, 324, B. C.; of Seleucidæ, 312 B. C.; the Christians made their era the birth of Christ, which was A. M. 4004, but did not use this reckoning till the year 600, using in the mean time the civil account of the empire; the Mahometans began their Hegira (for so they term their computation) from the flight of their prophet from Mecca, when he was driven thence by the Philarchæ, A. D. 622; the Grecians reckon by Olympiads, the first of which is placed in the year of the world 3187; but this account perishing under the Constantinopolitan emperors, they reckoned by indictions, every indiction containing fifteen years, and the first beginning A. D. 313, which among chronologers are still used; the Romans reckoned first from the building of their city, which was A. M. 3251, and afterwards from the 16th year of the emperor Augustus, A. M. 3936, which reckoning was used among the Spaniards till the reign of Ferdinand the Catholic; the Jews had divers epocha; as 1st, from the creation of the world in the beginning of time; 2d, from the universal deluge, A. M. 1656; 3d, from the confusion of tongues, A. M. 1771; 4th, from Abraham's journey out of Chaldea into Canaan, A. M. 2008; 5th, from the departure of the children of Israel out of Egypt, A. M. 2515; 6th, from the year of the jubilee, A. M. 2540; 7th, from the building of Solomon's temple, A. M. 2999; and 8th, from the captivity of Babylon, A. M. 3397; but in historical computation of time, are used only the two most ordinary epochs, the world's creation, and Christ appearance in the flesh; the Christian era began to be used in Italy, &c. in 525, and in England in 816.

ETCHING on copper invented with aqua fortis, 1512.

ETNA, celebrated volcanic mountain in the island of Sicily, rising to 10,936 English feet, which, on that parallel, is above the region of perpetual snow. The irruptions of this remarkable mountain reach beyond history; in modern times, beside many of lesser note, there were eruptions in 1169, 1408, 1444, 1535, 1669, and 1694, when the city of Catanea, with the adjacent country was destroyed, and 18,000 people perished; again in 1699 and 1787.

EXCISE, the first used in England, 1643.

EXCHEQUER, court of, instituted on the model of the Normans, 1074; exchequer bills invented, 1695; first circulated by the bank, 1706.

F.

FAIRS and markets first instituted in England by Alfred, about 886. The first fairs took their rise from wakes; when the number of people then assembled brought together a variety of traders annually on these days. From these holidays they were called *feriæ*, or fair.

FANS, muffs, masks and false hair, first devised by the harlots in Italy, and brought into England from France, 1572.

FAMINE which lasted seven years, 1708 B. C.; at Rome, when many persons threw themselves into the Tiber, 440 B. C.; in Britain, so that the inhabitants ate the barks of trees, 272 A. C.; one in Scotland, where thousands were starved, 306; in England and Wales, where 40,000 were starved, 310; all over Britain, 325; at Constantinople, 446; in Italy, where parents ate their children, 450; in Scotland, 576; all over England, Wales and Scotland, 739; another in Wales, 747; in Wales and Scotland, 792; again in Scotland, 803; again in Scotland, when thousands were starved, 823; a severe one in Wales, 836; in Scotland, which lasted four years, 954; famines in England, 864, 974, 976, 1005; in Scotland, which lasted two years, 1047; in England, 1050, 1087; in England and France, from 1193 to 1195; in England 1251, 1315, 1318, 1335, 1348; in England and France, called the dear summer, 1358; in England 1389 and 1438, so great that bread was made of fern root; in 1565 two millions were expended on the importation of corn; one in 1748; another in 1798; in the province of Vellore, in 1810, by which 6000 people perished; in the diocese of Drontheim, in Norway, in consequence of the intercepting of supplies by Sweden, 5000 persons perished, 1813.

FESTIVALS of Christmas, Easter, Ascension, and the Pentecost, or Whitsuntide, first ordered to be observed by all Christians, 68. Rogation days appointed 469; jubilees in the Romish church instituted by pope Boniface VIII 1300; (at first they were observed every hundred years, but future popes reduced them to 50, and then to every period of 25 years.)

FEUDAL LAWS, the tenure of land, by suit and service, to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons, about 600; the slavery of this tenure increased under William I, 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers.

FIRES. *Ajax*, a British ship of the line,

burned off Tenedos, Feb. 14th, 1807, when 350 men perished.

Alexandria, Jan. 18th, 1827, a most distressing conflagration in a most inclement season. Congress made the sufferers a donation of \$20,000.

Bombay in the East Indies, Feb. 27th, 1803, when the city was almost entirely destroyed.

Boston, March 21, 1673, castle at the harbor burned; August 8th, 1679, 80 houses, 70 warehouses, and a number of vessels destroyed; Feb. 2, 1798 theatre in Federal street destroyed; Nov. 3d, 1818, the fine and spacious exchange consumed.

Casan, in Russia, almost totally destroyed, Sept. 8th, 1815.

Charleston, South Carolina, 200 houses of, consumed July 15th, 1778.

Constantinople, Sept. 4th, 1778, 2,000 houses consumed; Oct. 22, 1782, 10,000 houses and 50 mosques destroyed; July 8, 1783, 7,000 houses destroyed; 1791, upwards of 30,000 houses in the course of the year; Sept. 22d, 1818, great injury and many thousand houses consumed; Jan. 25th, 1820, destructive conflagration and insurrection.

Copenhagen, one third of destroyed, June 9, 1795.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 8th, 1782, conflagration at, when property was destroyed to the amount of £500,000.

London, 982, a fire which destroyed great part of the city; July 10, 1212, London Bridge, when 2000 people perished; Sept 2, 1666, a fire broke out near the monument and burnt four days and four nights, destroying 113,000 houses, the city gates, Guild Hall, &c.; 86 churches, amongst which was St. Paul's cathedral, and 400 streets; the ruins of this city were 436 acres; in 1676, 600 houses were burnt; Dec. 4, 1716, 150 houses were burnt down at Wapping; Dec. 23d, 1759, 50 houses were destroyed, damage estimated at £70,000; Sept. 18th, 1790, 20 persons lost their lives by fire; Sept. 14, 1791, several vessels and sixty houses destroyed; July 22d, and 23d, 1794, 680 houses were consumed, with an East India warehouse, in which 35,000 bags of saltpetre were consumed, and £40,000 worth of sugar were destroyed in one sugarhouse. The whole loss was estimated at above £1,000,000 sterling; Aug. 17, 1794, Astley's theatre and 19 houses were burnt; Feb. 11, 1800, three large warehouses of West India Goods, valued at £300,000 were destroyed; Oct. 6th, same year, 30 houses and goods to the amount of £80,000 were burnt, and many lives

were lost; Feb. 12th 1814, the custom-house, and a whole range of buildings destroyed; May 23d, 1817, extensive damage done in Fleet street; 1834, both houses of Parliament burned.

New Orleans, March 21st, 1788, a most ruinous conflagration, by which far the greater part of the city was reduced to ashes.

New York, Dec. 29, 1773, government house destroyed; September 21st, 1776, a great fire by which about 1000 houses were consumed with Trinity Church, the Charity School, Lutheran Church, &c.; Aug. 7, 1778, 300 houses destroyed; Dec. 9th, 1796, destructive fire in Maiden Lane, between 60 and 70 houses were destroyed; Dec. 18, same year, about 40 houses were consumed; loss estimated at \$106,700; May 19, in 1811, 100 houses destroyed; Aug. 31st, 1816, 21 houses destroyed. It appears that from the 2d of Jan. to the 3d Dec. 1828, property was destroyed by fires to the amount of \$680,402.

Philadelphia, Dec 26th 1794, German Lutheran or Zion church; Jan. 27th, 1797, fire in the printing office and dwelling house of Andrew Brown, in Chesnut-street—his wife and three children perished, and he lingered until the 4th of Feb. when he expired; Dec. 17th, 1799, Rickett's circus, &c., destroyed; April 11th, 1811, a destructive fire in Locust-street; May 8th, 1816, a very destructive fire in Coates-street. The most lamentable fire that ever occurred in Philadelphia was that of the Orphan Asylum, Jan. 23d, 1822, in which twenty-three of the orphans perished.

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 300 houses destroyed Dec. 26th, 1802.

Venice, destructive fire at, Jan. 14, 1789.

Washington City, Aug. 24th, 1814, the Capitol, President's House, many private houses, the bridge over the Potomac, dockyard, &c. by the British troops.

FIRE ENGINE, to force water, invented 1663.

FONTS for baptism, instituted, A. D. 167.

FORT ST. GEORGE, in India, first settled by the English East India Company, 1620.

FORTIFICATION, the present mode introduced, about 1500.

FOUNDING OF CITIES, TOWNS, KINGDOMS, STATES, &c. Aix la Chapelle built, 795.

Albany, city, capital of New York, in Albany county: next to Jamestown, Virginia, the oldest town in the United States. Settled by the Dutch about 1614.

Alexandria, in Egypt, built in 17 days, the walls whereof were six miles in circuit, 332 B.C.

Amsterdam first settled, 1203; walled, 1482; taken possession of by the French, January 18, 1795.

Annapolis, Virginia: made a post town in 1694; created from the village of Severn.

Antioch built, 300 B. C.

Antwerp first mentioned in history, 517; walled, 1256; pillaged by its garrison, 1576; ruined, 1585; declared a free port, 1784; surrendered to the French, 1794.

Areopagus first erected at Athens, 1272 B. C.

Argos, the kingdom of, began 1586 B. C.

Arragon, erected into a kingdom, 912.

Ashford, post town, Windham county, Connecticut; incorporated in 1714.

Assyria, kingdom of, began under Ninus, 2059 B. C; lasted above 1264 years, ended with Sardanapalus; out of its ruins were formed the Assyrians of Babylon, those of Nineveh, and the Medes.

Athens, kingdom of, began 1556 B. C.

Attleborough, post town, Bristol county, Massachusetts; incorporated in 1694.

Babylon, the city of, founded by Nimrod, 2640; walled, 1243; taken by Cyrus, 588; by Darius, after 19 months siege, 511 B. C.

Babylonish monarchy founded 2217 B. C.

Bagdad built, 762.

Balbec built 144; totally obliterated by an earthquake, 1759.

Baltimore, city and port of entry in Baltimore county, Maryland. Founded in 1729. In 1765 contained but fifty houses. Erected into a city in 1797. Its medical college was founded in 1807. St. Mary's college, a Catholic institution, incorporated in 1806. Battle of Baltimore fought the 13th and 14th of September, 1814.

Barnstable, seaport and capital of Barnstable county, Mass., on Barnstable bay. Settled by the Rev. John Lathrop, October 11, 1639.

Bavaria, dukedom of, founded 1180; made an electorate, 1028; erected into a kingdom by Bonaparte, 1805.

Beaufort, town, North Carolina, incorporated in 1723.

Bennington, a post town in the county of Bennington, Vermont, founded in 1749. As the grant of the township was made by Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire, it was called from his christian name, Benning. Stark's victory gained here, August 16, 1777.

Berne, in Switzerland, made an imperial city, 1290; ancient government of, overturned by the French, re-established, Dec. 24, 1813.

Bethlehem, borough and post town, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Commenced

in 1741 by the Moravians, who removed hither from Savannah, because the inhabitants compelled them to bear arms.

Beverly, post town and seaport, Essex county, Massachusetts. This town was incorporated in 1668, and the early settlers gathered together and erected a church in 1657.

Billerica, post town, Middlesex county, Mass. Founded in 1656.

Bohemia, kingdom of, founded, 550.

Bradenburgh created a marquisate, 925; created a dukedom, 1526.

Braintree, town, Norfolk county, Massachusetts. First church was gathered in 1639. It originally belonged to Boston, and was called Mount Wollaston.

Bridgewater, post town, Plymouth county, Massachusetts. Settled 1651. Attacked by Indians and injured severely, May 8, 1676.

Britanny, founded as a kingdom, 383; made a duchy, 874; annexed to the crown of France, 1150.

British isles; they were inhabited originally by a people called Britons, of the same stock with the ancient Gauls or Celtæ. The Romans first invaded them under Julius Cæsar, 54 B. C. but made no conquests. The emperor Claudius, and his generals Plautius, Vespasian, and Titus, subdued several provinces after 30 pitched battles with the natives, A. D. 43 and 44. The conquest was completed by Agricola in the reign of Domitian, 85.

Brookfield, post town, Worcester county, Massachusetts. Settled in 1660. Township granted in 1667. August 2, 1675, two or three hundred ambuscaded Indians attacked a party of inhabitants, and killed several. Burnt by the Indians in 1675. Incorporated 1718.

Brookline, town, Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Incorporated 1705.

Bruges founded, 700; fortified, 890.

Brunswick built, 361.

Burgundy, the dukedom of, established, 890; the kingdom founded, 413; again in 814; united to the German empire, 1035; disunited by a revolt, and divided into four sovereignties, 1074.

Byzantium, now Constantinople, founded 715 B. C.

Calcutta seized and settled by the English, 1689.

Cambridge, England, once a city called Granta, built by Carsiurus; university chartered, 538; founded, 900; the town burnt by the Danes, 1010; university revived, 1110.

Cambridge, post town, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Name changed from Newtown

to Cambridge in 1638, when Harvard University was founded.

Canterbury built, 912 B. C.; paved, 1477.

Carthage founded by the Tyrians, 1259; built by queen Dido, 1233; destroyed, 146; rebuilt, 123 B. C.

Castile and Arragon kingdom begun, 1035.

Charlestown, Middlesex county Massachusetts. Founded in 1629 by a company of one hundred persons. Burned by the British, June 17, 1775.

Chelmsford, now Lowell, post town, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Incorporated in 1655. It was attacked by Indians in 1676.

Chelsea, Massachusetts, formerly a ward of Boston, under the name of Winnesimmet or Romney Marsh. Incorporated in 1738.

Chichester built by Ciffa, 516; paved, 1576.

China empire founded, 2100 B. C.; but its history does not extend above the Greek Olympiads; the first dynasty, when prince Yu reigned, 2207 B. C.; before this time the Chinese chronology is imperfect.

Cologne made an imperial city, 959; made archiepiscopal, 742; electoral, 1021.

Concord, post town, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Settled in 1635.

Constantinople changed its name from Byzantium, 329; was made the seat of an emperor, 1268; Cadies or justices introduced, to decide the disputes between the Greeks and Turks, 1390; taken by Mahomet II May 29, 1452, who put an end to the eastern empire, 1453; walled twenty miles round, 413.

Copenhagen founded, 1169; made a city, 1319; made the capital of Denmark, 1443.

Corinth, kingdom of, established, 1355 B. C.

Cork, in Ireland, built, 1170.

Corsica dependent on Genoa till 1730; ceded to France, 1770; offered to Germany for £150,000 in 1781; surrendered its sovereignty to Great Britain, 1794; relinquished, in 1796.

Cracow, in Poland, founded, 700.

Cronstadt built by Peter the Great, of Russia, 1704.

Danbury, post town, Fairfield county, Connecticut. Founded about 1693.

Dantzick founded, 1169; first walled in, 1398; admitted to a suffrage in the election of kings of Poland, 1632; put themselves under the protection of Prussia, 1703; compelled to acknowledge Stanislaus king of Poland, 1707; the king of Prussia seized upon the territory round the city, 1789.

Dauphiny annexed to the kingdom of France, 1349.

Dedham, post town, and capital of Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Commenced in 1637.

Delft city founded, 1072.

Denmark united to Norway, 1412; separated from it, 1521; crown made hereditary, 1660; Pomerania and the isle of Rugen annexed to it in exchange for Norway, by treaty, Jan. 14, 1814.

Domingo, St. given up by the French governor, Rochambeau, to the black troops, Nov. 19, 1803.

Dorchester, town, Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Settled 1630. Church gathered 1636.

Dover castle built by Julius Cæsar; town fortified, 1525.

Dresden founded, 808.

Dublin city walls built about 838; its first charter granted, 1173; its castle built, 1220; university founded, 1591; students admitted to its university, January, 1594.

Dunkirk founded, 966.

East Indies were discovered by the Romans, but authors differ as to the time; but with certainty we know, that Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in this country, 327 B. C.; by the Portuguese, 1497; conquered in 1500, and settled by them in 1506.—The first settlement was Goa.

Edinburgh built, 950; fortified, and castle erected, 1074; made the metropolis of Scotland by James III, 1482; James II was the first king crowned there, 1437.

Egypt, the kingdom of, began, 2188 B.C., and lasted 1633 years; reduced to a province, 31 A. D.; and subdued by the Turks, in 1525; the French army entered it in 1798, and overthrew it, but were expelled by the English in 1801.

Elbing, in Prussia, founded, 1240.

Elseneur, in Denmark, built 2 B. C.

Exeter, post town, Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Church and town founded in 1638.

Falmouth, town, Cumberland county, Maine. Incorporated in 1718. Burned by the British, October 18, 1775, when one hundred and thirty nine dwelling houses, and two hundred and thirty-eight stores were destroyed.

Fayetteville, post town, Cumberland county, North Carolina. Founded in 1785.

Flanders erected into an earldom, 793; made part of France, 1795; annexed to Holland, 1813.

Florence founded, 1408 B. C.

Fribourg, in Switzerland, founded, 1179.

Gallipolis, post town and capital of Gallia county, Ohio. Land granted to French settlers in 1795.

Geneva republic founded, 1512.

Genoese republic founded, 1096.—Genoa annexed to the French empire, 1805.—Transferred to the king of Sardinia, 1814.

Georgetown, post town, Lincoln county, Maine. Incorporated in 1718.

Georgia colony settled, June 22, 1732; incorporated, July 31, 1752.

Germany was divided anciently into several independent states, which made no figure in history till 25 B. C., when they withstood the attempts of the Romans to subdue them, who conquered some parts; but by the repeated efforts of the Germans were entirely expelled about A. D. 290.—In 432, the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne became master of the whole, A. D. 802.

Goree Isle first planted by the Dutch, 1617.

Grand Cairo built by the Saracens, 969.

Gravesend erected to protect the river Thames, 1513.

Grecian empire founded by Alexander, 331; commenced, 811.

Groningen built, 433 B. C.

Guilford, borough, post town and seaport, New Haven county, Connecticut. Settled in 1639.

Haddam, post town, Middlesex county, Connecticut. Incorporated 1668.

Hadley, post town, Hampshire county, Massachusetts. Settled in 1658. On September 1st, 1658, the town was attacked by Indians during the services of the Sabbath. The savages were repelled by an aged man, who suddenly appeared and headed the inhabitants, and disappeared as suddenly after the victory. This man, regarded as an angel at the time, was afterwards discovered to be Cuffe, one of the regicide judges.

Hamburgh founded, 804; walled, 811; disfranchised, and incorporated with France, Jan. 1810; restored to independence by the allied sovereigns, 1814.

Hanover, hitherto but a village, walled, 1556; obtained the privileges of a city, 1578; made the ninth electorate, 1692; annexed to Westphalia, by Bonaparte, March 18, 1810; regained to England, Nov. 6, 1813; principality of Hildesheim annexed to it, 1813; erected into a kingdom, 1814; assembly of the states of the new kingdom opened by the duke of Cambridge, Dec. 15, 1814; East Friesland and Harlingen added to it, 1815.

Harrisburg, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, founded in 1786.

Harwich, post town, Barnstable county, Massachusetts. Its Indian name was Satucket. Incorporated 1694.

Heptarchy, in England, commenced, 455; ended, 824.

Hingham, post town, Plymouth county, Massachusetts. Settled in 1635.

Holland, originally part of the territory of the Belgæ, conquered by the Romans, 47 B. C.—A sovereignty founded by Thierry, first count of Holland, A. D. 868; continued till 1417, when it passed by surrender to the duke of Burgundy, A. D. 1534; being oppressed by the bishop of Utrecht, the people ceded the country to Spain. The Spanish tyranny being insupportable, they revolted and formed the republic, now called the United Provinces, by the union of Utrecht, 1579. The office of stadtholder, or captain general of the United Provinces, made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, 1747.—A revolt formed, but prevented by the Prussians, 1787.—Invaded by the French in 1793, who took possession of it, Jan. 1795, and expelled the stadtholder.—Erected into a kingdom by the command of Bonaparte, and the title of king given to his brother Louis, June 5, 1806. The throne abdicated by Louis, July 1, 1810. United to France by a decree of Bonaparte, July 9, 1810.

Holliston, post town, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Settled in 1710. Incorporated 1724. Visited in 1753 by a malignant fever, which carried off fifty-three persons out of a population of 400.

Hull founded, 1296; incorporated by the name of Kingston, 1299.

Ilium built, 1359 B. C.

Ionian islands ceded to Britain, as a free and independent state, by the allied sovereigns in congress, Nov. 5, 1815.

Ipswich, post town, and port of entry, Essex county, Massachusetts. Settled 1634.

Ireland; the original inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been of the Celtic stock; it was divided formerly among a number of petty sovereigns.

Italy, kingdom of, began, 476; ended, 964; began again, 1805; and Bonaparte the Corsican crowned king, May 26.

Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, and Alderney, were appendages of the duchy of Normandy, and united to the crown of England, by the first prince of the Norman line.

Jerusalem built 1800 B. C.; destroyed by Titus, 70; rebuilt by Adrian, 130; again destroyed, 136; taken by the Saracens, 637; taken

by the Crusaders, July 14, 1099, when 70,000 infidels are said to have been massacred; taken from the Christians by Saladin, 1190.

Kent, kingdom of, began, 455; ended, 823.

Liverpool was incorporated, 1299.

London fortified by the Romans, 50; walled, and a palace built, 294; made a bishopric, 653; repaired by Alfred, 885; greatly damaged by a fire, 982, 1027, and 1130; not paved, 1090; houses of timber thatched with straw, but to prevent fire, ordered to be built with stone, and covered with slates, 1192, but the order not observed; a charter by king John to the Londoners to choose a mayor out of their own body, annually (this office formerly was for life,) to elect and remove their sheriffs at pleasure, and their common-councilmen annually, 1208; a common hunt first appointed, 1226; aldermen first appointed, 1242; the houses still thatched with straw, Cheapside lay out of the city, 1246; all built of wood, 1300; their privileges taken away, but restored on submission, 1366; the first lord mayor sworn at Westminster that went by water, 1433; the lord mayor's show instituted, 1453; a sheriff fined £50 for kneeling too near the lord mayor, when at prayers in St. Paul's cathedral, 1486; the Thames water first conveyed into the city, 1582; the city chiefly built of wood, and in every respect very irregular, 1600; the New River brought to London, 1613; the lord mayor and sheriffs arrested at the suit of two pretended sheriffs, April 24, 1652; the greatest part of the city destroyed by fire, 1666; Pilkington and Shute, the city sheriffs, sent prisoners to the Tower, for continuing a poll after the lord mayor had adjourned it, 1682; the charter of the city declared forfeited to the crown, June 12, 1682; privileges taken away, but restored, 1688; built a mansion house, 1737; furnished and inhabited the same, 1752; repaired London bridge, 1758, when government granted them £15,000 and permitted them to pull down the gates, 1760; began Blackfriars bridge, Oct. 31, 1760; the common council ordered to wear blue mazarine gowns, Sept. 14, 1761; lost their cause against the dissenters serving sheriffs, July 5, 1762; the city remonstrated on the king's paying no attention to their petition for a redress of grievances, and was censured, March, 1770; Brass Crosby, Esq. lord mayor, and alderman Oliver, sent to the Tower by the house of commons, for committing their messenger, March, 1771; trade greatly injured by bankruptcies, 1772; regulation of admitting the livery at Guildhall, by Mr. Stone's scheme, 1774; the common councilmen discon

tinued the wearing of their mazarine gowns in court, in 1775; the city abandoned to the mercy of an ungoverned mob, July 3, 1780; rebuilt the compters near Newgate, 1789; from the year 1768 to the year 1776, the corporation of London expended the following sums for public uses, which show the opulence of the city: in new paving, repairing old pavements, lighting, cleansing, and purchasing old houses to widen streets, £200,000; £200,000 for the new bridge at Blackfriars; several large sums for new roads, embanking the river, and other contingencies; £200,000 for repairing the royal exchange; the jail of Newgate cost £100,000. London is now supposed to contain 160,000 houses, 7000 streets, to cover 3000 acres, and to be in circumference 23 miles, and its population 1,200,000.

Londonderry, post town, Rockingham county, New Hampshire. Settled by one hundred Scotch families, (who came from Londonderry, Ireland, their temporary residence,) in 1719.

Lubec was founded, 1140.

Lucca republic founded, 100.

Lyons, in France, founded 43 B. C.; opposed the national convention, by whom it was besieged, 1793.

Macedon, kingdom of, began, 814 B. C.

Madrid built, 936 B. C., but remained an obscure village in 1515.

Man, isle of, formerly subject to Norway; then to John and Henry III of England, and afterwards to Scotland; governed by its lords, from 1043; conquered by Henry IV 1341.

Medford, post town, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Settled in 1630. A ship of thirty tons built here in 1633.

Michilimackinack. A fort built here by the French in 1673.

Middletown, city, port of entry, and capital of Middlesex county, Connecticut, commenced 1651.

Milan, the capital of this celebrated dukedom is reputed to have been built by the Gauls, about 408 B. C.

Modena made a duchy, 1451.

Mogul empire—The first conqueror was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian prince, who died, 1236.

Morocco, empire of, anciently Mauritania, first known, 1008.—Possessed by the Romans, 25 B. C., and reduced by them to a province, 50.—From this time it underwent various revolutions, till the establishment of the Almoharides.—The second emperor of this family built the capital, Morocco.—About 1116, Abdallah, the leader of a sect of Mahometans, founded the dynasty of Almahides, which ended in the last

sovereign's total defeat in Spain, 1312.—At this period Fez and Tremecen, then provinces of the empire, shook off their dependence.—Morocco was afterwards seized by the king of Fez; but the descendants of Mahomet, about 1550, subdued and united again the three kingdoms, and formed what is at present the empire of Morocco.

Moscow founded, 1156.

Munich, in Bavaria, founded, 962; walled, 1157.

Nantucket, island of, Massachusetts. First settlement commenced at Madakit harbor, 1659.

Naples founded, 323 B. C.

Naples, anciently Capua and Campania, kingdom of, began, 1020.—Great part of the country was inhabited, in ancient times, by the Etruscans, who built Nola and Capua.

Netherlands declared themselves a free state, 1565 and 1789; became a province to France in 1794; placed under the sovereignty of the house of Orange, 1814.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne built, 1079; incorporated by king John, 1213.

New Haven, city, seaport, and semi-metropolis of Connecticut. Built 1638. Its college was projected in 1654. Plundered by the British, July 5, 1779. Made a city 1784.

New London, city and port of entry, New London county, Connecticut. Settled in 1648. Burnt by Benedict Arnold, after his treason, Sept. 6, 1781. Made a city 1784.

New Orleans, city, port of entry and capital of Louisiana. Founded in 1717. Dreadful hurricane occurred in 1722.

Newtown, Massachusetts, originally intended as a fortified place, and commenced in 1631. (See Cambridge.)

Normandy erected into a dukedom, 876.

Northumberland kingdom began, 547; ended, 828.

Norwalk, post town, Fairfield county, Connecticut. Settled in 1651. Burnt by the British, July 12, 1779.

Norway attached to Sweden, and Charles XIII of Sweden proclaimed king of, November 4, 1814.

Norwich, city, New London county, Connecticut. Settled in 1660. Made a city in 1784.

Nottingham built, 924.

Ottoman empire begun, 1293.

Oxford university, founded by Alfred, 886; its castle built, 1071; archdeaconry erected, 1092; Beaumont place finished, about 1128; chancellor's court established, 1244; bishoprick taken from Lincoln, and founded, 1541; first

public lecture in Arabic read there, 1636; new theatre built, 1669; a terrible fire at, 1644; again, 1671; library built, 1745; hospital begun, May 1, 1772; observatory built, 1772; visited by Geo. III, &c. Oct. 12, 1785.

Padua built, 1269 B. C.; surrounded with a wall, &c. by the Venetians, 1019.

Paris founded, 357; made the capital of France, 510; the city of, consumed by fire, 588; first paved with stones, 1186; barricadoes of, 1588, to oppose the entry of the duke of Guise; again, Aug. 27, 1748, in opposition to the regency; first parliament there, 1302.

Persian empire founded, 536 B. C.

Petersburgh, in Muscovy, built by the czar, Peter I, 1703.

Pisa republic founded, 1403.

Plymouth, seaport and capital of Plymouth county, Massachusetts. First company of Pilgrims landed Dec. 23, 1620. First house built Dec. 25, of the same year.

Poland, once the country of the Vandals, who left it to invade the Roman empire; it was made a duchy, 694; kingdom of, began, by the favor of Otho III, emperor of Germany, under Boleslaus, 999.

Portland, city and port of entry, Cumberland county, Maine. Incorporated 1786.

Portugal, kingdom of, began, 1139; united to Spain in 1580, and continued so till 1640, when they shook off the Spanish yoke.

Providence, city and port of entry, Providence county, Rhode Island. Settled by Roger Williams in 1636. Thirty houses destroyed by the Indians, March 29, 1676.

Prussia, anciently possessed by the Venedi, whose kings were descended from Athirius, first king of the Heruli, on the Baltic, 320 B. C.

Ratisbon built, 1187 B. C.

Riga, founded in 1128, by a colony of Bre-
meners.

Roman empire began, 44 B. C.; ended, 63 A. D.; began in the west, 74; ended, 92; began in the east, 364; ended, 1553; it was 2000 miles broad, and 3000 in length.

Rome, its foundation laid by Romulus, its first king, 753 B. C. according to most chronologers; by sir Isaac Newton's chronology, 627, B. C.

Rostock founded, 1169.

Roxbury, town, Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Settled in 1630.

Russia, or Muscovy, anciently Sarmatia, and inhabited by the Scythians; not renowned till the natives attempted to take Constantinople, A. D. 864.

Salem, seaport and capital of Essex county, Massachusetts. In 1678 contained but eighty-five houses. The first pavement finished, 1773.

Sardinia conquered by the Spaniards, 1303, in whose possession it was till 1708, when it was taken by an English fleet, and given to the duke of Savoy, with the title of king.

Savoy, part of Gallia Narbonensis, which submitted to the Romans, 118 B. C.

Saybrook, post town, Middlesex county, Connecticut. Fort erected in 1635. An ecclesiastical constitution, called the "Saybrook Platform," adopted by the Synod, Sept. 1708.

Scotland, anciently Caledonia, history of, began, 328 B. C., when Fergus I was sent over by the people of Ireland; received the Christian faith, A. D. 203.

Sicily first peopled from Italy, 1262 B. C.

Southwark annexed to London, 1550.

Spain, New, established, 1520.

Spain was first civilized by the Phœnicians, who possessed great part of it; these called in the Carthaginians; it was afterwards invaded by the Rhodians; the Carthaginians however made new conquests, 209; and after the destruction of ancient Tyre, became the most powerful in this country.—Conquered by the Romans, 216 B. C.

Springfield, post town and capital of Hampden county, Massachusetts. Settled in 1636. Burnt by the Indians in 1675.

Stockholm built, 1253.

Sweden, anciently Scandinavia, kingdom of, began, 481.

Switzerland inhabited formerly by the Helvettii, who were subdued by Cæsar, 57 B. C.

Syracuse, in the isle of Sicily, founded, 709 B. C.

Thebes built by Cadmus, 493 B. C.

Trenton, the metropolis of New Jersey. Founded by William Trent in 1724.

Troy built, 1480; the kingdom of, began 1446 B. C.

Vandals began their kingdom in Spain, 412; ended, 534.

Venice.—The first inhabitants of this country, were the Veneti; conquered by the Gauls, and made a kingdom, about 356; conquered for the Romans, by Marcellus, 221 B. C.

Vienna was very obscure till 1151; it was walled and enlarged by Henry I, of Austria, 1122, with the ransom of king Richard I, of England.

Wallachia, incorporated with Russia, 1810.

Wales first inhabited by Britons, on their being expelled England by the Saxons, 685;

divided into North Wales, South Wales, and Powis Land, 970; conquered and divided by William I, among the conquerors, 1091; Griffith the last king died, 1137; the sovereign, from that time, was a prince only.

Washington city, in America, founded, 1791.

Waterford, in Ireland, built 1162.

Wurtemberg erected into a county in 1078; into a duchy, at the diet of Worms, 1495; into a kingdom, 1803.

Woburn, post town, Middlesex county, Massachusetts. Settled in 1642.

York built, 1223 B. C.

FROST, in Britain, lasted five months, 220. The Pontus sea was entirely frozen over for the space of 20 days, and the sea between Constantinople and the Scutari, 401; so severe a frost all over Britain, that the rivers were frozen up for above two months, 508; one so great that the Danube was quite frozen over, 558; the Thames frozen for six weeks, when booths were built on it, 695; one that continued from Oct. 1, to February 26, 760; one in England which lasted nine weeks, 827; carriages were used on the Adriatic sea, 859; the Mediterranean sea was frozen over, and passable in carts, 860; most of the rivers in England frozen for two months, 908; the Thames frozen thirteen weeks, 923; one that lasted 120 days, which began December 22, 987; the Thames frozen five weeks, 998; a frost on midsummerday, so vehement, that the corn and fruits were destroyed, 1035; the Thames frozen fourteen weeks, 1063; a frost in England from November to April, 1076; several bridges in England being then of timber, broken down by a frost, 1114; a frost from January 14 to March 22, 1205; one of fifteen weeks, 1207; the Mediterranean sea was frozen over, and the merchants passed with their merchandise in carts, in 1234; the Cattegatt, or sea between Norway and Denmark, was frozen, and that from Oxslo, in Norway, they travelled on the ice to Jutland, in 1294; the sea between Norway and the promontory of Scagernit frozen over, and from Sweden to Gothland, 1296; the Baltic was covered with ice fourteen weeks, between the Danish and Swedish islands, in 1306; the Baltic was passable for foot passengers and horsemen, for six weeks, in 1323; the sea was frozen over, and passable from Stralsund to Denmark, in 1349; the Baltic was quite frozen over from Pomerania to Denmark, in 1402; the whole sea between Gothland and Geland was frozen, and from Restock to Gezoer, in 1408; the ice bore riding on from Lubec to Prussia, and the Bal-

tic was covered with ice from Mecklenburgh to Denmark, in 1423, 1426, and in 1459; the sea between Constantinople and Iskodar, was passable on ice in 1420; in 1709, the Adriatic sea was frozen and the olive trees killed in the south of Europe; in 1779-80, the ice was driven out of the mouth of the Mississippi into the Mexican gulf—a circumstance never known before or since; in 1788, which lasted only from November to January, 1789, when the Thames was crossed opposite the custom house, the tower Execution dock, Putney, Brentford, &c.; it was general throughout Europe, particularly in Holland, at the same time; the most severe on Dec. 25th, 1796, that had been felt in the memory of man; severe one in January, 1814, when booths were erected on various parts of the Thames, and the antiquarian society of Newcastle recorded, that the rapid river Tyne was frozen to the depth of twenty inches; severe frost at Quebec, Aug. 7, 1815. In the United States, lat. 42, January, 1835, thermometer 30 degrees below zero. In Maine, 40 degrees below.

FRUITS of foreign countries first brought into Italy, 70 B. C., and flowers, sundry sorts before unknown, were brought into England in the reigns of Henry VII, and VIII, from about 1500 to 1578. Among others of less note, the musk and damask roses, of great use in medicine, and tulips. Several sorts of plum trees and currant plants; also saffron, woad, and other drugs for dyeing, attempted to be cultivated, but without success.

G.

GAMUT in music invented by Guy L'Are tin, 1025.

GANSEVOORT FORT, built 1812.

GARDENING introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported, till 1509; the pale gooseberry, with salads, garden roots, cabbages, &c. brought from Flanders, and hops from Artois 1520; rye and wheat, from Tartary and Siberia, where they are yet indigenous; barley and oats unknown, but certainly not indigenous in England; rice from Ethiopia; buckwheat, Asia; borage, Syria; cresses, Crete; cauliflower, Cyprus; asparagus, Asia; chervil, Italy; fennel, Canary Islands; annise and parsley, Egypt; garlic, the East; shallots, Siberia; horseradish, China; kidney beans, East Indies; gourds, Astracan; lentils, France; potatoes, Brazil; tobacco, America; cabbage, lettuce, &c. Hol

land. Jassamine comes from the East Indies; the elder tree from Persia; the tulip from Cappadocia; the daffodil, from Italy; the lily, from Syria; the tube rose from Java and Ceylon; the carnation and pink, from Italy, &c.; ranunculus, from the Alps; apples, from Syria; apricots, from Epirus; artichokes, from Holland; celery, from Flanders; cherries, from Pontus; currants, from Zante; damask and musk roses, from Damascus, as well as plums; hops, from Artois and France; gooseberries from Flanders; gilliflowers, carnations, the Provence rose, &c. from Thoulouse, in France; oranges and lemons from Spain; beans and peas from Spain.

GAS, use of, introduced in London, for lighting shops and streets, 1814; first into the United States, at Baltimore, 1821.

GAUZE, lawn, and thread manufactures, began at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1759, which in 1784 yielded £575,185, and employed 26,664 hands. In gauze alone, £350,900.

GAZETTES, of Venetian origin, and so called from the price being gazetta, a small piece of money; the first published in England, was at Oxford, Nov. 7, 1665.

GEORGIUM SIDUS discovered by Herschel, 1781.

GILDING with leaf gold on bole ammoniac, art of, invented by Margaritone, 1273; on wood, 1680.

GIPSIES quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks in 1515, and wandered over almost all Europe.

GLASS, the art of making it, known to the Romans at least before 79; known to the Chinese about 200; introduced into England by Benedict, a monk, 674; glass windows began to be used in private houses in England, 1180; glass first made in England into bottles and vessels, 1557; the first plate glass for looking glasses and coach windows, made at Lambeth, 1673; in Lancashire, 1773; window glass first made in England, 1557.

GLOBE of the earth, the first voyage round it was by sir Francis Drake, 1580; the second by Magellan, 1591; the third by sir Thomas Cavendish, 1586; by lord Anson in 1740; by captain Cook in 1768; and by Peyrouse in 1793-4.

GRAPES brought to England and planted first at Blaxhall, in Suffolk, 1552; cultivated in Flanders 1276.

GREEN DYE for cotton, invented by Dr. R. Williams, 1777.

GRISTMILLS invented in Ireland, 214.

GUINEAS were first coined, 1673, from gold brought from the coast of Guinea.

GUNPOWDER invented, 1330; first made in England, 1418; first used in Spain, 1344.

GUNS, great, invented, 1330; used by the Moors at the siege of Algesiras, in Spain, in 1344; used at the battle of Cressy, in 1346; when Edward had 4 pieces of cannon, which gained him the battle; they were used at the siege of Calais, in 1347; in Denmark, 1354; at sea by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first used in Spain, 1406; first made in England of brass, 1635; of iron, 1547; invented to shoot whales, 1731; first used in England, at the siege of Berwick, 1405; bombs and mortars invented, 1634.

H.

HABEAS CORPUS ACT in England, passed, 1641, and May 27, 1679; attempt made in the senate of the United States to suspend it, but rejected by the house of representatives, 1806.

HACKNEY COACHES first used, 20 in number, in London, 1625.

HAIR POWDER in use, 1590; a guinea per year tax on those who wear it, 1795.

HANDKERCHIEFS first manufactured at Paisley, in Scotland, 1748, when £15,886 worth were made; in 1784 the manufacture yielded above £164,385.

HANSEATIC LEAGUE. In the middle of the thirteenth century, the sea and land were infested with pirates and robbers. The German trade being exposed to accidents by land and sea, Hamburg and Lubeck in the year 1241, entered into a confederacy, in which they agreed to defend each other from all attacks and from every act of violence. This league was soon after joined by Brunswick; it was named by way of eminence, the *Hanse*, meaning a league for mutual defence. Many other towns joined and in a short time, became so numerous that in 1260, a meeting of the members was held at Lubeck, and continued to meet there every three years.

In the fourteenth century, this league attained every where a high political importance, and enjoyed extensive and uncommon privileges, till at last it became the mistress of lands and seas and crowns. So it continued for a length of time, till the travelling becoming more secure, and the circumstances that gave it rise being changed, the Hanseatic League began to fall, and in 1630, the last diet was held at Lubeck. The largest number of the Hanse towns was eighty-five.

HATS invented at Paris, 1404; first made in London, 1510.

HEMP and flax first planted in England, 1533. There are 180,000lb. of rough hemp used in the cordage and sails of a first rate man of war.

HERALDRY had its rise, 1100.

HERRING FISHERY, first practised by the Hollanders, 1164; herring pickling first invented 1397.

HIEROGLYPHICS: Or *sacred engraving*, was the name given first to the sculptures and inscriptions on the monuments of Egypt—it is now often used to denote simply *picture writing*, which is seen in its rudest state, upon the buffalo skins of our North American Indians, &c. But a new charm has been given to similar sculptures, and indeed to the study of antiquity in general by Champollion's discovery of the key to these so long inexplicable mysteries.

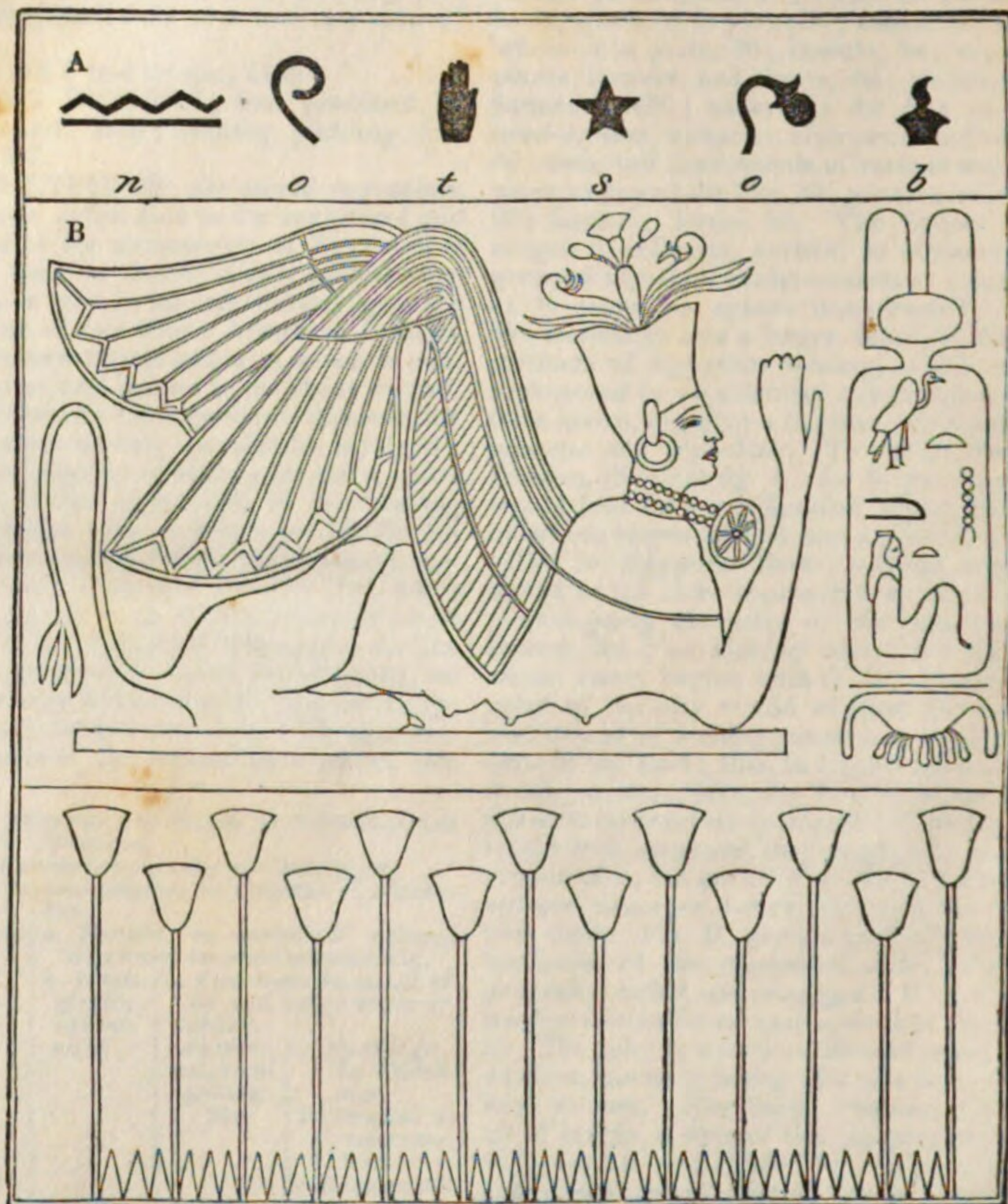
This indefatigable scholar, after many years of toil has at last succeeded in deciphering every inscription presented to him! He discovers that these hieroglyphics were usually employed as mere *alphabetic letters*; that when thus read, they give us regular composition in the Coptic or old Egyptian language. As the Coptic is understood by many learned men, we are in a fair way of knowing all that the Egyptian records so formed can teach. These monumental records of the earliest ages are of two kinds.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| A. The common, called | { demotica and demode by Herodotus and Diodorus.
{ enchoria by the Rosetta inscription.
{ epistolographica by Clement of Alexandria. | | |
| B. The sacred, divided by Clement of Alexandria into | { a. Hieratic, or sacerdotal writing, which may be called hierographic.
{ b. Hieroglyphic, composed of <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> { a. Cyriologic, by means of the first letters of the alphabet.
 { b. Symbolical, comprising the <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> 1. Cyriologic, by imitation.
 2. Tropical or metaphorical.
 3. Enigmatical. </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> | { a. Cyriologic, by means of the first letters of the alphabet.
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3. Enigmatical. | | |
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2. Tropical or metaphorical.
3. Enigmatical. | | | |

The *hieroglyphic* writing is eminently monumental. It is from the nature of the signs which it employs a species of painting, and it presents a various and picturesque aspect, which distinguishes it essentially from every other method of writing. The hieroglyphic characters do in fact exhibit images of almost every material object in creation. But the whole number of those used alphabetically, observed by Champollion, after more than 20 years' study, was

only 864, viz. celestial bodies, 10; human figures in various positions 120; human limbs, taken separately, 60; wild quadrupeds, 24; domestic quadrupeds, 10; limbs of animals, 22; birds, whole or in parts, 50; fishes, 10; reptiles, whole or in parts, 30; insects, 14; vegetables, plants, flowers and fruits, 60; buildings, 24; furniture, 100; coverings for feet and legs, head-dresses, weapons, ornaments and sceptres, 80; tools and instruments of various sorts, 150; vases, cups and the like, 30; geometrical figures, 20; fantastic forms, 50. The figures are arranged in columns, vertical or horizontal, and grouped together, as circumstances required, so as to leave no spaces unnecessarily vacant. We cannot go into a larger detail of the other methods of Egyptian writing, which may be understood by an attentive examination of the table above, but give a familiar specimen of the *phonetic* and *alphabetic*. To write the name Boston, (See cut fig. A.) for B. the Egyptians would look for some familiar object, the name of which began with B. say a censer, which is called in Egyptian *Berbe*, and the engraving would be the more appropriate to use, from the church-going character of the inhabitants of Boston, &c.; in looking round for an object whose name begins with O. the literary character of the city would suggest the reed, an instrument of writing, anciently, and now so used in the East; this, in Egyptian, is *Oke*; for S. take a star; *Sion*, for T. a hand, *tot*, for O, again, to have a variety, instead of the Egyptian tufted reed, as above, they might take an abbreviation of it, the curled line; for N. we have the vulture, *noure*, or, better, the sign for *inundation*, *neph*. Fig. B. gives a perfectly Egyptian specimen of the *symbolical* style, in what is generally called an *anaglyph*. It is a female winged sphinx found upon a block of black granite. The sphynx was an emblem of *strength*, and wisdom, the body being that of a *lion*, and the head *human*. The name *Tmauhmot*, (daughter of Horus, a king of the eighteenth dynasty of Egypt,) is read in the oval. This then is a symbolical image of the queen herself; and the flowers of lotus, underneath, are evidently, though emblematically, taken for the Nile, and for the whole country of Egypt. The sphynx instead of a paw, has a hand, raised in the attitude of protection. The whole then seems to be in praise of a monarch, and to signify "a monument raised to the memory of queen Tmauhmot, styled the Guardian and Protectress of the land of Egypt, by her wisdom and strength."





Hieroglyphics. See p. 672.



Sesostris. See p. 657.

HOOR GLASSES were invented in Alexandria, 240, and introduced at Rome, 158 years B. C.

HUDSON'S BAY discovered by captain Hudson, 1607.

HUGUENOTS murdered at Paris, Aug. 24, 1672.

HURRICANE, violent winds, particularly in the torrid zone, and in a manner particularly destructive in the West Indies: The following is a list of the most remarkable of these phenomena. 1670, 1674, 1675, Barbados; 1691, Antigua; 1700, 1702, Barbados; 1707, Caribbee Islands in general; 1712, Jamaica; 1720, Barbados; 1722, Jamaica, August 31; 1733, Caribbee Islands in general; 1744, Jamaica; 1764, Martinico, Carthage, and particularly over some of the Caribbee Islands; 1772, most of the Caribbee Islands; 1780, October 3d, Jamaica, 1828, February 18, violent gale at St. Ubes, Portugal, British ship Terror, and 100 men lost.

I.

INDIGO, first produced in Carolina 1747; cultivated in the open air at Vacluse, in France, 1808.

INOCULATION first tried on criminals, 1721.

INSURANCE on shipping began in England, 1560.

INSURANCE OFFICES established in London, and its vicinity, 1696.

INSURANCE POLICIES were first used in Florence in 1523; first society established at Hanover, 1530; that at Paris, 1740.

INTEREST first mentioned as legal, 1199, at 10 per cent.; in 1300, at 20 per cent.; in 1558, at 12 per cent.; in 1571, at 10 per cent.; in 1625, at 8 per cent.; in 1749, the funds were reduced from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 per cent.

IRON discovered by the burning of mount Ida, 1406 B. C.; first cast in England at Backstead, Sussex, 1544; first discovered in America, in Virginia, 1715; bullets first used in England, 1550.

ITALIAN method of book-keeping, published in England, 1569.

J.

JEREMIAH wrote his Lamentations, 610 B. C.

JOSHUA, book of, written 1415 B. C.

JUDE, St. wrote his epistle, 71; festival instituted, 1030.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES discovered by Jansen, 1590.

JURIES first instituted by Ethelred, 979; the plaintiff and defendant in those times used to feed them; whence the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after hearing evidence.

JUSTINIAN published his codex of the civil law, 529; and four years after, his work of the same kind, called the digest.

K.

KAMTSCHATKA discovered by the Russians, 1739.

KING of the Romans in Germany, first instituted, 1096.

KINGDOMS, origin of, by Nimrod, at Babylon, 2233 years B. C.

KING'S SPEECH, the first delivered, 1107, by Henry I.

KING'S EVIL, supposed to be cured by the touch of the kings of England. The first who touched for it was Edward the Confessor, 1058. It was dropped by George I.

KISSING the pope's foot first practised, 709.

KNEE ordered to be bent at the name of Jesus, 1275.

KNITTING stockings invented in Spain, about 1550.

KNIVES first made in England, 1563.

L.

LABOR, price of—A. D. 1352, 25 Edward III, wages paid to haymakers, was but one penny a day. A mower of meadows 5d. per day, or 6d. an acre; reapers of corn, in the first week of August, 2d. in the second 3d. per day, and so till the end of August, without meat, drink, or other allowance, finding their own tools; a master carpenter 3d. a day, other carpenters 2d. per day, a master mason 4d. per day; other masons 3d. per day; and their servants $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day. By the 34th of Edward III, 1361, chief masters of carpenters and masons 4d. a day, and the others 3d. or 2d. as they are worth; 13th Richard II, 1389, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry 13s. 4d. per year, and his clothing once a year at most; the carter 10s.; shepherd 10s.; oxherd 6s. 8d.; cowherd 6s. 8d.; swineherd 6s.; a woman laborer 6s.; driver of plough 7s. From this up to the time of 23d of Henry VI, the price of labor was fixed by the justices by proclamation. In time of harvest, a mower 4d. a day; without meat and drink 6d.;

reaper or carter 3*d.* a day ; without meat and drink 5*d.* ; woman laborer, and other laborers, 2*d.* a day ; without meat and drink 4½*d.* per day. By the 11th Henry VII, 1496, there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance ; as, for instance, a freemason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, master tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, joiner, was allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take 6*d.* a day, without meat and drink, or with meat and drink 4*d.* from Michaelmas to Easter to abate a 1*d.* ; a master, having under him six men, was allowed a 1*d.* a day extra. By the 6th of Henry VIII, 1515, the wages of shipwrights were fixed as follows : a master ship carpenter, taking charge of the work, having men under him, 5*d.* a day in the summer season, with meat and drink ; other ship carpenter, called an hewer, 4*d.* ; an able clincher, 3*d.* ; holder 2*d.* ; master caulker 4*d.* ; a mean caulker 3*d.* ; a day laborer, by the tide, 4*d.*

LACE, Flanders, more valuable than gold—one ounce of fine Flanders thread has been sold in London for £4. Such an ounce made into lace may be sold for £40, which is ten times the price of standard gold, weight for weight.

LACTEALS, the, discovered by chance, in opening a dog, by Asellius, July 23, 1662 ; in birds, fish, &c. by Mr. Hewson, surgeon, of London, 1770.

LAKE OF HARANTOREEN, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, a mile in circuit, sunk into the ground with all its fish, March 25, 1792.

LAMP for preventing explosion by fire-damp in coal mines, invented by sir Humphrey Davy, 1815.

LAND CARRIAGE, fish first brought to London by, 1761.

LAND, piece of, in Findland, 4000 square ells in extent, sunk fifteen fathoms, but most of the inhabitants escaped, February, 1793. A tract of, amounting to 120 English acres, and of the depth of sixty feet, slid, with a tremendous crash, into the river Nid, near Drontheim in Norway, March 7, 1816.

LANCASTRIAN SCHOOLS of education established in most of the principal towns of England, 1810.

LANTERNS invented by king Alfred, 890.

LAWNS AND THREAD GAUZE were in 1784, manufactured at Paisley to the value of £164,385 16*s.* 6½*d.*

LAWS, COURTS OF JUSTICE, OATHS, TAXES, &c.

Abjuration oath, first required, 1701.

Admiralty, court of, erected, 1357 ; incorporated June 22, 1768.

Adultery punished by cutting off the nose and ears, 1031 ; made capital, 1650.

Affirmation of the Quakers first accepted as an oath, 1702 ; alteration made in it, December 13, 1721.

African bill, to supply that trade with calicoes, 1765.

Agrarian law introduced at Rome, 486 B. C. By this law the public lands were divided between all the citizens.

Ale and ale-houses in England made mention of in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex ; first licensed, 1551.

Aliens forbidden to hold church livings, and juries for their trials to be half foreigners, 1430 ; prevented from exercising any trade or handicraft by retail, 1483.

Allegiance, oath of, first administered, 1606.

Almanack stamps increased, 1781.

Ambassadors first protected by a law, 1709 ; their protection restrained, 1773.

American duties, act passed, 1764 ; on tea, 1767.

Arbitration act passed in England, 1698.

Armorial bearings introduced into England, to distinguish nobles, 1100 ; taxed, 1798, 1808.

Arrest, vexatious ones, prevented by an act, May 17, 1733 ; for less than £10 forbidden, 1779 ; for less than £20, or on a bill of exchange for £15, June 14, 1810.

Artificers' bill, to prevent their seduction, 1787.

Assaying of gold and silver, legally established, 1354.

Assize of bread and ale in England established, 1266 ; again, legally, 1710.

Auction and sales tax began, 1779.

Bachelors' tax, 1695 and 1796.

Bankrupts in England first regulated by law, 1543. Enacted that members of the house of commons becoming bankrupts, and not paying their debts in full, shall vacate their seats, 1812.

Birth of children taxed, 1695, 1783.

Boston port bill, for its removal, 1775.

Bread ordered not to be sold, till 24 hours old, to lessen its consumption, March, 1800.

Brokers regulated in London, by law, 1697.

Buckingham house bought for the queen of England, 1775.

Bonaparte, bill for detaining him in custody in the island of St. Helena, passed April 9, 1816.

Burials taxed in England, 1695, 1783.

Buttons and button holes of cloth prohibited by law, 1721.

Canon law first introduced into England, 1140.

Caps.—A law enacted that every person above seven years of age, should wear on Sundays and holidays, a cap of wool, knit made, thickened and dressed in England, by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect, excepting maids, ladies and gentlewomen, and every lord, knight, and gentleman, of twenty marks of land, and their heirs, and such as have borne office of worship in any city, town, or place, and the wardens of the London companies, 1571.

Chancery, court of, in England, established 605. The first person qualified for chancellor by education, was sir Thomas More, 1530, the office before being rather that of a secretary of state, than the president of a court of justice.

Christenings taxed in England, 1783.

Circuits, justiciary, established, 1176 ; in Scotland, 1712.

Clergy forbidden drunkenness by law, in England, 741.

Clocks and watches taxed, 1797 ; repealed, 1798.

Common pleas in England, court of, established 1215.

Copy-right secured, by an act passed 1710 ; farther secured, in England, by an act passed in 1814.

Corn, bill to permit the exportation of, passed 1814, to permit the importation when British wheat shall be at 80s. per quarter, 1815.

Courts of justice instituted at Athens, 1272 B. C.

Criminals ordered for transportation instead of execution, 1590 ; Henry VIII executed 72,000 during his reign.

Curfew bell established by William the conqueror, 1068 ; abolished in 1100.

East-India company's act in England, passed, 1718.

Exchequer chamber, court of, erected by Edward III, 1359 ; improved by Elizabeth, 1584.

Feodal or feudal laws, the tenure of land by suit and service to the lord or owner of it, introduced into England by the Saxons about 600. The slavery of this tenure increased under William I, 1068. This was dividing the kingdom into baronies, giving them to certain persons, and requiring those persons to furnish the king with money, and a stated number of soldiers. It was discountenanced in France by Louis XI, about 1470 ; restored, and limited by Henry VII, 1495 ; abolished by statute, 12 Charles II, 1662.

Fiery ordeal enforced in England, 1042.

Forgery first punished with death in England, 1634.

French tongue abolished in the English courts of justice, 1362.

Game acts passed in England, 1496, 1670, 1753, 1784, 1785, and 1808.

Gipsies expelled out of England, 1563.

Gladiators, the combats of, abolished, 325.

Hackney coaches established by act of parliament, June 24, 1694 ; regulated 1784, 1786, 1800, 1815.

Hanover succession established by law, 1701.

Harlots obliged to wear striped hoods of party colors, and their garments the wrong side outwards, 27 Edward III, 1355.

Hat tax commenced, October 1, 1784 ; stamps for ditto, 1796 ; repealed, 1811.

Juries first instituted, 970 ; trial by, in civil causes, in Scotland, passed into a law, March, 1815.

Justices of the peace first appointed in England, 1076.

Justinian published his codex of the civil law, 529 ; and four years after, his work of the same kind, called the Digest.

Land tax, the first in England, 991, amounted annually to £82,000, in 1018 ; every hide of land taxed 3s. in 1109.

Laws primitive.—The laws of Moses were given, B. C. 1452 ; those of Minos in Crete, 1406 ; of Lycurgus, at Sparta, 884 ; those of Draco, and Solon at Athens, the former 623, the latter 580 ; of the Twelve Tables at Rome, 451 ; of Locri by Dalericus, 450 ; and of Thurium, in Italy, by Charondas, 446.

Latin tongue abolished in courts of law, 1731.

Laws of the land first translated into Saxon, 590 ; published, 610.

Laws of Edward the confessor composed, 1065.

Legacies taxed, 1780 ; advanced, 1796, 1808.

Licenses for public houses first granted, 1551 ; for brewers and exciseable articles enforced, 1784.

Longitude, a reward promised by parliament for the discovery of, 1714.

Lords lieutenants of counties instituted, July 24, 1549.

Luxury restricted by an English law, wherein the prelates and nobility were confined to two courses every meal, and two kinds of food in every course, except on great festivals ; it also prohibited all who did not enjoy a free estate of £100 per annum, from wearing furs, skins or silk ; and the use of foreign cloth was confined to the royal family alone, to all others

it was prohibited, 1337. An edict was issued by Charles VI, of France, which says, "Let no one presume to treat with more than a soup and two dishes," 1340.

Magna charta granted by king John, June 12, 1215.

Mail coaches first established to Bristol, 1784; to other parts of England, and an act to regulate and encourage them, 1785, and exempt them from tolls.

Maiming and wounding made capital, 1670.

Marriages taxed, 1695, 1784.

Marriage act passed, June, 1753; amended 1781.

Marriages of the royal family restrained by an act passed 1772.

Mortmain act passed, in 1279; and another, May 20, 1736.

Mutiny act first passed, in 1689.

Nantz, edict of, passed by Henry IV, by which Protestants enjoyed toleration in France, 1598; revoked by Louis XIV, 1685; by this infamous policy 50,000 French Protestants left France, and came to England, and other parts of Europe.

Naturalization, first law for in England, 1437 and 1709.

Naturalization of Jews, bill passed 1753; repealed December following.

Navigation act first passed, 1381; again 1541; again for the colonies, 1646, 1651; which secured the trade of the British colonies, 1660 and 1778.

New style act passed 1752.

Notes and bills first stamped, 1782; advanced 1796, 1808, 1815.

Ordeal by fire and water, abolished 1261.

Papal authority abolished by law, 1391.

Papists excluded the throne of England, 1689; their estates valued at £375,284 15s. 3½d. per annum, in 1719; taxed £100,000, November 23, 1722.

Parliament of England, began under the Saxon government; the first regular one was in king John's reign, 1204; the epoch of the house of commons, January 23, 1265; peer's eldest son, Francis Russell, son of the earl of Bedford, was the first who sat in the house of commons, 1549; the lord mayor and an alderman of London committed to the Tower, by the house of commons, 1771.

Pleading introduced 786; changed from French to English, 1362.

Polygamy forbidden by the Romans, in 393.

Poor, the first act for the relief of, in England, 1597.

Popery abolished in England, by law, 1536.

Registers, parochial, first appointed in England, 1530.

Registers of births, baptisms, marriages, and burials, law for the better regulation of, passed July 28, 1813.

Roman Catholics in England relieved by an act passed 1776, and 1791.

Roman Catholics in Ireland, relieved by an act passed 1792.

Salic law first quoted 1327.

Secretaries of state first appointed in England; lord Cromwell was so made by Cardinal Woolsey, 1529.

Septennial parliament, act passed 1716.

Shoes—the people had a way of adorning their feet; they wore the beaks or points of their shoes so long, that they encumbered themselves in their walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fastened theirs with chains of silver, or silver gilt, and others with laces. This ridiculous custom was in vogue from the year 1382, but was prohibited, on the forfeiture of 20s. and the pain of cursing by the clergy, 1467.

Slave—a statute made in England, enacting that a runaway servant, or any one who lives idly for three days, be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V. with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who brought him for two years; he was to take the said slave, and give him bread, water, or small drink, and refuse meat, and cause him to work by beating, chaining, or otherwise; and if, within that space, he absented himself fourteen days, was to be marked on the forehead or cheek, by a hot iron, with an S. and be his master's slave for ever; second desertion, felony; lawful to put a ring of iron round his neck, arm or leg; a beggar's child might be put apprentice, and on running away, a slave to his master, 1547; obtained their freedom by arrival in England, 1772.

Stamp act in America, passed 1764; repealed March 18, 1766.

Swearing on the Gospel, first used in England, 528.

Tithes first granted in 854.

Transportation of felons introduced 1590.

Treason requiring two witnesses, in England, 1552.

Tribute of wolves' heads paid in England, 971; paid by the English to the Danes in one year, 48,000l. 997.

LEADEN PIPES for conveying water invented, 1236.

LETTERS invented by Memnon, the Egyptian, 1822 B. C.

LIBRARY, the first private one, the property of Aristotle, 334 B. C.; the first public library in history was founded at Athens, by Hipparchus, 526 B. C.; the second of any note was founded at Alexandria, by Ptolemy Philadelphus, 284. It was burnt when Julius Cæsar set fire to Alexandria, 47 B. C. (400,000 valuable books in MS. are said to have been lost by this catastrophe.) The first library at Rome was established, 167; at Constantinople, founded by Constantine the Great, about A. D. 335; destroyed, 477; a second library formed from the remains of the first at Alexandria, by Ptolemy's successors, and reputed to have consisted of 700,000 volumes, was totally destroyed by the Saracens, who heated the water of their baths for six months, by burning books instead of wood, by command of Omar, caliph of the Saracens, 642; the Vatican at Rome, by pope Nicholas V, 1446; rebuilt and the library considerably improved by Sixtus V, 1588; the imperial of Vienna, by Maximilian I, about 1500; the royal of Paris, by Francis I, about 1520; the escurial at Madrid, by Philip II, 1557; of Florence, by Cosmo de Medicis, 1560; the Bodleian at Oxford, founded 40 Eliz, 1598; the Cottonian, formerly kept at Cottonhouse, Westminster, founded by sir Robert Cotton, about 1600; appropriated to the public use and benefit, 13 William III, 1701; partly destroyed by fire, 1731; removed to the British museum, 1753; the Radcliffeian, at Oxford, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, who left £40,000 to the university for that purpose, 1714; at Cambridge, 1720, to which George I gave £5,000 to purchase Dr. Moore's collection.

LINEN first made in England, 1253; the luxurious wore linen, but the generality woollen shirts. Table linen very scarce in England, 1386.

LIVING CHARACTERS. Allston, Washington, American painter.

Baillie, Joanna, a single lady, native of Scotland, distinguished for her writings.

Beecher, Dr. Lyman, an eloquent calvinistic preacher, native of New Haven, Conn.

Bernadotte, king of Sweden, born in 1764, at Pau, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in France.

Bowditch, Nathaniel, celebrated mathematician, and translator of the *Mechanique Celeste*, of La Place, native of Salem, Mass.

Bryant, William Cullen, an American poet of high reputation, native of Cornington, Mass.

Bulwer, Edward Lytton, novelist.

Bonaparte, Joseph, brother to Napoleon, born in 1768, at Ajaccio, in Corsica.

Calhoun, John, native of South Carolina, born in 1781.

Campbell, Thomas, poet, born at Glasgow, Sept. 7, 1777.

Canterbury, archbishop of, born in 1755.

Cass, Lewis, born 1782, at Exeter, New Hampshire.

Charles X, late king of France, born in 1757.

Chateaubriand, François Auguste, Viscount de, born in Combourg in Britany, 1769.

Clay, Henry, born in Hanover Co. Virginia, in 1770.

Cobbett, William, native of Surrey, England.

Constantine, Grand Duke of Russia and viceroy of Poland.

Cooper, James Fennimore, novelist, born at Bordentown, N. J. 1789.

Edgeworth, Maria, native of Edgeworthstown, Ireland.

Gallatin, Albert, native of Geneva.

Galt, John, novelist and traveller, born at Greenock, 1779.

Greenough, Horatio, American sculptor, born at Boston, in 1800.

Hogg, James, the Ettrick Shepherd, native of Ettrick, Scotland.

Humboldt, baron Frederick, traveller, born at Berlin, Prussia, 1769.

Hunt, Leigh, born in England, 1784.

Hyde de Neuville, count, native of France—minister to the United States.

Irving, Washington, native of the city of New York, born about 1783.

Jackson, Andrew, President of the United States, born at Wraxaw, S. C. in 1767.

Jeffery, Francis, celebrated lawyer, now Lord of Session—born at Edinburgh, in 1773.

Kemble, Charles, an actor of some merit, born in Wales, 1775.

Livingston, Edward, born at Clermont, N. Y. in 1764.

Lockhart, John G. native of Scotland, born about 1794, son in law of Sir Walter Scott, and editor of *London Quarterly Review*.

Louis Philippe, king of the French, born at Paris, Oct. 6, 1773.

Lyndhurst, Lord John Singleton Copley, born at Boston, 1773.

Macomb, Alexander, major general, born at Detroit, 1782.

Madison, James, born in Virginia, March 5, 1750, (old style,) where he now resides; educated at Princeton College, N. J. member of the Virginia Legislature, 1775; one of the coun-

cil of Virginia, 1776; elected a member of the congress of the revolution; prominent member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States. With Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, wrote the *Federalist*, being an able defence of the constitution; elected a member of the first congress under the constitution, and remained many years a distinguished member of that body; became Secretary of State March 5, 1801, and President of the U. States March 4, 1809, and remained in that office eight years.

Marshall, John, Chief Justice of the United States, native of Virginia, born 1755.

Martineau, Harriet, popular writer on political economy, and the improvement of society; native of England.

Mc Lane, Louis, born in Delaware, 1786.

Metternich-Winebourg, prince, born in Austria, in 1775.

Montgomery, James, poet, born in Ayrshire, in 1771.

Moore, Thomas, celebrated poet, native of Dublin.

Opie, Mrs., born at Norwich, 1771.

Peele, Sir Robert, Eng. statesman, born 1787.

Percival, James G., a poet and scholar, born at Berlin, Conn. 1795.

Rossini, Gioachimo, the first living musical composer, born in Romagna, in 1792.

Sedgwick, Catherine, daughter of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, a native of Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Southey, Robert, a celebrated writer, born at Bristol, England, in 1774.

Talleyrand, Perigord, prince de, a celebrated politician, born in France, 1754.

Thorwaldsen, Albert, the first living sculptor, born at Copenhagen, in 1772.

Trumbull, John, painter, born at Lebanon, Conn., in 1756.

Van Buren, Martin, born at Kinderhook, N. Y. 1782.

Webster, Daniel, born at Salisbury, N. H., 1782.

Wellington, Duke of, Arthur Wellesley, born in Ireland, May 1769.

Wilkie, David, painter, born in Fifeshire, Scotland in 1785.

William, IV, king of England, born August, 21, 1765.

Wilson, John, professor at Edinburgh, born at Paisley, 1789.

Wordsworth, William, poet, born in 1770.

LOADSTONE, polar attraction of, known in France before 1180.

LOCUSTS, the country of Palestine infested with such swarms of, that they darkened the air, and after devouring the fruits of the earth, they died, and their intolerable stench caused a pestilential fever, 406. A similar circumstance occurred in France, 873; a large swarm of, flew over the city of Warsaw, June 17, 1816; swarms of, made their appearance near Aschersleben, June 24, 1816.

LOGLINE in navigation used, 1570.

LOGWOOD first cut in the bay of Honduras and Campeachy by the English, 1662.

LONGEVITY. Jane Simonds, 119, 1772, in Fishmonger's almshouse.

Clun, widow 138, 1772, near Litchfield Eng.

McFindley, Charles, of Tipperary, 143, a captain in reign of Charles I, 1773.

Bealey, Wm. 130, 1774, in Londonderry, Ireland.

Gordon, Peter, 131, 1775, at Aucterless N. Britain.

Movet, Mr., surgeon, 139, 1796, near Dumfries.

Brookman, Sarah, 166, 1776, Glastonbury, England.

Cockey, Thomas, 132, 1778, Surrey, Eng.

Horton, Mary Brook, 148, 1787, Staffordshire, England.

Scot, Judith, 162, 1792, Islington, Eng.

Lopez, Catharine, 134, 1806, at Jamaica, W. Indies.

LONGEVITY OF THE LEARNED. *Greek*—Zenophilus, 169 years of age, died—B. C.; Theophrastus, 106, 288; Zenophanes, 100, 500; Democritus, 100,—; Isocrates, 98, 338; Thales, 92, 348; Carneades, 90,—; Pyrrho, 90, 284; Sophocles, 91, 406; Simonides, 90, 468; Zeno, 97, 264; Pythagoras, 90, 510; Hippocrates, 80,—; Chrysippus, 83, 204; Diogenes, 88,—; Pharycides, 85,—; Solon, 82, 558; Periander, 87, 579; Plato, 81, 348; Thucydides, 80, 391; Zenocrates, 81, 314; Zenophon, 89, 359; Polybius, 81, 124; Socrates, *poisoned*, 70, 400; Anaxagoras, 72, 428; Euripides, 76, 407; Æschylus, 70, 456; Aristotle, 63, 322; Anaximander, 64, 547; Pindar, 69, 452—Greek authors 30—died above 100, 4; 90, 8; 80, 11; 60, 7. *Roman*—Varro, 87 years of age, died 28 years B. C.; Lucian, 80,—; Epicurus, 73, 168; Cicero, 63, 43; Livy, by a violent death, 67, A. D. 17; Pliny, the elder, 56, 79; Pliny, the younger, by a violent death, 52, 113; Ovid, 59, 17; Horace, 57,—; Virgil, 51, B. C. 19.

LONGEVITY OF MODERN AUTHORS. Adams, John, died July 4, 1826, aged 91 years

Bacon, Roger, 1294, 80; Bacon, chancellor, 1625, 57; Boerhaave, 1738, 70; Boyle, 1691, 65; Brahe Tycho, 1601, 55; Burnet, 1725, 85; Camden, 1623, 72; Copernicus, 1543, 71; Erasmus, 1536, 69; Fontenelle, 1557, 100; Fothergill, 1780, 68; Franklin, Benjamin, 1790, 84; Frederick II, 1786, 74; Gallileo, 1623, 76; Grotius, 1645, 62; Hale, sir Matthew, 1676, 67; Haller, 1777, 69; Hales, 1761, 84; Halley, 1742, 85; Hoadley, 1761, 83; Hobbes, 1679, 92; Jefferson, Thomas, July 4th, 1826, 84; Johnson, Samuel, 1784, 75; Locke, 1704, 73; Liebnitz, 1715, 69; Milton, 1674, 66; Murray, Lindley, 1826, 80; Newton, 1727, 84; Puffendorff, 1693, 62; Robertson, 1793, 72; Scaliger, J. J. 1609, 69; Scaliger, J. C. 1558, 74; Selden, 1654, 70; Sherlocke, 1762, 84; Sloane, Hans, 1752, 92; Swedenborg, 1772, 83; Voltaire, 1779, 85; Vossius, J. Gerard, 1649, 72; Vossius, Isaac, 1683, 70; Whiston, 1762, 95.

LOOKING-GLASSES made only at Venice, 1300.

LOOMS, the power-loom invented by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, a clergyman of Kent, in England, 1787.

LOTTERIES, the first mentioned by historians for sums of money, 1630; established 1693.

M.

MAGNIFYING GLASSES invented by Roger Bacon, 1260.

MALT LIQUOR used in Egypt 450 B. C.

MAMMOTH, a complete one discovered on the borders of the Frozen Ocean, 1799; the skeleton of one found in the ice at the mouth of the river Lena, in Siberia, 1809; the skeleton of an enormous one discovered in erecting a causeway in the county of Hout in Germany, 1814.

MANUFACTURES OF ENGLAND, at the close of the last century, were computed at 82 millions. In the statistical researches published by the prefect of the Seine in 1823, the shawls and fancy tissues made at Paris are valued in round numbers at £15,000,000; the goldsmiths work and jewelry at £27,000,000; the clock and watch making at £19,000,000; the gilt bronzes at £50,000,000; and on these goods alone, the mere wages paid to workmen in the city, amount annually to £22,000,000 or \$97,680,000.

MARK, St. wrote his gospel, 44.

MARRIAGE in Lent forbidden, 354; forbidden the priests, 1015; first celebrated in churches, 1226; banns of, first published in churches,

about 1200; act of solemnizing it by justices of the peace, 1653; first celebration of a marriage in Virginia, 1608.

MASSACRES, of all the Carthaginians in Sicily, 397 B. C.; 2,000 Tyrians crucified, and 8,000 put to the sword for not surrendering Tyre to Alexander, 331 B. C. The Jews of Antioch fall upon the other inhabitants and massacre 100,000, for refusing to surrender their arms to Demetrius Nicanor, tyrant of Syria, 154; a dreadful slaughter of the Tuetones and Ambrones, near Aix, by Marius the Roman general, 200,000 being left dead on the spot, 102; the Romans throughout Asia, women and children not excepted, cruelly massacred in one day, by order of Mithridates, king of Pontus, 89; a great number of Roman senators massacred by Cinna, Marius, and Sertorius, and several of the patricians despatched themselves to avoid their horrid butcheries, 86; again, under Sylla, and Catiline his minister of vengeance, 82 and 79; at Præneste, Octavianus Cæsar ordered 300 Roman senators, and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar, 44; at the destruction of Jerusalem, 1,000,000 Jews were put to the sword, A. D. 70; Cassius, a Roman general, under the emperor M. Aurelius, put to death 37,000 of the inhabitants of Seleucia, 197; at Alexandria, of many thousand citizens, by order of Antoninus 213; the emperor Probus put to death 700,000 of the inhabitants upon his reduction of Gaul, 277; of eighty christian fathers, by order of the emperor Gratian, at Nicomedia; they were put into a ship, which was set on fire, and driven out to sea, 370; of Thessalonica, when upwards of 7,000 persons, invited into the circus, were put to the sword by order of Theodosius, 390; Belisarius put to death above 30,000 citizens of Constantinople for a revolt, on account of two rapacious ministers set over them by Justinian, 532; of the Latins, by Andronicus, 1184 (at Constantinople); the Sicilians massacred the French throughout the whole island, without distinction of sex or age, on Easter-day, the first bell for vespers being the signal; this horrid affair is known in history by the name of the Sicilian vespers, 1282; at Paris 1418; of the Swedish nobility at a feast, by order of Christian II, 1520; of 70,000 Huguenots, or French protestants, throughout the kingdom of France, attended with circumstances of the most horrid treachery and cruelty; it began at Paris in the night of the festival of St. Bartholomew, August 25, 1572, by secret orders from Charles IX, king of France, at the instigation

of the queen dowager, Catharine de Medicis, his mother, which is styled in history the massacre of St. Bartholomew; of the christians in Croatia, by the Turks, when 65,000 were slain, 1592; of a great number of protestants at Thorn, who were put to death under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a popish procession, 1724; at Batavia, where 12,000 Chinese were killed by the natives, Oct., 1740; in England, 300 English nobles, by Hengist, A. D. 475; of the Danes, in the southern counties of England, in the night of November 13, 1002, and the 23d Etheldred II, at London; it was the most bloody, the churches being no sanctuary; amongst the rest Gunilda, sister of Swein, king of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded; of the Jews, (some few pressing into Westminster Hall, at Richard I's coronation, were put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given, that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England, from an aversion to them, slew all they met; in York, 500, who had taken shelter in the castle, killed themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the people,) 1189; of the English, by the Dutch at Amboyna, 1624; of the protestants in Ireland, when 40,000 were killed, 1641; of the Macdonalds at Glencoe, in Scotland, for not surrendering in time according to king William's proclamation, though without the king's knowledge, 1692; several dreadful massacres in France during the revolution, from 1789 to 1794; massacre of 600 negroes, by the French at St. Mark's, 1802; massacre at Algiers, March 10, 1806; insurrection and dreadful massacre at Madrid, May 2, 1808; dreadful massacre of the Mamelukes in the citadel of Cairo, March 1, 1811.

MASSACRES IN THE U. STATES, of the first settlers of Virginia, of whom 347 were murdered in one night, 1622, by the savages; at Wilkesbarre by the British and savages, July 3d, 1778; by the British and savages at Cherry Valley, in New York, November 11th, 1778—both these sanguinary acts were done under the direction of colonel John Butler; of the Moravian Indians, by a party from the western part of Pennsylvania, headed by colonel Williamson, June, 1782; American garrison of Chicago, on their retreat from the place, by the savages, August 15th, 1812; of the American wounded prisoners at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, January 22d, 1813, by the Indians, with the privy of the British.

MASSACRE OF THE GREEKS in the island of Scio, to the number of 20 or 30,000, June, 1822, by the Turks; and again of the Greek garrison and inhabitants of the island of Hydra, 1824, which was, however, most severely retaliated upon the Turks in a few days, a body of Greek troops landing and putting the whole Turkish force to the sword; April 23d, 1826, the inhabitants and garrison of Missolonghi, were murdered under circumstances of accumulated horrors.

MATTHEW, ST. wrote his gospel, 44.

MERCATOR'S CHART invented, 1556.

METEORS.—A very extraordinary exhibition of these, called "Falling Stars," took place in America, November 13th, 1833. It is thus described by an eyewitness:

We were about five miles southwest of Boston, and a little before five in the morning, on looking out of the window saw several stars shooting downward, leaving behind a long shining train. This excited our attention and calling up a learned friend who was sleeping in an adjacent room, we sallied forth.

The scene was indeed beautiful, and almost fearful. On all sides of us, nearly without cessation, the meteors were streaming through the heavens; sometimes one alone, sometimes two or three or more together. Some of them were small and soon disappeared; others were more brilliant, and had a longer and more glorious career. We were standing among some trees, the strong shadows of which were often thrown upon the ground, as the meteors hurried by.

There was a boy with us whose exclamations were amusing and descriptive. "See there, see, see!" said he, "there goes a whole handful! there's one, cracked all to pieces! Look up there; that one's made a mark on the sky like a piece of chalk!"

It may well be believed that our feelings became deeply interested, and that an exhibition so wonderful, produced emotions amounting to awe. It seemed as if the very stars were leaping from their places, and after a rapid flight, vanishing into air. If philosophy taught us better, still the imagination could not be restrained, and the mind pressed forward to that predicted hour when the heavenly bodies shall vanish like a scroll, and the glittering vault above, like a vesture, be finally rolled up.

This phenomenon was seen nearly over the whole of North America, and far out to sea.

Other similar phenomena have been observed from time to time, in different countries.

METEORIC STONES.—A shower of them fell in Connecticut, December 14th, 1807. It was observed about a quarter past six. The day had just dawned, and there was little light except from the moon, which was just setting. It seemed to be half the diameter of the full moon; and passed, like a globe of fire, across the northern margin of the sky. It passed behind some clouds, and when it came out it flashed like heat lightning. It had a train of light, and appeared like a burning firebrand carried against the wind. It continued in sight about half a minute, and, in about an equal space after it faded, three loud and distinct reports, like those of a four pounder near at hand, were heard. Then followed a quick succession of smaller reports, seeming like what soldiers call a running fire. The appearance of the meteor was as if it took three successive throes, or leaps, and at each explosion a rushing of stones was heard through the air, some of which struck the ground with a heavy fall.

The first fall was in the town of Huntington, near the house of Mr. Merwin Burr. He was standing in the road, in front of his house, when the stone fell, and struck a rock of granite about fifty feet from him, with a loud noise. The rock was stained a dark lead color, and the stone was principally shivered into very small fragments, which were thrown around to a distance of twenty feet. The largest piece was about the size of a goose egg, and was still warm.

The stones of the second explosion fell about five miles distant, near Mr William Prince's residence, in Weston. He and his family were in bed, when they heard the explosion, and also heard a heavy body fall to the earth. They afterwards found a hole in the earth, about twenty-five feet from the house, like a newly dug post-hole, about one foot in diameter, and two feet deep, in which they found a meteoric stone buried, which weighed thirty-five pounds. Another mass fell half a mile distant, upon a rock, which it split in two, and was itself shivered to pieces. Another piece, weighing thirteen pounds, fell half a mile to the northeast, into a ploughed field.

At the last explosion, a mass of stone fell in a field belonging to Mr. Elijah Seely, about thirty rods from his house. This stone falling on a ledge, was shivered to pieces. It ploughed up a large portion of the ground, and scattered the earth and stones to the distance of fifty or a hundred feet. Some cattle that were near, were very much frightened, and jumped into an en-

closure. It was concluded that this last stone, before being broken, must have weighed about two hundred weight. These stones were all of a similar nature, and different from any commonly found on this globe. When first found, they were easily reduced to powder by the fingers, but by exposure to the air they gradually hardened.

Other showers of meteoric stones have been known, but this is one of the most remarkable. It is supposed that the meteor was more than a mile in diameter.

MICROSCOPES first used, 1621; the double ones, 1624; solar microscopes invented, 1740.

MILITARY and RELIGIOUS KNIGHTS, and TITLES OF HONOR.

Admiral, the first in England, 1297.

Ædiles first created at Rome, 971 B. C.

Alexander, St. knighthood began in Russia, 1700.

Aldermen of London first appointed, 1242.

Andrew, St. order of knighthood instituted in Scotland, 809; renewed in Scotland, 1452, 1605; in Russia, 1698.

Baron, the title first by patent in England, 1388.

Baronets first created in England, 1011.

Bath, order of knighthood, instituted in England at the coronation of Henry IV, 1399; renewed, 1725.

Cincinnatus order began in America, 1783.

Common council of London first appointed, 1208.

Consuls first made at Rome, 307 B. C.

Creation by patents to titles first used by Edward III, 1344.

Decemviri, first creation of, 450 B. C.

Defender of the Faith, the title of, given to the king of England, 1520.

Dennis, St. order began in France, 1267.

Dey of Tunis first appointed, 1570.

Dictators began at Rome, 498 B. C.

Duke, title of, first given in England to Edward, son of Edward III, March 17, 1336.

Earl first used by king Alfred in 920, as a substitute for that of king.

Earl, the first created in England, October 14, 1066.

Electors of Germany began, 1298.

Eminence, the title of, first given to cardinals, 1644.

Esquire, first used to persons of fortune, not attendants on knights, 1345.

Garber, order began, April 23, 1349; alteration in, 1557, and 1788. It is remarkable, that this is the only order which has been granted to foreign princes.

Golden Fleece, order of knighthood, began in Flanders, 1492.

King of England, the title first used, 820; of Ireland, 1542; of Great Britain, 1605.

King of France, the title assumed by the king of England, and his arms quartered with the English, and the motto "Dieu et mon Droit," first used, Feb. 21, 1340; relinquished Jan. 1, 1801.

King of the French began, 1791; abolished, 1792.

Knighthood first used in England, 897.

Legion of Honor, instituted by Bonaparte, confirmed by Louis XVIII, 1814.

Lord mayors of London first appointed annually, 1208.

Louis, St. order of knighthood, began May 10, 1698; abolished, 1791.

Majesty, the title used to Henry VIII, of England.

Poet Laureat, the first in England, 1487.

Pope, the title first assumed, 154.

MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE, in France, ceased June 27, 1720, when its amount was one hundred million pounds sterling.

MONASTERY, the first founded, where the sister of St. Anthony retired, 270; the first founded in France, near Poitiers, by St. Martin, 360; Constantine IV sends for a great number of friars and nuns to Ephesus, orders them to change their black habits for white, and to destroy their images; on their refusal, he orders their eyes to be put out, banishes them, and sells several monasteries, appropriating the produce, 770; they were totally suppressed by act of parliament in 1539.

MONEY, first mentioned as a medium of commerce in the twenty-third chapter of Genesis, when Abraham purchased a field as a sepulchre for Sarah, in the year of the world, 2139; first made at Argos, 894 B. C.; has increased eighteen times its value from 1290 to 1640; and twelve times its value from 1530 to 1800.

MOUNT AUBURN. A retired and ornamented place of sepulture, about four miles from Boston, was publicly dedicated, as a cemetery, Sept. 24, 1831. There are upwards of fifty acres enclosed, and the whole is under the direction of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which was incorporated for the purpose by the Massachusetts Legislature, June, 1831. The lots however are purchased by individuals and are permanently secured to them, and their legal representatives. The grounds are planted with shrubbery, flowers and trees,

and are laid out in walks. Various monuments, tombs and cenotaphs have been erected, and it is probably as a "city of the dead" destined to rival the far famed Pere la Chaise of Paris.

MULBERRY TREES first planted in England, 1609; in the English provinces of North America, about 1750, for cultivating silk.

MUSIC. According to Mosaic records, Jubal the son of Lamech, played on musical instruments even before the deluge. At a later period, we find mention made of the harp, the trumpet and the drum. The oldest song, is that which Meriam sang after the passage of the Red Sea. Music reached its highest perfection among the Hebrews, at the time of David and Solomon.

The Greeks are said to have received the art of music from Lydia and Arcadia. But it was not till the 6th century that much of the science of music was understood. Labus, a Greek, who lived about 546 B. C., wrote something on the theory of music. In the time of Pericles, Damon is said to have been a distinguished teacher of music.

In the time of Plato and Aristotle, many improvements in music were made; these philosophers considering music useful as a means of education. At the time of Alexander, Aristoxenus distinguished himself as a writer on music. He composed many treatises, and made many great changes and improvements. He introduced the chromatic scale. We have on the whole but little light on the subject of the music of the ancients, as the existing writings are very obscure and unintelligible.

The Romans seem to have received their sacred music from the Etruscans, and their warlike music from the Greeks. Stringed instruments were introduced into Rome, 186 B. C. Under Nero, music was cultivated as a luxury. After his death, five hundred singers and musicians were dismissed.

In the middle ages, the progress of music was promoted by its being consecrated to the service of religion, and education was not thought complete without some knowledge of music. Guido, of Arezzo, made great improvements in the manner of writing the notes in music, and in the fifteenth century still farther improvement was made by Johannes de Muris.

At the same period, music was treated scientifically in the Netherlands, France and Spain. The invention of the opera in the sixteenth century, has chiefly contributed to the splendor and variety of modern vocal music, and in the eighteenth century, there were immense improvements made in musical instruments.

The merit of the advancement of vocal music is claimed by the Italians; that of instrumental music by the Germans and French.

MUSICAL NOTES as now used, 1330.

MUSKETS first used in France at the siege of Arras, 1414; in general use, 1521.

MUSLINS from India, first in England, 1670; first manufactured there, 1781.

N.

NATIONAL DEBT in England, first contracted in Henry VII's reign, £14,301.

NEEDLES were first made in England by a native of India, 1545, the art lost at his death; recovered by Christopher Greening, in 1560, who was settled with his three children, Elizabeth, John, and Thomas, by Mr. Damer, ancestor of the present earl of Dorchester, at Long Gredon, in Bucks, where the manufactory has been carried on from that time to the present day.

NEW STYLE first introduced into Europe, 1582; into Holland and the Protestant states, 1700; in England, 1752.

NEWSPAPER, first published in England, entitled the "English Mercury," July 28, 1588; after the revolution, first daily paper was called the "Orange Intelligencer," and from that time to 1692, there were twenty-six newspapers; in 1709, there were eighteen weekly and one daily paper, the "London Courant;" in 1795, there were published in London, Scotland, and Ireland, one hundred and fifty-eight papers; in 1809, there were two hundred and seventeen newspapers in the United Kingdom; the number conveyed by post in England, in 1794, amounted to near 12,000,000 per annum.

The first printing press in North America, opened at Cambridge, 1639. Among the first books printed were an Indian version of the Bible, and Sandy's translation of Ovid. Two licensers were appointed in Massachusetts, 1662; presses were forbidden in Virginia, 1683; the first printer in Connecticut, 1709.

NIAGARA FALLS. It is said that the best station for viewing this magnificent natural curiosity is on the Canada side of the river, though a greater variety of interest is said to be on the American side. The surface of the country about the Falls is flat and uninteresting, and from one side gives little indication of the approach to any remarkable scene; the noise of the fall of waters, gradually increases, and the mist rises in dense volumes, forming clouds in the air. The illustrative engraving was drawn

upon the spot by Mr. Bakewell, to whom we are indebted for the description; a strict regard to pictorial proportion has been dispensed with, in order to present all the leading features in one view. From the hotel (A) there is a gradual descent to a very steep bank (B) about 140 feet high, which caps the limestone rock; having descended, you walk over planks laid on the marshy ground, to the extent of 200 yards, which leads to the brink of the precipice (c), where the whole scene bursts at once on the sight. You are here on a level with the river immediately before it rushes down the dreadful abyss. The loud, solemn, all-pervading roar of the waters is indescribably awful. The water from violent agitation is perfectly white for some distance below the Falls, producing a thick cream colored foam which is seen floating down the stream in large apparent masses. The sublimity of the scene cannot be exceeded. We find ourselves suddenly in the presence of a Superior Power, and feel an impressive consciousness of our own nothingness. This Fall (from its concave form called the Horse-shoe Fall) is 600 yards wide, and 158 feet perpendicular. The descent of the rapids immediately above the Falls (d) is 58 feet, making the whole 216 feet. Goat's Island (e) which divides the American and Canada Falls, presents a bare face of perpendicular rock (h), which extends about 500 yards north and south. The American Falls are about 200 yards in width, and 164 feet in height. A spiral staircase (f) is erected, by which a descent can be made nearly to the bottom of the Falls. The ferry (g) is rather more than a quarter of a mile from the Falls, in a direct line. The small town of Manchester (i) is situated about half a mile above the Falls, and several large mills give a cheerful appearance to this part of the picture. Such is the comparative tranquillity of the water at the ferry, that you may be taken across by a boy to the landing place on the side immediately below the American Falls. The waters which expand to form the American and Canada Falls, after uniting, are here contracted into a stream not more than 160 yards broad. The river is confined between perpendicular rocks, and the quantity of water that falls is estimated to be 100,000,000 tons in an hour! A railed platform (m) has been constructed on the rocks extending over the water from the island to the commencement of the curve, which forms the concave central part of the Horse-shoe. In regard to the History of the Falls, we copy the following from an eloquent

article by the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, of Boston, written upon visiting the Falls in 1831. "These Falls are not without their history; but like their depths, it is enveloped with clouds. Geologists suppose, and with good apparent reason, that time was when the Niagara fell over the abrupt bank at Queenstown, between six and seven miles below the place of the present Falls, and that it has, in the lapse of unknown and incalculable years, been wearing away the gulf in the intermediate distance, and toiling and travelling through the rock, back to its parent lake."

NINEVEH destroyed by the Medes, 612 B.C.
NON-IMPORTATION law, March, 1811.

NON-INTERCOURSE law conditionally repealing the embargo, March, 1809; against England and France, passed by congress, May 1, 1810; repealed as to France, Nov. 1810.

NOOTKA, in the northwest of America, discovered, 1778; settled by the English, 1789; captured by the Spaniards, 1790, but afterwards confirmed to the English by treaty.

NORTHEAST PASSAGE to Russia discovered, 1553.

NOTARY PUBLIC, began in the first century.

NOTES and bills first stamped, 1782.

NOVA ZEMBLA discovered, 1553.

O.

OPERA, first in London, 1692; by Handel, 1735; opera house burnt, 1789; new one built, 1790; another in the strand, 1816; opera house in Rome, roof fell in, January 18, 1762.

ORATORIO, the first in London, was performed in Lincoln's-inn play-house, Portugal street, in 1732.

ORGANS brought to Europe from the Greek empire, were first invented and applied to religious devotion in churches, 758.

ORRERY invented, 1670.

OTAHEITE, or George III's island, discovered June 18, 1765.

OWHYHE island discovered, 1778, where captain Cooke was killed.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, founded by Alfred, 886.

P.

PADLOCKS invented at Nuremburg, 1540.

PAINTING. The earliest account we have of the existence of painting is in the reign of Ninus, about 2000 B. C. Egypt was decidedly

the birthplace of the arts and sciences, though but few of its paintings remain, and their date is uncertain. The Greeks were very little advanced in the art of painting at the time of the Trojan war.

The first important fact in the history of painting is, that 700 years B. C., a king of Lydia purchased a picture of a Greek artist, and paid him its weight in gold. In the year 400, Zeuxis introduced a new style of painting into Greece, and at this period much progress was made in the art. About the year 328 B. C. Apelles commenced a new era in painting, and many distinguished painters were his contemporaries.

Before Greece was taken by the Romans, the art of painting had arrived at a high degree of perfection, but at that time the spirit which had animated her arts had departed, and with her liberty, her arts perished.

The first name worthy of record in the annals of Italian painting is Cimabue, a native of Florence, who painted in *fresco* 1300 A. D.

In 1445, Leonardo de Vinci was born at Florence. Many subsequent painters are indebted to this great artist for his improvements in the art. During his time, the use of oil in painting was discovered.

Michael Angelo Buonarrotti was born in the year 1474. He erected an academy of painting and sculpture at Florence, and is considered as the founder of the Florentine School. Raphael, born 1483, was the founder of the Roman School. Titian, born 1477, was the founder of the Venetian School. Corregio, born 1494, founded the Lombard School. The establishment of these four schools embraces the golden age of painting.

Of the German schools there are three distinct ones, the German, Flemish and Dutch. The Gothic style of painting originated in Germany, and terminated at the beginning of the 15th century.

Albert Durer, born in 1471, was the prince of German artists, and the De Vinci of his country. The head of the Flemish School was sir Peter Paul Reubens, born at Antwerp in 1577. What Reubens did for the Flemish School, Rembrandt did for the Dutch, he gave it a character. He died in 1674.

There seems to have been no regular Spanish school of painting, although many Spanish artists have distinguished themselves, particularly Velasquez and Murillo. The Spanish style holds an intermediate rank between the Venetian and Flemish.

Keep a well - stocked box of matches in every house

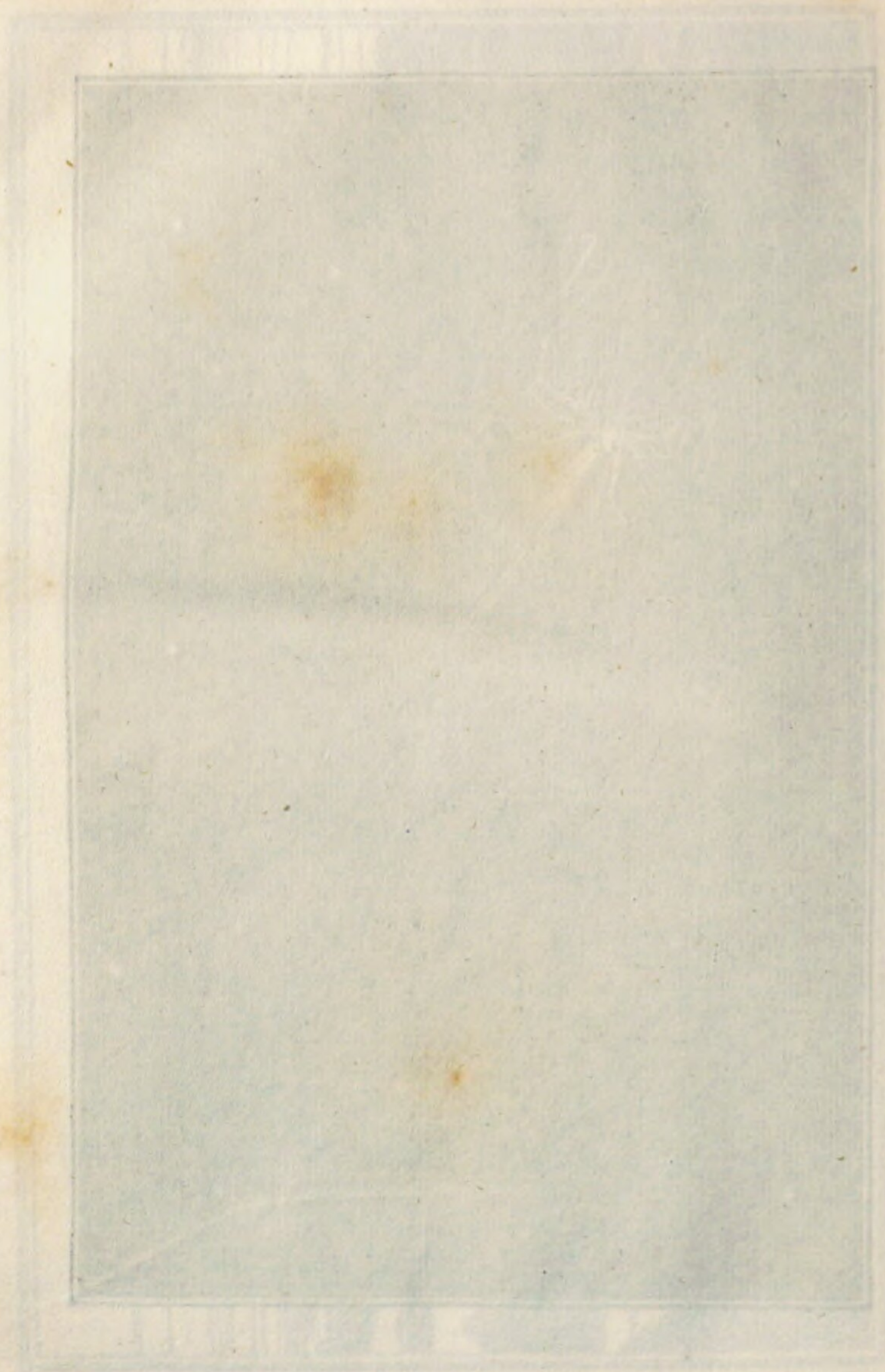




Plan of Niagara River and Falls. See p. 683.



The Meteor of 1807.



It is difficult to assign a decided era to the beginning of painting in France. The first name worthy of particular mention, is Jaques Blanchard, who was born in Paris, A. D. 1600. His paintings were very popular, and one of them is still preserved in the church of Notre Dame. Poussin flourished about the same time, and painted many pictures for the Gallery of the Louvre.

Louis XIII founded the first school of France. Of this, the great master is Le Brun, born in 1690. His best performances, are five large pictures from the life of Alexander. At this period, Claude Lorraine flourished.

In the 18th century, French painters were numerous, but the art gradually sunk into mediocrity. The name of Vernet, however, deserves to be mentioned. He excelled in marine pieces.

The founder of the modern school of painting in France was David, who was born in 1750. He remedied many of the defects of his contemporaries, and produced many fine pictures.

Painting did not begin to flourish in England till the reign of Henry VIII. Before that period, nothing like genius was observable in the rude productions of the artists. During this reign, Hans Holbein, under the patronage of the monarch, settled in England as a portrait painter.

During the reign of Charles I, a gallery of pictures by the great masters, was established at White Hall. Vandyke and Jamesone flourished at this time. In 1697, Wm. Hogarth was born. His style was one in which he acquired lasting celebrity, and was wholly his own.

A royal academy was planned in England in 1768, of which sir Joshua Reynolds was made president. He was born in 1723, and very early in life gave proofs of his future genius. His influence on the taste of Great Britain was great, and will be lasting.

Gainsborough and Wilson laid the foundation of the English school of landscapes. Barry was an historical painter of great eminence. The close of the 18th century produced many names worthy of record. Fuseli was made keeper of the Royal Academy. Among other pictures, he painted 47 pictures from Milton's works, in the year 1790. Sir Thomas Lawrence was considered the first portrait painter in Europe. He was president of the Royal Academy at the time of his death in 1830. The celebrated living artist John Martin, was born in 1789. All his pictures have been engraved by himself.

The United States has produced many artists of reputation; among others, Benjamin West, who died 1820, aged 82; also Gilbert C. Stuart, born 1755, who was one of the first portrait painters of his time. Among living artists, Allston approaches the old masters in his style; Leslie has great fame; Newton has executed several clever things. There are several others of some note.

PALMYRA, ruins of, in the deserts of Syria, discovered 1678.

PAPER CURRENCY established in America, May 15, 1775.

PAPER MONEY first used in America, 1740.

PAPER made of cotton was in use in 1000; that of linen rags, in 1319; the manufacture of, introduced into England at Dartford, in Kent, 1588; scarcely any but brown paper made in England, till 1690; white paper first made in England, 1690.

PARCHMENT invented by king Attalus, 887.

PARROT, an extraordinary one belonging to Colonel Kelly, died at the age of 30, at his house in Piccadilly, October 9th, 1802. This bird appeared to possess in some degree the faculty of reason, for when it made a mistake in either words or tune of the numberless songs it was master of, it would correct itself and begin the song again.

PATENT granted for titles, first used 1344; first granted for the exclusive privilege of publishing books, 1591.

PEARL ASHES manufactory first set up in Ireland, 1783.

PEARLS, artificial, were invented, 1686.

PEDESTRIANS—Powell, a lawyer, walked from London to York and back again in six days, being a distance of above 402 miles, Nov. 27, 1773; walked it again when of the age of 57 years, June 20th, 1788; Captain Barclay finished at Newmarket, the task of walking a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, walking one mile in each hour, April 1809; Thomas Standen, near Silver Hill barracks, completed a similar, but more arduous task, by walking eleven hundred miles in as many successive hours, July 14, 1811; Aiken, Mr. started from Westminster to go to a spot near Ashford in Kent, and return, the distance being 108 miles, which he performed in nine minutes less than 24 hours, July 31st, 1813; Baker, of Rochester, a thousand and one miles and three quarters in twenty days, November 20, 1815; Eaton completed the task of walking eleven

hundred miles in eleven hundred successive hours, walking a mile in each hour, upon Blackheath, December 27, 1815.

PENDULUMS for clocks invented, 1656.

PENNYPOST set up in London and suburbs, by one Murray, an upholsterer, 1681, who afterwards assigned the same to one Dockwra; afterwards claimed by the government, who allowed the latter a pension of £200 a year, in 1711; first set up in Dublin, 1774; it was improved considerably in and round London, July, 1794; made a two-penny post in 1801.

PENS for writing were first made from quills in 635.

PERGAMOS (now Bergamo) a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor, and referred to in Rev. ii. 12, is situated on a river, which was formerly called Caycus, now Gremakli, with a harbor, about fifteen miles from the sea. Pergamos was anciently a kingdom, which began in the year 470 from the building of Rome, and continued 153 years, when the last king, Attalus III, dying without children, made the Roman people his heir. In this city was a celebrated library, by Plutarch, said to contain 200,000 volumes. It was transported to Alexandria by Anthony and Cleopatra. In 1820, the population of Bergamo was estimated at 15,000. The streets are wider and cleaner than in most other cities of Natolia.

PERSIA, king of, Feeth Ali Schah, died 1834; succeeded by Abbas Mirza.

PETER, St., wrote his first epistle, 60; his second epistle, 66.

PHYSIC, the practice of, was confined to ecclesiastics, from about 1206 to about 1500.

PIAZZA PLANET, discovered 1801.

PISTOLS first used by the cavalry, 1544.

PITCH and tar made from pit-coal, discovered at Bristol, 1779.

PLAGUE—the whole world visited by one, 767 B. C.; in Rome, when 10,000 persons died in a day, 78; in Chichester, when 34,000 died, 1772; in Scotland, which swept away 40,000 inhabitants, 954; in England, 1025, 1247, and 1347, when 50,000 died in London, 1500 in Leicester, &c.; in Germany, which cut off 90,000 people, 1348; in Paris and London very dreadful, 1367; again 1379; in London, which killed 30,000 persons, 1407; again, when more were destroyed than in fifteen years war before, 1477; again, when 30,000 died in London, 1499; again, 1548; again, 1594; which carried off in London, a fourth part of its inhabitants, 1604; at Constantinople, when 200,000 persons died, 1611; at London, when 35,417 died, 1625, and 1631;

at Lyons, in France, died 60,000, 1632; again at London, which destroyed 68,000 persons, in 1665; at Messina, February, 1743; at Algiers, 1755; in Persia, when 80,000 persons perished at Bassorah, 1773; at Smyrna, that carried off about 20,000 inhabitants, 1784; and at Tunis, 32,000, 1784; in the Levant, 1786; at Alexandria, Smyrna, &c. 1791; in Egypt, in 1792, where nearly 800,000 died; the yellow fever destroyed 2,000 at Philadelphia, in 1793; on the coast of Africa, particularly at Barbary, 3,000 died daily; at Fez, 247,000 died in June, 1799; 1,800 died at Morocco, in 1800, in one day; in Spain and at Gibraltar, where great numbers died in 1804 and 1805; at Malta, where it committed great ravages, 1813; in lesser Asia, Syria, and the adjacent islands, by which Smyrna is computed to have lost 30,000 persons, 1814; in the kingdom of Naples, where it committed considerable ravages, 1816. (*See Cholera.*)

PLASTER OF PARIS, the way first found out for taking a likeness in, 1470.

PLATE GLASS MANUFACTORY established at Lancashire, in 1773; first in France, 1688.

PLAYS first performed in England, 1378; that by the parish clerks, in 1390. Suppressed by parliament, in 1647; restored 1659.

POET LAUREAT, the first was Bernard Andrews, 1486; John Kay, 1490; Rev. John Skelton, died June 21st, 1529; Edmund Spenser died, 1598; Samuel Daniel, died 1619; Ben Johnson, 1619, died August 6th, 1637; sir William Davenant, died April 7th, 1668; John Dryden, esq. 1668, dismissed as a papist, 1688; Thomas Shadwell, died December 1692; Nahum Tate died August 12th, 1715; Nicholas Rowe, died December 6, 1718; Rev. Laurence Eusden, died December 27th, 1757; William Whitehead, died April 14th, 1785; Reverend Thomas Wharton, K. D. died May 21st, 1790; Henry James Pye, Esq. his successor.

POLICY of insurance in writing first used at Florence, 1569.

POLIGAMY forbid by the Romans in 393.

POMPEII, ruins of.—By recent accounts from Naples it appears that the excavations are still carried on at Pompeii with activity. During the last month, (November, 1834) the whole of the street leading from the Temple of Fortune to the gate of Isis, and which crosses the centre of the city, has been discovered. Great progress has also been made in the traverse streets, one of which leads to the theatre, and the other to the temple of Augustin. At the

extremity of the first, an altar has been found, richly decorated with the protecting genius, represented in the form of a serpent. Two houses in the street of Fortune have, at length, been entirely excavated, and a great many very curious articles in bronze, iron, and ivory have been discovered.

POPE, the title of, formerly given to all bishops. The emperor, in 606, confined it to the bishops of Rome; Hygenus was the first bishop of Rome that took the title, 154; the pope's supremacy over the Christian church established by Boniface III, 607; custom of kissing the pope's toe began 708; pope Stephen III, was the first who was carried to the Lateran on men's shoulders, 752; the pope's temporal grandeur commenced, 755; Sergius II, was the first pope that changed his name on his election, 844; John XIX, a layman, made pope by dint of money, 1024; the first pope that kept an army was Leo IX, 1054. Their assumed authority carried to such excesses as to excommunicate and depose sovereigns, and to claim the presentation of all church benefices, by Gregory VII, and his successors, from 1073 to 1500; pope Gregory obliged Henry IV, emperor of Germany, to stand three days in the depth of winter, barefooted at his castle-gate, to implore his pardon, 1077; pope Celestine III, kicked the emperor Henry IV's crown off his head, while kneeling, to show his prerogative of making and unmaking kings, 1191; the pope's authority first introduced into England, 1079; the pope demanded an annual sum for every cathedral and monastery in christendom, but refused, 1226; collected the tenths of the whole kingdom of England, 1226; residence of the pope removed to Avignon, where it continued 70 years, 1308; their demand on England refused by parliament, 1363; three at one time in 1414; Leo X made a cardinal at fourteen years old; elected pope, March 11, 1513, aged 36; died 1521; Clement VII began to reign, who brought pluralities to their consummation, making his nephew, Hippolito, Cardinal de Medicis, commendatory universal, granting to him all the vacant benefices in the world, for six months, and appointing him usu-fructuary from the first day of his possession, 1523; Rome sacked and Clement imprisoned, 1527; moved their residence to Avignon, 1531; kissing the pope's toe, and some other ridiculous ceremonies abolished, and the order of Jesuits suppressed by the late pope Clement XIV, 1773; visited Vienna to solicit the emperor in favor of the church, March 1782; suppressed

monasteries, 1782; destitute of all political influence in Europe 1787.

POST HORSES and stages established in England, 1483

POST OFFICES first established in Paris 1462; in England, 1581; the mail conveyed in stage coaches in England, began in 1785.

POTATOES first brought to England from America, by Hawkins, in 1563; introduced into Ireland by sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586, and were not known in Flanders till 1650.

POTTERY, great discoveries made in it by Mr. Wedgewood, 1763.

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE, the first in England at Wandsworth, in Surrey, Nov. 20, 1572.

PRESSING SEAMEN commenced in 1355.

PRINCE OF WALES, the title of, first given to the king's eldest son, 1286.

PRINTING invented by J. Faust, 1441; first made public by John Gottenburgh, of Mentz, 1458; wooden types first used, 1470; brought into England by William Caxton, 1471, who had a press in Westminster Abbey till 1494; first patent granted for it, 1591; first introduced into Scotland, 1509; first used at Lyons, 1488; first set up at Constantinople, in 1784; printing in colors invented, 1626.

PROMETHEUS struck fire from flints about 1715; he being the first person is said to have stolen it from heaven.

PUMPS invented 1425.

PYRAMIDS, colossal structures of the ancient Egyptians. The cause of their erection is unknown. Some maintain that they were consecrated to the sun; others, that they served as a kind of gnomon for astronomical observations; according to Diderot, for the preservation and transmission of historical information; according to others, and this was the prevailing opinion among the ancients, that they were designed as sepulchres, or chambers for mummies. Among the most renowned are those of Cheops and Cephrenes; in building the former, 100,000 men were employed 20 years. There have been various statements regarding the size of these immense structures. Herodotus gives 800 feet as the height of the largest one, and says that this also is the length of its base on each side. Strabo makes it 625, Diodorus 600 feet. The French ascertained it to be 480 feet wide. The largest was built by Cheops, and is supposed to contain the bones of that king.

The Egyptian Pyramids are quadrangular and hollow, having a broad base, contracting

gradually towards the top, sometimes terminating in a point, sometimes in a plain surface. They are built of large though not very hard limestone. There are about 40 of them all; these are included within the space of a few miles in the vicinity of Memphis. The group near Gises, are the most remarkable. That of Cheops, before mentioned, is one of them, and is the largest.

Q.

QUADRANT, solar, introduced 290 B. C.

QUICKSILVER, use of, discovered in refining silver ore, 1540.

QUILLS were first used for pens in 635.

R.

RAILROADS, first used near Newcastle upon Tyne, about 1650.

RAIN, violent in Scotland, for five months, 553; a continual rain in Scotland, for 5 months, 918; so violent in England the harvest did not begin till Michaelmas, 1330; so heavy that the corn was spoiled, 1335; from the beginning of October to December, 1338; from midsummer to Christmas, so that there was not one day or night dry together, 1348; in Wales, which destroyed 10,000 sheep, September 19, 1752; in Languedoc, which destroyed the village of Bar le Duc, April 26, 1776; in the island of Cuba, on the 21st of June, 1791, when 3,000 persons and 11,700 cattle of various kinds perished, by the torrents occasioned by the rain. Quantity of rain which fell at Philadelphia in 1827 and 1828, as indicated by the rain guage, was, in 1827, 38.50 inches; in 1828, 37.39 inches.

REBELLIONS remarkable in British history: against William I, in favor of Edward Atheling, by the Scots and Danes, A. D. 1069; against William II in favor of his brother Robert, 1088; of the Welsh, who defeated the Normans and English, 1095; in England, in favor of the empress Maude, 1139; prince Richard against his father Henry II, 1189; of the barons, April 1215; compromised by the grant of magna charta, June 15, following; of the lords spiritual and temporal against Edward II, on account of his favorites the Gavestons, 1312; and again on account of the Spensers, 1321; of Walter, the tiler, of Deptford, vulgarly called Wat Tiler, occasioned by the brutal rudeness of a tax-gatherer, to his daughter—having killed the collector in his rage, he raised a party to oppose the tax itself, which was a grievous poll-tax,

1381; of Henry, duke of Lancaster, who caused Richard II to be deposed, 1399; in Ireland, when Roger, earl of March, the viceroy and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain, 1399; against Henry IV, by confederated lords, 1403; under the earl of Northumberland, who was defeated at Bramham More, and slain, 1458; of Jack Cade, in favor of the duke of York, 1450; in favor of the house of York, 1452, which ended in the imprisonment of Henry VI, and seating Edward IV, of York, on the throne, 1466; under Warwick and Clarence, 1470, which ended with the expulsion of Edward IV, and the restoration of Henry VI the same year; under Edward IV, 1471, which ended with the death of Henry VI; of the earl of Richmond, against Richard III, 1485, which ended with the death of Richard; under Lambert Simnel, who pretended to be Richard III's nephew, 1486, which ended the same year, in discovering that Simnel was a baker's son: he was pardoned; under Perkin Warbeck, 1492, which ended in the execution of Warbeck, 1499; under Flamoc, 1497, owing to taxes, which ended with the battle of Blackheath; of the English, on account of destroying the monasteries, 1536, ended the same year; in favor of lady Jane Grey, against queen Mary, 1553, which ended in the death of lady Jane; of the Roman Catholics against queen Elizabeth, 1559; under the earl of Essex, against Elizabeth, 1600, which ended in his death, 1601; against Charles I, 1639, which ended, with his death, 1659; of the Scotch, 1666; under the duke of Monmouth, 1685, which ended in his death; of the Scotch, under the old pretender, 1715; of the Scotch, under the young pretender, 1745.

REFLECTING TELESCOPES invented, 1657.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS, SECTS, &c. Albigenses had their origin 1160; Anabaptists began 1525, arrived in England 1549; Anchorites began 1255; Angelites 494; Antinomian sect began 1538; Antonines began 329; Arian sect began 290; Armenian began 1229; Augustines began 389, first appeared in England 1350; Bartholomites sect founded at Genoa 1307; Begging friars established in France 1587; Beguines began 1208; Benedictines founded 548; Bethlehemites began 1248; Bohemian brethren, the sect of, began in Bohemia, 1467; Brigantines began 1370; Brownists sect began 1660; Calvinists sect began 1546; Canons, regular, began 400; Capuchins began 1525; Cardinals began 853, red hats given them 1242, the purple 1464, the title of eminence 1644; Carmelites began 1141;

Carthusians began 1084; St. Catharine's began 1373; Celestines began 1272; Chaplains began 1248; Dominicans began 1215; Flagellantes, the sect of, arose 1259; Franciscans began 1206; settled in England, 1217; Gray friars began 1122; Hermits began 1257, revived 1425; Holy Trinity began 1211; Jacobites began 1198; Jesuits' society began 1536; expelled England 1604; Venice, 1606; Portugal, September, 1759; France, May 5, 1602; Spain, 1767; Naples, 1768; Rome and Prussia, 1773; order abolished, August 17, 1773; in Prussia and other states, 1776; revived in Russia, 1784; restored in Rome and other states, 1814; all monks of the order of, banished from St. Petersburg, January 2, 1816; Jesus, the sisters of, society began 1626; Lutheran sect began 1517; Mahometan sect began 622; Manichees' sect began 343; Methodism commenced 1734; Minors began 1009; Monks first associated 328; Moravians, or Unitas Fratrum, appeared in Bohemia 1457; in England 1737; Predestinarian sect began 371; Protestants began 1529; Puritans began 1545; Quakers' sect began 1650; Quietists began 1685; Swedenborgians' sect began 1780; Trappists order of monks solemnly installed at Port Ringiard, department of Mayenne, January 21, 1815; Trinitarians, order of, instituted 1198; Unitarians began 1553; Ursulines established 1198.

REPRISALS AT SEA were first granted, 1295.

REVOLUTIONS remarkable in ancient history. The Assyrian empire destroyed, and that of the Medes and Persians founded by Cyrus the Great, 546 B. C.; the Macedonian empire founded on the destruction of the Persian, on the defeat of Darius Codomanus, by Alexander the Great, 331 B. C.; the Roman empire established on the ruins of the Macedonian, or Greek monarchy, by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C.; the eastern empire founded by Constantine the Great, on the final overthrow of the Romans, A. D. 306; the empire of the Western Franks began under Charlemagne, A. D. 302; this empire underwent a new revolution, and became the German empire, under Rodolph of Augsburg, the head of the house of Austria, A. D. 1273, from whom it is also called the monarchy of the Austrians; the eastern empire passed into the hands of the Turks, A. D. 1300.

Revolution in England, in 1668; Poland, in 1704, 1709 and 1795; Turkey, in 1730 and 1808; Persia, in 1748 and 1753; Russia, 1682, 1740 and 1762; Sweden, in 1772 and 1809; America, in 1775; France, in 1789; Holland,

1795; Venice, May 17, 1797; Rome, February 26, 1797; South America, April 19, 1810.

RICE was cultivated in Ireland in 1585; in England 1600; had its first cultivation in South Carolina, by chance, 1702.

RIOTS in British History.—Some rioters, citizens of London, demolished the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey; the ringleaders were hanged, and the rest had their hands and feet cut off, 6 Henry III, A. D. 1221.—The goldsmiths' and tailors' company fought in the streets of London; several were killed on each side: the sheriffs quelled it, and thirteen were hanged, 1262. A riot at Norwich; the rioters burnt the cathedral and monastery; the king went thither, and saw the ringleaders executed, 1271. A riot in London in June, 1628, and Dr. Lamb killed by the mob. Another, under pretence of pulling down bawdy houses; four of the ringleaders hanged, 1688. Another at Guildhall, at the election of sheriffs, 1682; several considerable persons were concerned; they seized the lord mayor; but the city-lieutenancy raised the militia and released him; at Edinburgh and Dumfries, on account of the union, 1707; in London on account of Dr. Sacheverel's trial; several dissenting meeting houses broke open, the pulpit of one pulled down, and with the pews burnt in Lincoln's-inn fields, 1709; riots of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormond and Newcastle mobs, 2 George I, 1715; the riot act passed the same year, great mischief having been done by both parties in London; the Mug-house riot in Salisbury court, between the Whigs and Tories, one person shot dead by the master of the house; quelled by the guards, 1716. Rioters in Herefordshire demolished the turnpike: quelled after a smart engagement with the posse comitatus, 1735. Of the Spitalfields weavers, on account of employing workmen come over from Ireland, 1736. Between Irish, Welsh and English haymakers, 1736. At Edinburgh the mob rose, set fire to the prison door, took out captain Porteus (who had been pardoned for letting his soldiers fire and kill one of the mob at a former riot) and hanged him upon a sign-post, and then dispersed, 1736. Of the nailers in Worcestershire; they marched to Birmingham, and obliged all the ironmongers to sign a paper allowing them an advanced price on nails, 1737. Of the Spitalfields weavers, 1765. Of the people in all parts of England, on account of the dearness of provisions, 1766 and 1767. A mob in St. George's fields, to see Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench Prison, 1768. Damage of £20,000 done to the public prisons

and private buildings in London, June 6, 1780, for which many were hanged. At Glasgow, among the cotton manufacturers, when several were killed by the soldiers, September 4, 1787. A riot at Maidstone, at the trial of A. O'Connor and others, May 22, 1793, at which the earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson and others, were active in endeavoring to rescue O'Connor, and for which they were tried and convicted, April 25, 1799. In different parts of England, owing to the high price of bread, September, 1800. Of weavers, near Manchester, May 24, 1808. At Liverpool, occasioned by a party of the 19th regiment of light dragoons having quarrelled with a press-gang, June 27, 1809. O. P. riot at Covent Garden Theatre, September, 1809, for *old prices*; terminated January 4, 1810. In Piccadilly, in consequence of the warrant of the speaker of the house of commons to commit sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, April 6-9, 1810. At the Liverpool theatre, in imitation of the O. P. at Covent Garden, July, 1810. At Bridport, on account of the price of bread, which was quelled by the exertions of the principal inhabitants, May 6, 1816. At Biddeford, to prevent the exportation of a cargo of potatoes, May 20, 1816. At Bury, to destroy a machine called a spinning jenny, in which the rioters were defeated by the magistrates and principal inhabitants, May 22, 1816. At Littleton and Ely, by a body of insurgent fenmen, on the same day—quelled by the military, after bloodshed, May 24. At Halstead, Essex, to liberate four persons who had been taken up for destroying machinery, May 28, 1816. At Preston, on account of a diminution of wages, August 17, 1816. Among the convicts in Newgate, which was quelled by threats of withholding from them their allowance of food, August 26, 1816. At Nottingham, by the Luddites, who destroyed more than thirty frames, October 12, 1816. At Merthys-Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, by the workmen in the iron works, on account of a reduction of wages, October 18, 1816. By the colliers, at Calder iron works, near Glasgow, on account of a suspension of wages, in consequence of arrests for debt, which continued for several days, October 19, 1816. In the town of Birmingham, October 28, 1816. In London, in consequence of a popular meeting in Spa fields, for the purpose of presenting a petition to the prince regent, from the distressed manufacturers and mechanics; the shops of several gunsmiths were attacked for arms, and in that of Mr. Beckwith on Snowhill, a Mr. Platt, who happened to be in the shop, was shot in the

body by one of the rioters, December 2, 1816. Several of the rioters were apprehended, and one of the name of Watson was tried for high treason and acquitted, June 16, 1817. At Dundee, on account of the sudden rise in the price of meal; upwards of one hundred shops of various descriptions were plundered, and the house of Mr. Lindsey, an extensive corn dealer, set on fire, December 7, 1816. At Preston, by the unemployed and distressed workmen, September, 1816. At Almwick in Wales, to prevent a vessel laden with flour from leaving the wharf, March, 1817.

ROADS in the Highlands of Scotland were begun by Gen. Wade, in 1726, and finished in 1737; in England first repaired by act of parliament, 1524.

ROSARY, or beads, first used in Romish prayers, 1093.

ROSBACH, in the upper circle of Saxony, totally disappeared, in October, 1792, supposed by an earthquake.

ROSS'S EXPEDITION.—The following account of this expedition is condensed from an excellent article upon the subject, which appeared in the *People's Magazine* in 1834.

The news of the safe return of Captain Ross has been received both in Great Britain and the United States with unfeigned sensations of joy. The hardy navigator with his nephew, Commander Ross, and the whole of his party except three, two of whom died on the passage out, and one at a later period, arrived at Hull on Friday morning, the 18th of October, 1833.

It was in 1829 that Captain Ross fitted out his expedition to determine the practicability of a new passage, which had been confidently stated to exist, particularly by Prince Regent's Inlet, but in consequence of the loss of the foremast of his vessel, the *Victory*, he was obliged to refit at Wideford, in Greenland. The accounts of his departure from thence on the 27th July, 1829, formed the last authentic intelligence received of the expedition. By the subsequent details it will be perceived that he was picked up by the *Isabelle* of Hull,—the very ship—by a singular coincidence, in which he made his first voyage to the Arctic regions.

By Captain Ross's account it appears, that the first season (that of 1829,) was the mildest that had ever been recorded, and the sea was more clear of ice than had been experienced during any preceding voyages. On the 13th of August, Captain Ross reached the spot where the stores of his majesty's late ship, the *Fury*, were landed.

On the 1st of September, 1832, he visited Leopold South Island, now established to be the north-east point of America, in latitude 73, 56, and longitude 90 west. From the summit of the lofty mountain on the promontory he could see Prince Regent's Inlet, Barrow's Strait, and Lancaster Sound, which presented one impenetrable mass of ice, just as it had appeared in 1818.

The circumstance that Captain Ross was rescued by the ship he commanded in 1818, is a curious and happy conclusion of the voyage, the result of which has established that there is no new north-west passage south of seventy-four degrees.

The true position of the magnetic pole has been discovered, and much valuable information obtained for the improvement of geographical and philosophical knowledge. Captain Ross had a good opportunity of verifying his former survey of the coast of Baffin's Bay, which every master of a Greenland ship can testify to be most correct.

On the whole it may be said that this expedition has done more than any that preceded it; and let it be remembered that Captain Ross and his nephew were volunteers, serving without pay, for the attainment of a great national object, in prosecuting which they have lost their all.

RUM imported into England in 1789, was 3,300,000 gallons; in 1796 there were imported 4,196,198 gallons.

S.

SAILCLOTH first made in England, 1590; cotton sailcloth made at Baltimore and at Patterson, N. J. and brought into use in the United States, 1824.

SAINT HELENA first possessed by the English, 1600.

SAINT LAWRENCE river discovered and explored by the French, 1508.

SALT MINES in Staffordshire discovered, 1670; rock salt was discovered about 950; in Poland, in 1289.

SALTPETRE first made in England, 1625.

SANCTUARIES, or cities of refuge, were instituted by the Jews immediately after their establishment in Palestine about 1400 B. C.; such use, or rather abuse, was made of the heathen temples, particularly those of Hercules; Christian churches commenced to be used as such, A. D. 617; abolished in England, 1534.

SAPPHO, a Greek poetess, who after the

death of her husband, is said to have become enamoured of Phaon, and, in consequence of his neglect, to have thrown herself into the sea.

SATELLITE, moon or secondary planets; of which there is known to exist, attending the Earth one, Jupiter four, Saturn nine, if his two rings are included, and the Herschel six, making twenty in all—eighteen globular, and the two rings of Saturn circular. Of these bodies, except the moon of the earth, the attendants of Jupiter were first discovered. Simon Marius, astronomer to the elector of Brandenburg, in November, 1609, observed three little stars moving round the body of Jupiter, and in 1610 discovered a fourth; similar observations were made at the same time in Italy by Galileo.

Satellite of Saturn, the fourth, was first discovered by Huygens, March 25th, 1655; four more were discovered by Cassini, between 1671-84; and Dr. Herschel, 1787-89, discovered two more, and completed the list of the attendants of Saturn.

Satellite of the Herschel, or Georgian planets, six in number, were all discovered by Dr. Herschel, from January 11th, 1787, to March 26th, 1794. The existence of these satellites of the Georgian planet, rests upon the authority of Dr. Herschel alone.

SAXON GREEN, in dying, invented 1744.

SCARCITY-ROOT, a kind of parsnep, introduced and propagated in England, 1787.

SCENES first introduced into theatres, 1533.

SCULPTURE. The antiquity of sculpture is proved by referring to the Bible. In the book of Exodus, we read of Laban's images, of the golden calf made by Aaron, and of the statues of the cherubim. Herodotus tells us that the Egyptians first carved figures of animals in stone. Almost all the sculpture of Egypt was employed for sacred purposes; it was of stupendous magnitude. The pyramids, colossal statues, and sphynx are gigantic works of art, and strike those who behold them with astonishment. The eras of Egyptian sculpture extend through the dominion of the Greeks and Romans. Under the latter, much improvement was made in the art.

Hindoo sculpture strongly resembles that of Egypt, but is generally very inferior. Chinese sculpture also slightly resembles the Egyptian. Dædalus may be considered the first sculptor in Greece, as before his time, the attempts at the art were rude and imperfect, though there were schools established at Sicyon, Egina, Corinth and Athens. Dædalus was born 1234 B. C. He formed something like a school of sculpture

at Athens. The first statues were formed of wood, and metal was also used in various parts for sculpture.

About 646 B. C. statues in marble were executed, and a school called the Chian School, was founded by Malas. The marble was procured from the Ionian islands, where a school was also established called the Ionian School. In 517 B. C., great improvements were introduced in the art of sculpture in marble.

After the battle of Marathon, 490 B.C., sculpture flourished and the schools produced many eminent artists, among whom was Phidias. He executed statues in bronze, marble, and a composition mostly of ivory. His works were numerous and splendid, and he stands without a rival among the ancient masters. From this period till the fall of Greece, many eminent sculptors appeared, but after the death of Alexander, the arts began to decline, and continued in this state for nearly two hundred years, when Greece became a Roman province.

Italian sculpture may be divided into two distinct classes, the Etruscan and the Roman. The sculptors were mostly Greeks, as the Romans possessed only sufficient knowledge to value the genius of others. After Constantine, the annals of ancient art may be considered as closed.

Schools for sculpture were formed in Italy in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and before the close of the thirteenth, a school was founded by Nicolas Pisano, a native of Pisa. Before the close of the next century, sculpture was successfully practised throughout Italy. Donatello, born in 1383, was a very eminent sculptor, and executed many magnificent statues. His pupils were the chief masters of the fifteenth century. In the sixteenth century, Michael Angelo commenced his career. Many eminent sculptors were his contemporaries, among whom was Torrigiani. After Bernini in 1610, the art rapidly declined in Italy, till it was again revived by Canova. This distinguished artist was born in Possagno, in the Venetian territory in 1757. His statues, monumental works, and tablets in relief, are eminently beautiful. He died in 1823, lamented by all who knew him.

Thorwaldsen, the Dane, is the chief master of the modern school of sculpture. He was born at Copenhagen, in 1772. His designs are very original, and his taste and execution very fine.

The first eminent French sculptor appears to

have been Jean Goujon. At the conclusion of the sixteenth century, John of Bologna established a school for sculpture in France. At the head of this school stood Girardon and Puget. The former was an artist of great merit, but the latter was a favorite with his countrymen, who compared him with Michael Angelo. He was born at Marseilles, in 1662. The succeeding artists imitated his style.

The French sculptors of the present day are more distinguished for science, than for feeling or invention. Their statues have correct proportions, but no sentiment nor expression.

Berruguete, a pupil of Michael Angelo, founded the first regular school in Spain, of which Paul de Cespides was the chief ornament. He was very eminent. In the seventeenth century, Hernandez executed many noble works. Pujol and Montaguez, were also celebrated artists. In the eighteenth century, Salvador and Philip di Castro contributed greatly to the improvement of sculpture in Spain.

Before the seventeenth century, we find little said of German sculpture, and even subsequently to that period, there are not many distinguished artists. The art in Germany rather languishes, though there were some artists of great eminence at the commencement of the last century.

When the Romans conquered Great Britain, the natives learned the art of sculpture from their conquerors, and for two hundred years after, continued to cast great works in bronze. In 1242, many statues of kings, queens and saints were executed for the adornment of a cathedral at Wells, but they are ill designed, and rude.

Edward III encouraged sculpture and architecture, and the cathedrals were filled with splendid monuments and statues. Westminster Abbey has many specimens of English art at this period.

The first name of eminence in British art, is that of Gibbons about 1652. Charles I, employed him in ornamenting his palaces, and his chapel at Windsor. His chief excellence lay in ornamental carving, of which there are exquisite specimens at Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Cibber, born in 1630, at Holstein, rose to great eminence. Roubilliac, though a Frenchman, is ranked among British sculptors, as all his celebrated works were executed in England.

Thomas Banks was born in 1735. He studied the art at Rome, and after practising there

seven years, he returned to fill his own country with his noble works. Joseph Nollekins flourished at the same time. He was famous for his busts, of which he executed great numbers, from distinguished persons. John Bacon, born in 1740, was another eminent sculptor; his works are very numerous.

Mrs. Damer born in 1748 deserves mention among the artists of the eighteenth century. Flaxman, born in 1755, is distinguished as a sculptor in modern days. He successfully awoke the dormant energies of sculpture, and restored the simple and grand style of antiquity.

The school of sculpture now in England, headed by the celebrated Chantrey, is based upon sound principles, and will soon attain a high degree of excellence.

Greenough, an American artist now in Italy, promises to add the name of an American, to those of other countries, renowned in the annals of sculpture.

SEA FIGHTS IN MODERN TIMES.

- 898 Fight between England and the Danes, when Alfred defeated 120 ships of Dorsetshire.
- 1389 Eighty French ships taken by the English.
- 1416 The Duke of Bedford took 500 French and 3 Genoese vessels.
- 1449 The French fleet taken by the Earl of Warwick.
- 1571 Oct. 7, between the Christian powers and the Turks, in which the latter lost 25,000, with 4000 prisoners and 335 vessels.
- 1588 Between the English fleet and Spanish Armada.
- 1653 July 29th, the Dutch lost 30 men-of-war, and Admiral Tromp was killed.
- 1664 Dec. 4th, the Duke of York took 130 of the Bourdeaux fleet.
- 1692 May 19th, the French fleet entirely defeated, and 21 large men of war destroyed.
- 1702 Oct. 12, the Vigo fleet taken by the Dutch and English.
- 1704 Aug 24th, the French are beaten by the English and entirely relinquish to them the dominion of the sea.
- 1775 A British vessel captured by the Americans; the first capture in the war of the revolution.
- 1779 Sept. 23, Paul Jones captured the British frigate Serapis.
- 1782 April 12, Admiral Rodney defeated the French going to attack Jamaica.
- 1794 June 1, Lord Howe totally defeated the French fleet.
- 1797 Oct. 11, the Dutch fleet defeated by Admiral Duncan on the coast of Holland.

1798 Aug. 1, the famous battle of the Nile. The French fleet of 17 ships totally defeated by Nelson.

1801 April 2, the Danish fleet of 28 sail taken by Lord Nelson off Copenhagen.

1804 Stephen Decatur succeeded in obtaining possession of the frigate Philadelphia from the harbor of Tripoli. He then set fire to her, and 20 of the enemy were destroyed. Lieutenant Decatur did not lose a man. The same year in August and September, Commodore Preble made several famous attacks upon the town, fortress and naval forces of Tripoli.

1805 Oct. 21, French and Spanish fleets totally defeated off Cape Trafalgar, and Lord Nelson was killed in the action.

1808 June 14, French squadron in the harbor of Cadiz surrendered to the Spanish patriots.

1811 May 16, rencontre between the British sloop of war Little Belt, and the United States frigate President, Commodore Rodgers.

1812 August 13, the British sloop of war Alert, taken by the United States frigate Essex, Captain Porter.

Aug. 19, the British frigate Guerriere taken by the United States frigate Constitution, Captain Hull.

Oct. 18, the British brig Frolic, by the United States sloop Wasp, Captain Jones; same day, the Wasp and Frolic were captured by the British 74 Poictiers, Capt. Beresford.

Oct. 25, British frigate Macedonian, captured by the frigate United States, Commodore Decatur.

Dec. 29, British frigate Java, captured by the United States ship Constitution, Captain Bainbridge.

1813 Feb. 25, Peacock, British sloop of war, captured by the United States ship of war Hornet, of inferior force. The Peacock sunk with a great part of her crew.

June 1, United States frigate Chesapeake, captured by the British ship Shannon; a most distinguished action in the naval history of the United States, in which the gallant commander, James Lawrence, fell.

June 3, United States armed vessels Growler and Eagle, taken after a smart action, by the British gun-boats.

Aug. 14, United States sloop of war Argus, taken by the sloop of war Pelican.

Sept. 4, British ship Boxer taken by the Enterprize.

Sept. 13, Commodore Oliver Perry, in a gallant action of the United States squadron,

under his command, captured the British fleet on Lake Erie.

1814 March 20, the United States frigate *Essex*, taken by the British frigate *Phœbe*, and sloop of war *Cherub*, after a desperate and sanguinary defence.

April 21, United States ship *Frolic*, taken by a British squadron.

April 29, British ship *Epervier*, taken by the United States ship *Wasp*.

Sept. 1, British ship *Avon*, taken by the *Wasp*.

1815 Jan. 15, United States frigate *President*, Decatur commander, captured by a British squadron, consisting of the *Endymion*, *Tenedos* and *Pomone* frigates, and the *Majestic* razee—a distinguished and gallant action on the part of Decatur, who, after being captured, refused indignantly to deliver his sword to any other than the commander of the squadron.

Feb. 20, the British ships *Cyane* and *Levant*, taken by the United States frigate *Constitution*.

March 23, the United States ship *Hornet* captures the British ship *Penguin*.

1827 Famous battle of Navarina; the Turkish navy annihilated, by the combined English, French, and Russian fleets, under command of Admiral Sir E. Codrington.

SEXTANT invented by Tycho Brahe, in 1550.

SHIP.—The first seen in Greece arrived at Rhodes from Egypt, 1485 B. C.; the first double decked one built in England was of 1000 tons burden, by order of Henry VII, 1509; it was called the *Great Harry*, and cost £14,000; before this, twenty-four gun ships were the largest in the navy, and these had no port-holes, the guns being on the upper decks only. Port-holes and other improvements were invented by Decharges, a French builder at Brest, in the reign of Louis XII, 1500: there were not above four merchant ships of 120 tons burden, before 1551.

SHIP BUILDING, the art of, attributed to the Egyptians, as the first inventors, the first ship being brought from Egypt to Greece by Danaus, 1485 B. C. The first ship of the burden of 800 tons was built in England in 1597.

SHOEING OF HORSES introduced, 481

SHOES of the present fashion first worn in England, 1633; but the buckle was not introduced till 1670.

SIDE-SADDLES first used in England, 1380.

SIGNALS at sea first devised by James II, 1665.

SIERRA LEONE coast discovered, 1460; nearly destroyed by a French frigate in 1795.

SILK, wrought, brought from Persia to Greece, 325 B. C. From India, A. D. 274; known at Rome in Tiberius's time, when a law passed forbidding men to debase themselves by wearing silk, fit only for women; Heliogabulus first wore a garment all of silk, 220; silkworms were brought to Europe 300 years later; in 1130, Greek manufacturers of silk brought by Roger, king of Sicily, to Europe, settled at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians, not only to breed up the silk-worms, but to spin and to weave silk; which art was carried afterwards to Italy and to the south of France; Venice inveigled silk weavers from Greece and Palermo, in Sicily, 1207; silk mantles worn by some noblemen's ladies at a ball, at Kennelworth castle, in 1286; silk manufactured in England, 1604; first silk manufacture in France, 1521; silk worms and mulberry trees propagated by Henry IV through all France, 1559; broad silk manufacture from raw silk introduced into England, 1620; Lombe's famous silk throwing machine, erected at Derby, in 1719.

SILVER first coined at Rome, 269 B. C.

SILVER PLATE, or vessels, first made use of in England, by Welfred, a Northumbrian bishop, 709; silver knives and forks, spoons and cups, 1300.

SINGAPORE is an island with a town of the same name, near the south coast of Malacca, which gives name to the narrow sea called the Straits of Singapoura, long. 103, 30 east, lat. 1, 12 north. This town which a few years since had only about 200 inhabitants, was stated in 1820 to have about 10,000, and to have become a place of considerable commerce. It belongs to the English.

SLAVE TRADE from Congo and Angola, begun by the Portuguese in 1482; begun with England, 1563; in South America, 1550; abolished by the Quakers, 1784; by the French convention, 1794; by the British parliament, 1807; by the Prince of the United Netherlands, 1814; in France by Bonaparte, March 29, 1815; abolished in Pennsylvania, 1784; in 1768, there were 104,000 brought in the West Indies, at £15 each, amounting to £1,582,000, sterling, chiefly by barter; by the French convention, February 4, 1794.

SOAP first made at London and Bristol, 1524.

SOUTH SEA ACT passed, May 6, 1716; its bubble, 1720, by which many thousands were ruined.

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

Charlemagne	<i>began A.D.</i> 768
Louis I.....	814
Charles the Bald	843
Louis II, the Stammerer	877
Louis III, Carloman	879
Charles the Fat	884
Hugh	888
Charles the Simple	898
Robert	922
Ralph	923
Louis IV	926
Lotharius	954
Louis V	986
Hugh Capet	987
Robert the Pious	997
Henry I	1031
Philip I	1060
Louis VI, the Gross	1108
Louis VII	1137
Philip II (Augustus)	1180
Louis VIII	1223
Louis IX (St. Louis)	1226
Philip III, the Bold	1270
Philip IV, the Fair	1285
Louis X, King of Navarre	1314
Philip, King of Navarre	1316
Charles IV, the Fair, King of Navarre	1322
Philip VI, the Fortunate	1328
John I, the Good	1350
Charles V, the Wise	1364
Charles VI	1380
Charles VII, the Victor	1422
Louis XI, the Prudent	1461
Charles VIII, the Affable	1483
Louis XII	1498
Francis I	1515
Henry II	1547
Francis II	1559
Charles IX	1560
Henry III	1574
Henry IV, the Great	1589
Louis XIII	1610
Louis XIV, the Great	1643
Louis XV	1715
Louis XVI	1774
Republic	1792
Napoleon, Emperor of the French	1804
Louis XVIII	1814
Charles X	1824
Louis Philippe I, King of the French	1830

OF GERMANY.

Charlemagne	<i>began A.D.</i> 800
Louis I	814
Louis II	843
Carloman	876
Louis III, the Younger	876
Charles the Fat	876
Arnold	887
Louis IV, the Infant	899
Conrad I	911
Henry I, the Fowler	919
Otho the Great	936
Otho II	973
Otho III	983
Henry II, the Saint	1002
Conrad II, the Salick	1024

Henry III	<i>began A.D.</i> 1039
Henry IV	1056
Henry V	1106
Lotharius II, the Saxon	1125
Conrad III	1138
Frederick I (Barbarossa)	1152
Henry VI	1190
Philip and Otho IV	1198
Frederick II	1212
Conrad IV	1250
William of Holland	1254
Richard, D. of Cornwall	1257
Rodolph of Hapsburgh	1273
Adolphus of Nassau	1292
Albert I, of Austria	1298
Henry VII	1308
Louis of Bavaria, and Fred- erick of Austria	1314
Charles IV	1346
Wincellaus	1378
Robert	1400
Sigismund	1411
Albert II, of Austria	1437
Frederick III	1440
Maximilian I	1493
Charles V	1519
Ferdinand I	1558
Maximilian II	1564
Rodolph II	1576
Matthias	1612
Ferdinand II	1619
Ferdinand III	1637
Leopold I	1658
Joseph I	1705
Charles VI	1711
Charles VII, of Bavaria	1742
Francis I, of Lorraine	1745
Maria Theresa	1745
Joseph II	1765
Leopold II	1790
Francis II*	1792
Confederation of the Rhine ..	1806
Germanic Confederation	1815

* Upon the establishment of the Confed-
eration of the Rhine, in 1806, Francis ceased to
be Emperor of Germany, and became Em-
peror of Austria, under the title of Francis I.
In 1815, he was declared hereditary head of
the Germanic Confederation.

OF PAPAL STATES.

Adrian I	<i>began A.D.</i> 772
Leo III	795
Stephen V	816
Paschal I	817
Eugene II	820
Valentine	824
Gregory IV	827
Sergius II	843
Leo IV	847
Benedict III	855
Nicholas I	858
Adrian II	868
John VIII	873
Martin I	883
Adrian III	884
Stephen VI	885
Formosus	891
Stephen VII	897
Romanus Formosus	901
John IX	901
Benedict IV	905

Leo V	<i>began A.D.</i> 906
Christopher	906
Sergius III	907
Anastatius	910
Lando	912
John X	912
Leo VI	928
Stephen VIII	929
John XI	931
Leo VII	936
Stephen IX	940
Martin II	943
Agapet II	946
John XII	956
Benedict V	965
John XIII	966
Domne II	973
Benedict VI	973
Benedict VII	974
John XIV	984
John XV	985
John XVI	986
Gregory V	996
Silvester II	999
John XVII	1003
John XVIII	1003
Sergius IV	1009
Benedict VIII	1012
John XIX	1024
Benedict IX	1033
Gregory VI	1044
Clement II	1047
Damasia II	1048
Leo IX	1049
Victor II	1055
Stephen X	1057
Nicholas II	1058
Alexander II	1061
Gregory VII	1073
Victor III	1085
Urban II	1087
Pascal II	1099
Gelasius II	1118
Calixtus II	1119
Honorius II	1125
Innocent II	1130
Celestine II	1143
Lucius II	1144
Eugene III	1145
Anastasius IV	1154
Adrian IV	1155
Alexander III	1159
Lucius III	1181
Urban III	1185
Gregory VIII	1187
Clement III	1187
Celestine III	1190
Innocent III	1196
Honorius III	1217
Gregory IX	1227
Celestine IV	1241
Innocent IV	1243
Alexander IV	1254
Urban IV	1262
Gregory X	1264
Clement IV	1265
Innocent V	1276
Adrian V	1276
John XX	1276
Nicholas III	1277
Martin IV	1281

Honorius IV	 began A. D.	1285
Nicholas IV	.....	1288
Celestine V	.....	1294
Boniface VIII	.....	1295
Benedict X	.....	1303
Clement V	.....	1305
John XXI	.....	1316
Alexander II	.....	1327
Benedict XI	.....	1334
Clement VI	.....	1342
Innocent VI	.....	1353
Urban V	.....	1363
Gregory XI	.....	1371
Urban VI	.....	1378
Boniface IX	.....	1390
Innocent VII	.....	1404
Gregory XII	.....	1406
Alexander V	.....	1409
John XXII	.....	1410
Martin V	.....	1417
Eugene IV	.....	1431
Nicholas V	.....	1447
Calixtus III	.....	1455
Pius II	.....	1458
Paul II	.....	1464
Sixtus IV	.....	1471
Innocent VIII	.....	1484
Alexander VI	.....	1492
Pius III	.....	1503
Julius II	.....	1503
Leo X	.....	1513
Adrian VI	.....	1522
Clement VII	.....	1523
Paul III	.....	1534
Julius III	.....	1550
Marcellinus II	.....	1555
Paul IV	.....	1556
Pius IV	.....	1559
Pius V	.....	1566
Gregory XIII	.....	1572
Sixtus V	.....	1585
Urban VII	.....	1590
Gregory XIV	.....	1590
Innocent IX	.....	1591
Clement VIII	.....	1592
Leo XI	.....	1605
Paul V	.....	1605
Gregory XV	.....	1621
Urban VIII	.....	1623
Innocent X	.....	1644
Alexander VII	.....	1655
Clement IX	.....	1667
Clement X	.....	1670
Innocent XI	.....	1676
Alexander VIII	.....	1689
Innocent XII	.....	1691
Clement XI	.....	1700
Innocent XIII	.....	1721
Benedict XIII	.....	1724
Clement XII	.....	1730
Benedict XIV	.....	1740
Clement XIII	.....	1758
Clement XIV	.....	1769
Pius VI	.....	1775
Pius VII	.....	1800
Leo XII	.....	1823
Pius VIII	.....	1829

OF RUSSIA.

Rivick	 began A. D.	862
Oleg	.....	879

Ighor I	 began A. D.	913
Swatoslaw I	.....	945
Jaropolk I	.....	972
Waldimir the Great	.....	980
Swatopolk	.....	1015
Jaroslav I, of Kiew	.....	1018
Isaslaw I	.....	1051
Swatoslaw II	.....	1073
Wsewolod I	.....	1078
Swatopolk II	.....	1093
Waldimir II	.....	1113
Mistislaw	.....	1125
Jaropolk II	.....	1132
Wsewolod II	.....	1138
Isaslaw II	.....	1146
Jurje I, Duke	.....	1149
Andrej	.....	1157
Michel I	.....	1175
Wsewolod III	.....	1177
Jurje II	.....	1213
Constantine	.....	1217
Jaroslav II	.....	1238
Alexander Newskoi	.....	1245
Jaroslav III	.....	1262
Wasilej I	.....	1270
Dimitrej	.....	1275
Andrej II	.....	1281
Danilo	.....	1294
Michailow	.....	1305
Jurje III	.....	1317
Iwan I, of Moscow	.....	1328
Semen	.....	1340
Iwan II	.....	1353
Dimitrej II	.....	1359
Dimitrej III	.....	1363
Wasilej II	.....	1389
Wasilej III	.....	1425
Iwan Wasilej I	.....	1462
Wasilej IV	.....	1505
Iwan Wasilejevitch	.....	1533
Feodore I	.....	1584
Boris Godunow	.....	1598
Wasilej Schuiskoi	.....	1606
Michel Fedrowitsch	.....	1613
Alexej Michel	.....	1645
Feodore II	.....	1676
Iwan Alexander	.....	1682
Peter the Great	.....	1685
Catharine I	.....	1725
Peter II	.....	1727
Anne	.....	1730
Iwan III	.....	1740
Elizabeth	.....	1741
Peter III	.....	1762
Catharine II	.....	1762
Paul I	.....	1796
Alexander	.....	1801
Nicholas	.....	1825

OF SWEDEN.

Regnard Lobrock	.. began A. D.	825
Eric the Victor	.....	966
Olaf Sckotkong	.....	994
Edmund Jacobson	.....	1026
Edmund III	.....	1051
Stenkil	.....	1056
Eric VII	.....	1066
Eric VIII	.....	1066
Hacon Røde	.....	1067
Ingo and Haldstan	.....	1080
Philip and Ingo II	.....	1112

Swerker	 began A. D.	1133
Eric IX	.....	1155
Charles Swerkerson	.....	1161
Canute Erickson	.....	1167
Swerker II	.....	1199
Eric X	.....	1210
John I	.....	1216
Eric XI	.....	1222
Waldamar I	.....	1250
Magnus Ladulos	.....	1275
Birger	.....	1290
Magnus II	.....	1319
Albert of Mecklen	.....	1363
Margaret	.....	1389
Eric XIII	.....	1412
Christopher III	.....	1440
Charles VIII	.....	1448
John II	.....	1483
Christian II	.....	1520
Gustavus Vasa	.....	1523
Eric XIV	.....	1560
John III	.....	1569
Sigismund	.....	1592
Charles IX	.....	1604
Gustavus Adolphus	.....	1611
Christiana	.....	1632
Charles X	.....	1654
Charles XI	.....	1660
Charles XII	.....	1697
Ulrica Eleanora	.....	1719
Frederick	.....	1720
Adolphus Frederick	.....	1758
Gustavus III	.....	1771
Gustavus IV, Adolphus	.....	1792
Charles XIII	.....	1809
Charles John XIV (Bernadotte)	.....	1818

OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Othman I	 began A. D.	1300
Orcan I	.....	1326
Amurath I	.....	1359
Bajazet I	.....	1390
Mohammed I	.....	1413
Amurath II	.....	1421
Mohammed II *	.....	1451
Bajazet II	.....	1481
Selim I	.....	1512
Solyman I	.....	1520
Selim II	.....	1566
Amurath III	.....	1574
Mohammed III	.....	1595
Achmet I	.....	1604
Mustapha I	.....	1617
Othman II	.....	1618
Amurath IV	.....	1623
Ibrahim I	.....	1640
Mohammed IV	.....	1648
Solyman II	.....	1687
Achmet II	.....	1691
Mustapha II	.....	1695
Achmet III	.....	1703
Mahmoud I	.....	1730
Othman III	.....	1754
Mustapha III	.....	1757
Abdul Hamed	.....	1774
Selim III	.....	1789
Mustapha IV	.....	1807
Mahmoud II	.....	1808

* Mohammed II the first Turkish Emperor of Constantinople, which city he conquered in A. D. 1453.

OF PRUSSIA.

Frederick I	<i>began</i> A. D. 1701
Frederick William I	1713
Frederick II, the Great	1740
Frederick William II	1786
Frederick William III	1797

OF SARDINIA.

Victor Am. II	<i>began</i> A. D. 1720
Charles Emanuel III	1730
Victor Amadeus III	1773
Charles Emanuel IV	1796
Victor Emanuel	1802
Charles Felix	1821
Charles Amadeus	1831

OF PORTUGAL.

John V	<i>began</i> A. D. 1706
Joseph Emanuel	1750
Maria	1777
John VI	1799
Pedro IV	1826
Donna Maria	1828
Don Miguel	1828
Donna Maria	1834

OF DENMARK.

Frederick IV	<i>began</i> A. D. 1699
Christian VI	1730

Frederick V	<i>began</i> A. D. 1746
Christian VII	1766
Frederick VI	1808

OF NAPLES.

Charles II	<i>began</i> A. D. 1713
Charles III	1735
Ferdinand IV	1759
Joseph Napoleon	1806
Joachim I, (Murat)	1808
Ferdinand I*	1815
Francis I	1826

* Of the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, formerly Ferdinand IV, of Naples, and intermediately Ferdinand III of Sicily.

OF BELGIUM.

Leopold I	<i>began</i> A. D. 1831
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OF POLAND.

Stanislaus (Lescinsky) <i>began</i>	A. D. 1704
Augustus II	1709
Augustus III	1733
Stanislaus (Poniatowski)	1764
1st Partition	1772
2d Partition	1793
3d Partition	1795
Dutchy of Warsaw formed by Napoleon, and the King of Saxony made Grand Duke	1807

Alexander	<i>began</i> A. D. 1815
Nicholas	1825

OF BAVARIA.

Maximilian Joseph <i>began</i> A. D.	1805
Louis	1825

OF WIRTEMBERG.

Frederick	<i>began</i> A. D. 1806
William	1816

OF HOLLAND.

Louis Napoleon ..	<i>began</i> A. D. 1806
United to France	1810
William I, (lately King of the Netherlands)	1815

OF SAXONY.

Frederick Augustus <i>began</i> A. D.	1806
Anthony	1827
Frederick, <i>Regent</i>	1831

OF GREECE.

Otho I	<i>began</i> A. D. 1832
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OF HANOVER.

George I (George III of Great Britain)	<i>began</i> A. D. 1814
George II (George IV)	1820
William I (William IV)	1830

SPEAKER of the House of Commons first chosen, 1340.

SPEAKING TRUMPETS invented by Kircher, a Jesuit, 1652.

SPECTACLES invented by Spina, a monk of Pisa, 1299.

SPHERE invented by Archimedes, of Syracuse, 209 B. C.

SPINNING WHEEL invented at Brunswick, 1530; another invented by Mr. Swindell, at Stockport in Yorkshire, which finishes, on each spindle, three lays of thirty hanks to the pound in an hour, 1785.

SPURS in use before 1400.

STEAM ENGINE invented by Savary, for taking ballast or gravel out of rivers, and for raising great quantities of water, and patents granted for, 1618.

STEAMBOAT, Rumsey's, succeeded in North River, New York, October, 1807.

STEAM applied to the purpose of inland navigation in America, 1810.

STEREOTYPE PRINTING invented by William Ged, a goldsmith, of Edinburgh, 1725.

STIRRUPS first used in the sixth century.

STOCKINGS, silk, first worn by Henry II, of France, 1547; Howell says, that in 1560 queen Elizabeth was presented with a pair of black silk knit stockings by her silk woman, and she never wore cloth ones any more; he adds that Henry VIII wore ordinarily cloth hose, except there came from Spain by great

chance a pair of silk stockings, for Spain very early abounded in silk; his son, Edward VI, was presented with a pair of Spanish silk stockings by sir Thomas Gresham, and the present was then much taken notice of—consequently the invention of knit silk stockings came from Spain; the weaving of them was invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of Cambridge, 1589.

STONE BUILDINGS first introduced into England, 674.

STONE BULLETS in use in England so late as 1514.

STONE, artificial, for statutes, &c. discovered by a Neapolitan, 1776; introduced into England by Mrs. Coade, near London.

STOPS in literature, introduced 1520; the colon 1580; semicolon 1599.

STORMS. 234 A storm in Canterbury threw down 200 houses and killed several families. 344 Hailstones fell that were larger than hen's eggs.

701 Storm at Lincoln, which threw down 100 houses.

944 1500 houses blown down at London.

1194 A violent storm almost desolated a great part of Germany and Denmark.

1359 When Edward III was on his march within two leagues of Chartres, a storm of piercing wind, rain, and hail killed 6000 of his horses, and 1000 of his best troops.

1479 A storm of hail, when the hailstones measured eighteen inches round.

- 1510 A violent hailstorm in Italy is said to have destroyed nearly all the beasts, birds and fishes in the country.
- 1515 A hurricane in Denmark rooted up whole forests, and blew down the steeple of the great church, at Copenhagen.
- 1658 Sept. 3, the day that Cromwell died, a violent and terrible storm extended all over Europe.
- 1697 April 29, a storm of hail in Cheshire and Lancashire did great damage; some of the hailstones weighing half a pound.
- 1703 Nov. 27, the most terrible hurricane that ever happened in England, attended with lightning. Whole groves of trees were torn up by the roots, many houses and churches were unroofed, many ships were cast away and 1500 seamen lost their lives.
- 737 Oct. 11, a storm took place in India, when 20,000 vessels were cast away, 300,000 people were lost, and the water rose 40 feet higher than usual.
- 1751 Aug. 10, a storm at Jamaica occasioned £300,000 damage.
- 1772 July 16, a hailstorm at St. Jago, where the hailstones were as large as oranges.
- 1773 A most terrible storm near Boston.
- 1782 April 22, a storm in the East Indies, which destroyed 7000 inhabitants.
- 1784 Great damage done by a storm in New England.
- 1786 July 17, a hurricane in Devonshire, England, removed 13 elm trees 200 yards, where they remained and took root.
- 1791 A storm of thunder and lightning, which melted the bells of a church in Kent and did great damage.
- 1798 Sept. 25, £100,000 damage done by a storm at Halifax, Nova Scotia.
- 1810 Nov. 10, a tremendous storm at Boston, which deluged the country all around.
- 1814 Dec. 17, a violent gale prevailed through Great Britain and Ireland, by which great damage was done.
- 1815 September, a tremendous gale from the southeast swept the Atlantic coast of North America, and did great damage, particularly in New England. The sea water was carried in the form of spray 25 miles inland. It is called the Great September Gale.
- 1816 A tremendous gale of wind which did much damage to the shipping on the English coast.
- 1818 A most destructive storm raged at Hindostan.
- 1820 A severe gale in September from the

southeast, in New England, and the middle states, along the coast.

STUCCO WORK revived by D'Udine, about 1500.

STYLE altered by pope Gregory, who took twelve days off the calendar in 1582; the Gregorian style received at Paris, by taking off ten days, December 15, 1582; received at London, by taking eleven days off the calendar, Sept. 2, 1752. See article *Dominical Letter*.

SUGAR first mentioned by Paul Eginetta, a physician, 625; produced in Sicily, 1148; first produced in Madeira, 1419; in the Canary islands, 1503; carried to the West Indies, by the Portuguese and Spaniards, 1510; cultivated at Barbados, 1641; sugar refining first discovered by a Venetian, 1503; practised first in England, in 1569.

SUN, spots seen in, for the first time, 1611; spot observed in 1779; several spots observed that in the centre of the apparent size of the earth's diameter, June, 1816.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS first established in Yorkshire, 1784; became general in England and Scotland, in 1789.

SUNDIALS invented 558 B. C.; the first erected at Rome was that by Papirius Cursor, when time was divided into hours, 308 B. C.; first set up against churches, 613.

SUPREMACY OF THE POPE above the emperor introduced, 607; the first prince that shook off the yoke of Rome, and settled the supremacy in himself, was Henry VIII, 1533.

SURNAMES first introduced into England by the Normans, 1102; became common, 1200.

SURVEY OF ENGLAND made, at first, by order of Alfred, 900; by William the Conqueror, 1080; by Charles II, 1668.

SWEARING on the holy gospel first used A. D. 528.

SYDNEY. The principal town in New Holland, founded in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany Bay. It is well built and is a flourishing town.

T.

TANNING LEATHER, a new and expeditious method invented, 1795.

TAPESTRY invented by sir Francis Crane, 1619; for the encouragement of which king James I gave £2000 to build a house at Mortlake, in Surrey, 1619.

TAVERNS restrained by an act of Edward VI, 1552, to forty in London.

TAXATION of England from William I, to William III.

Reigns.	Taxation.	Reigns.	Taxation.
William I	£400,000	Edward IV	£100,000
William II	350,000	Edward V	
Henry I	300,000	Richard III	
Stephen	250,000	Henry VII	400,000
Henry II	200,000	Henry VIII	800,000
Richard	150,000	Edward VI	400,000
John	100,000	Mary	450,000
Henry III	80,000	Elizabeth	500,000
Edward I	150,000	James	600,000
Edward II	100,000	Charles	895,819
Edward III	154,139	Commonwealth	1,517,247
Richard II	130,000	Charles II	1,800,000
Henry IV	100,000	James II	2,000,000
Henry V	76,643	William III	3,895,205
Henry VI	64,976	Anne	4,691,803

Years.	Taxes in Great Britain.	National Debt.	Poor ex-penditure, England & Wales.	Assize Committs. for Crime. No.	Wheat per Statute quarter.	Bank of England. August circulation. Notes and Bills £5 & upwards.	Under £5.	Coin and Bullion.
1688	£2,000,000	None!!!	£600,000		s 23 1d	6,341,600	No data.	No data.
1710	5,020,000	54,272,000	640,000		49 4	11,433,340		4,179,330
1720	5,620,000	47,705,100			32 10	10,862,200		8,386,330
1730	5,545,000	44,072,024			32 5	11,862,740		5,136,350
1740	5,915,000	72,178,898	689,971	No data.	48 10	17,766,140		5,150,450
1750	8,525,540	88,341,268			28 10	17,600,730		7,624,500
1760	7,025,000	126,963,267	1,520,732		32 5	19,002,500		3,191,850
1770	9,014,285	142,113,264	1,900,000		43 6	17,002,500		3,409,040
1780	10,265,405	228,231,228	2,000,637		35 8	17,600,730		8,211,080
1790	16,815,895				41 4	19,002,500		3,634,320
1795	18,506,045				72 11	21,151,390		11,150,480
1800	34,069,457	451,699,919	No data.		110 5	18,236,250		6,439,760
1805	50,555,190	549,137,068			87 1	18,523,880		7,154,000
1810	67,825,595	631,369,168			103 3			
1815	71,153,142	848,284,000			63 8			
1820	55,063,693	848,394,804			65 10			
1825	52,919,280	843,391,875			66 6			
1830	50,414,928				64 3			
1831	46,414,514				66 4			
1832	46,000,000				0			

TAXES were raised arbitrarily in England, 1100; amounted to £7,513,340 in 1754; and to £16,500,000 in 1797.

TEA first brought into Europe by the Dutch East India Company, early in 1591; destroyed at Boston by the inhabitants, 1773.

TELEGRAPHS invented, 1687; put into practice by the French, in 1794; by the English, Jan. 28, 1796.

TELESCOPES invented by Z. Jansen, a spectacle maker at Middleburgh, 1590; the first reflecting one made on the principles of sir Isaac Newton, 1692.

THEATRE; that of Bacchus at Athens, the first ever erected, built by Philos, 420 B. C.; the ruins still exist; first introduced into England, 1566; the first royal license for one in England was in 1574, to James Burbage and four others, servants to the earl of Leicester, to act plays at the Globe Bankside, or in any part of England; plays were opposed by the Puritans, 1633, and suspended till 1660, when Charles II licensed two companies, Killigrew's and Davenant's; till this time boys performed women's parts; Italian opera first introduced in the United States, at the Park Theatre in New York, with great success, 1825.

THERMOMETERS first invented by Drebel, a Dutchman, 1620; improved by Reaumur, 1730, and Fahrenheit, 1749.

THREAD first made at Paisley, in Scotland, in 1722.

THUILLERIES in Paris, built, 1677.

TIDES, the first theory of, by Kepler, 1598.

TILES first used in England, 1246.

TILTS AND TOURNAMENTS instituted in Germany, 919.

TIME-MEASURE BAROMETER introduced by Scipio Nasica, 159; king Alfred's time-keeper, was six large wax tapers, each 12 inches long; as they burnt unequally, owing to the wind, he invented a lantern made of wood and thin scraped plates of ox horns, glass being a great rarity, 887. The ancients had three sorts of time measures, hour glasses, sun-dials, and a vessel full of water with a hole in its bottom.

TIN found in Germany, 1241; in no place before but in Devonshire and Cornwall, in Barbary, 1640; in India, 1740; in New Spain, 1782.

TOAD, a live one found in a block of stone, at Newark, April 15th, 1806; another found alive in the heart of an oak tree, about thirty inches in diameter, at Rainford, Lancashire, January 1810.

TOBACCO first discovered in St. Domingo, in 1496; afterwards by the Spaniards in Yucatan, 1520; first brought into England, 1583; allowed to be cultivated in Ireland, 1779.

TOURNAMENTS began in 170; instituted by Henry, emperor of Germany, 919.

TOWERS, high, first erected to churches, in 1000.

TRAGEDY, the first acted at Athens, on a wagon, by Thespis, 585 B. C.

TREATIES. Abo, peace of, 1743.

Aix-la-Chapelle, peace of, 1668.

———— do. 1748.

Akermann, peace of, 1826.

Alt Ranstadt, peace of, 1706.

Amiens, peace of, 1802.

Armed, neutrality, treaty of, 1800.

Arras, treaty of, 1435.

———— do. 1482.

Augsburg, league of, 1686.

Baden, peace of, 1714.

Barrier Treaty, 1715.

Basle, peace of, 1795.

Bayonne, treaty of, 1808.

Belgrade, peace of, 1739.

Berlin, peace of, 1742.

———— decree, 1806.

———— convention of, 1808.

Breda, peace of 1667.

Cambray, league of, 1508.

———— peace of, 1529.

Campo Formio, treaty of, 1797.

Carlowitz, peace of, 1699.

Carlsbad, congress of, 1319.

Cateau Cambresis, peace of, 1559.

Chambord, treaty of, 1552.

Chaumont, treaty of, 1814.

Chierasco, treaty of, 1631.

Cintra, convention of, 1808.

Closterseven, convention of, 1757.

Coalition, first, against France, 1792.

———— second do. 1799.

———— third do. 1805.

———— fourth do. 1806.

———— fifth do. 1809.

———— sixth do. 1813.

Concordat 1801.

Conflans, treaty of, 1465.

Constantinople, peace of, 1712.

Copenhagen, peace of, 1660.

Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and America, 1783.

Definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland 1784.

Dresden, peace of, 1745.

Family Compact, 1761. Falczi, peace of, 1711.

Fontainbleau, peace of, 1679.

———— treaty of, 1785.

———— concordat at, 1813.

Friedwald, treaty of, 1551.

Fuessen, peace of, 1745.

Ghent, pacification of, 1576.

———— peace of, 1814.

Golden Bull, 1356.

Grand Alliance, 1689.

Hague, treaty of the, 1659.

———— do. 1669.

Halle, treaty of, 1610.

Hamburg, peace of 1762.

Hanover treaty, 1725.

Heilbron, treaty of, 1633.

Holy Alliance, 1815.

Hubertsberg, peace of, 1763.

Interim, 1548. Kiel, treaty of, 1814.

Kutchuk Kainarji, peace of 1774.

Laybach, congress of, 1821. League, 1676.

Leipsick, alliance of, 1631.

Leoben, peace of, 1797.

Liebau, treaty of, 1656.

Lisbon, peace of, 1668.

London, treaty of, 1829.

Lubeck, peace of, 1629.

Luneville, peace of, 1801.

Methuen treaty, 1703. Milan decree, 1807.

Munster, peace of, 1648.

Naumberg, treaty of, 1554.

Nice, treaty of, 1518.

Nimeguen, peace of, 1678.

Nipchoo, treaty of, 1727.

Noyou, treaty of, 1516.

Nuremburg, treaty of, 1532.

Nystett, peace of, 1721. Oliva, peace of, 1660.

Pacquigni, peace of, 1475.

Paris, peace of, 1763. do. treaty of, 1796.

Paris, peace of, 1810. do. capitulation of, 1814.

Paris, treaty of, 1814. do. peace of, 1814.

Paris, peace of, 1815. do. treaty of, 1815

Paris, treaty of, 1817.

Partition, first treaty of, 1698.

———— second treaty of, 1700.

Passarowitz, peace of, 1718.

Passau, treaty of, 1552.

Petersburg, peace of, 1762.

———— treaty of 1772.

———— do. 1805.

Peterswalden, convention of, 1813.

Pilnitz, convention of, 1791.

Poland, partition of, 1795.

Pragmatick Sanction, 1439. do. 1713.

Prague, peace of, 1653.

Presburg, peace of 1805.

Public Good, league for the, 1464.

Pyrenees, treaty of the, 1659.
 Quadruple Alliance, 1718.
 Radstadt, peace of, 1714. do. congress of, 1797.
 Ratisbon, peace of, 1630.
 Religion, peace of, 1555.
 Rhine, confederation of, 1806.
 Ryswick, peace of, 1697.
 St. Germain, peace of, 1570.
 St. Germain en Laye, peace of, 1679.
 St. Ildefonso, alliance of, 1796.
 Seville, peace of, 1792.
 Siôrôd, peace of, 1613.
 Smalcald, league of, 1529.
 Stettin, peace of, 1570.
 Stockholm, peace of, 1719.
 ———— treaty of, 1724.
 ———— do. 1813.
 Temeswar, truce of, 1664.
 Teschen, peace of, 1779.
 Teusin, peace of, 1595.
 Tilsit, peace of, 1807.
 Tolentino, treaty of, 1793.
 Toplitz, treaty of, 1817.
 Tripple Alliance, 1717.
 ———— of the Hague, 1668.
 Troppau, congress of, 1820.
 Troyes, treaty of, 1420.
 Turkmauchay, peace of, 1828.
 Ulm, peace of, 1620.
 Utrecht, union of, 1579. do. peace of, 1713.
 Valencay, treaty of, 1813.
 Verona, congress of, 1822.
 Versailles, peace of, 1783.
 Vienna treaty, 1725.
 ———— treaty of alliance of, 1731.
 ———— definitive peace of, 1737.
 ———— peace of, 1809.
 ———— treaty of March 23d, 1815.
 ———— May 31st, 1815.
 ———— June 4th, 1815.
 Vossem, peace of, 1673.
 Warsaw, treaty of, 1768.
 ———— alliance of, 1683.
 Westminster, peace of, 1674.
 Westphalia, peace of, 1648.
 Wilna, treaty of, 1561.
 Worms, edict of, 1521.
 Wurzburg, treaty of, 1610.
 TRUMPETS first sounded before the kings of England, by order of Offa, king of Mercia, 790.
 TULIPS first brought into England, 1578.
 TURKEYS came into England, 1523.
 TURNPIKES first legally erected in England, 1663; yielded in 1783 about £508,000.

U.

UNION of the crowns of England and Scotland, 1603; of the two kingdoms attempted, 1604, but failed; again ditto, 1670; carried into effect, May 1st, 1707, and thence the island is called Great Britain; union of Britain and Ireland took place, January 1, 1801.

V.

VACCINE inoculation, introduced 1799, by Dr. Jenner, who received £10,000 for the discovery, from parliament, 1802.

VATICAN LIBRARY founded, 1448.

VENEREAL DISEASE was brought into Europe in the first voyage of Columbus, and broke out in the French army at Naples, 1494; whence the French term, *mal de Naples*; in the Netherlands and England it obtained the appellation of *mal de France*, though in the latter country it was known so early as the 12th century; about the same period, too, at Florence, one of the Medici family died of it.

VESUVIUS, Mount, threw out such a quantity of flame and smoke, that the air was darkened, and the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were overwhelmed by the burning lava, with 250,000 people, A. D. 79. Herculaneum was discovered in 1737, and several curiosities have been dug out of it ever since; but every thing combustible had the marks of being burnt by fire.

VINES planted in Germany and North Gaul 276.

VIOLINS invented about 1477; and introduced here by Charles II.

VOLCANO, in the isle of Ferro, broke out September 13th, 1777, which threw out an immense quantity of red water, that discolored the sea for several leagues; a new volcano appeared in one of the Azore islands, May 1st, 1808; volcano in the sea, near St. Michaels, broke out February, 1811; Volcano at Albay, in Manilla, burst forth February 1st, 1814, the eruption lasted ten days; five populous towns, and the greater part of Albay, were destroyed, 1200 persons killed, and many more dreadfully burnt; Tomboro mountain, in the island of Sambaron, burst forth, by which much shipping and many lives were lost, May, 1815.

W.

WANDERING JEW. This poetical personage owes his existence to the story of our

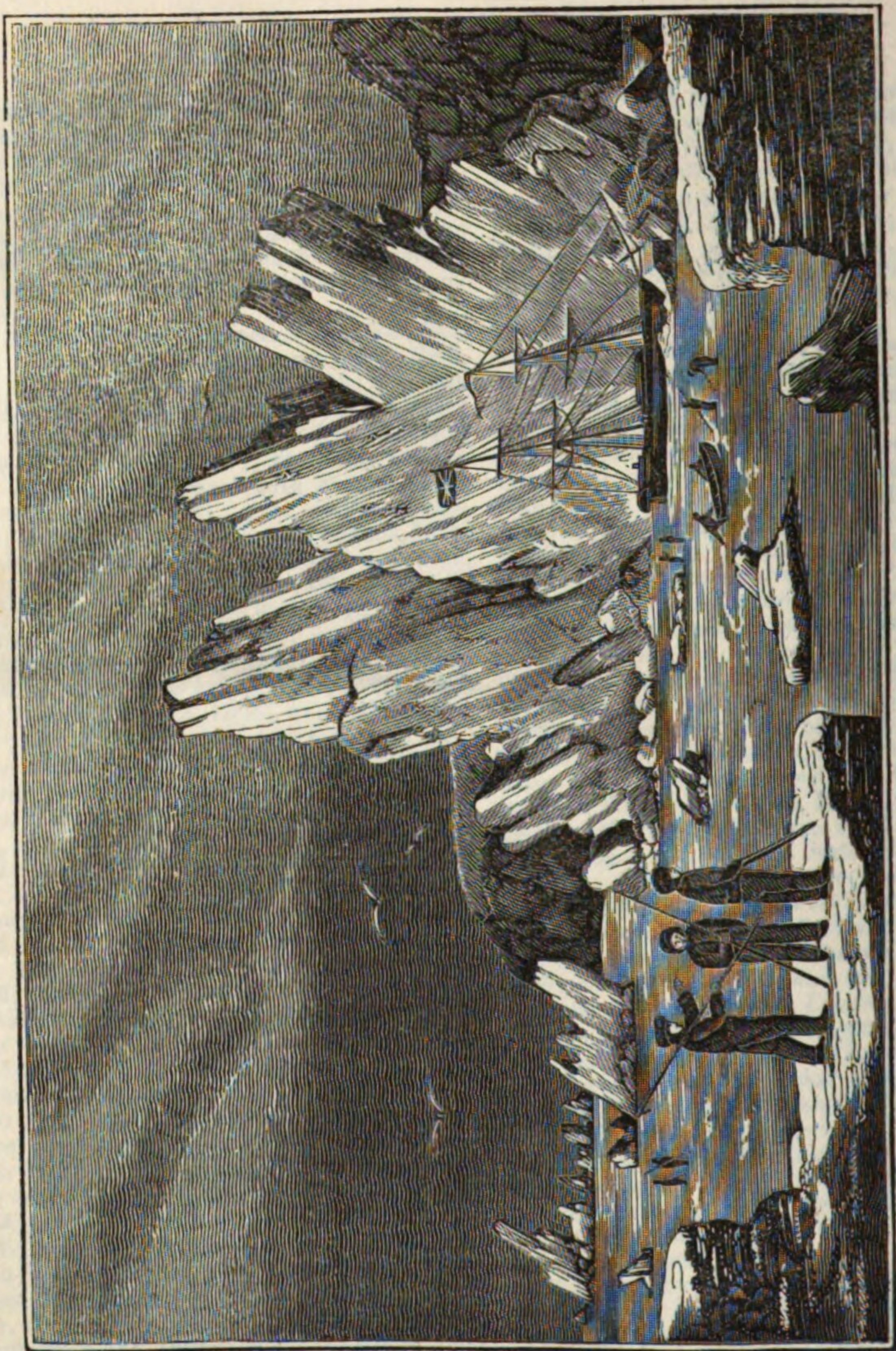
Saviour's resting upon a stone before the house of a Jew, when bearing his cross. Upon this Jew's driving our Saviour away, Jesus turned to him and said, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." Driven by fear and remorse, the Jew has since wandered from place to place, and has never yet found a grave. This story has furnished materials for many writers.

WARS of England, France, Spain, &c., from 1068. With Scotland, 1068; peace with Scotland, 1091; peace with France, 1113; war with France, 1116; peace with France, 1118; peace with Scotland, 1139; war with France, 1161; peace with France, 1186; war with France, with success, 1194; peace with France, 1195; war with France, 1201; war, civil, renewed, 1215; war ended, 1216; war with France, 1224; war ended, 1243; war, civil, 1262; war, civil, ended, 1267; war with France, 1294; war with Scotland, 1296; peace with France, 1299; peace with Scotland, March 30, 1323; war again with Scotland, 1327; war ended, 1328; war again with Scotland, 1333; war with France, 1339; peace with France, May 8th, 1360; war with France, 1368; war, civil, 1400; war with Scotland, 1400; peace with France, May 31st, 1420; war with France, 1422; civil war between York and Lancaster, 1452; peace with France, October, 1471; war, civil, 1486; war with France October 6th, 1492; peace with France, November 3d, following; peace with Scotland, 1502; war with France, February 4th, 1512; war with Scotland, 1513; peace with France, August 7th, 1514; war with France, 1522; war with Scotland, 1522; peace with France, 1527; peace with Scotland, 1542; war with Scotland directly after; peace with France and Scotland, June 7, 1546; war with Scotland, 1547; war with France, 1549; peace with both, March 6th, 1550; war, civil, 1553; war with Scotland, June, 1557; war with France, 1557; peace with France, 1559; peace with Scotland, 1560; war with France, 1562; peace with France, 1564; war with Scotland, 1570; war with Spain, 1588; peace with Spain, August 18, 1604; war with Spain, 1624; war with France, 1627; peace with Spain and France, April 14, 1629; war, civil, 1642; war with the Dutch, 1651; peace with the Dutch, April 5th, 1654; war with Spain, 1655; peace with Spain, September 10th, 1660; war with France, January 26th, 1666; war with Denmark, 19th October following; peace with the French, Danes and Dutch, August 24th, 1667; peace with Spain, Feb. 13, 1668; war with the Algerines, September 6th,

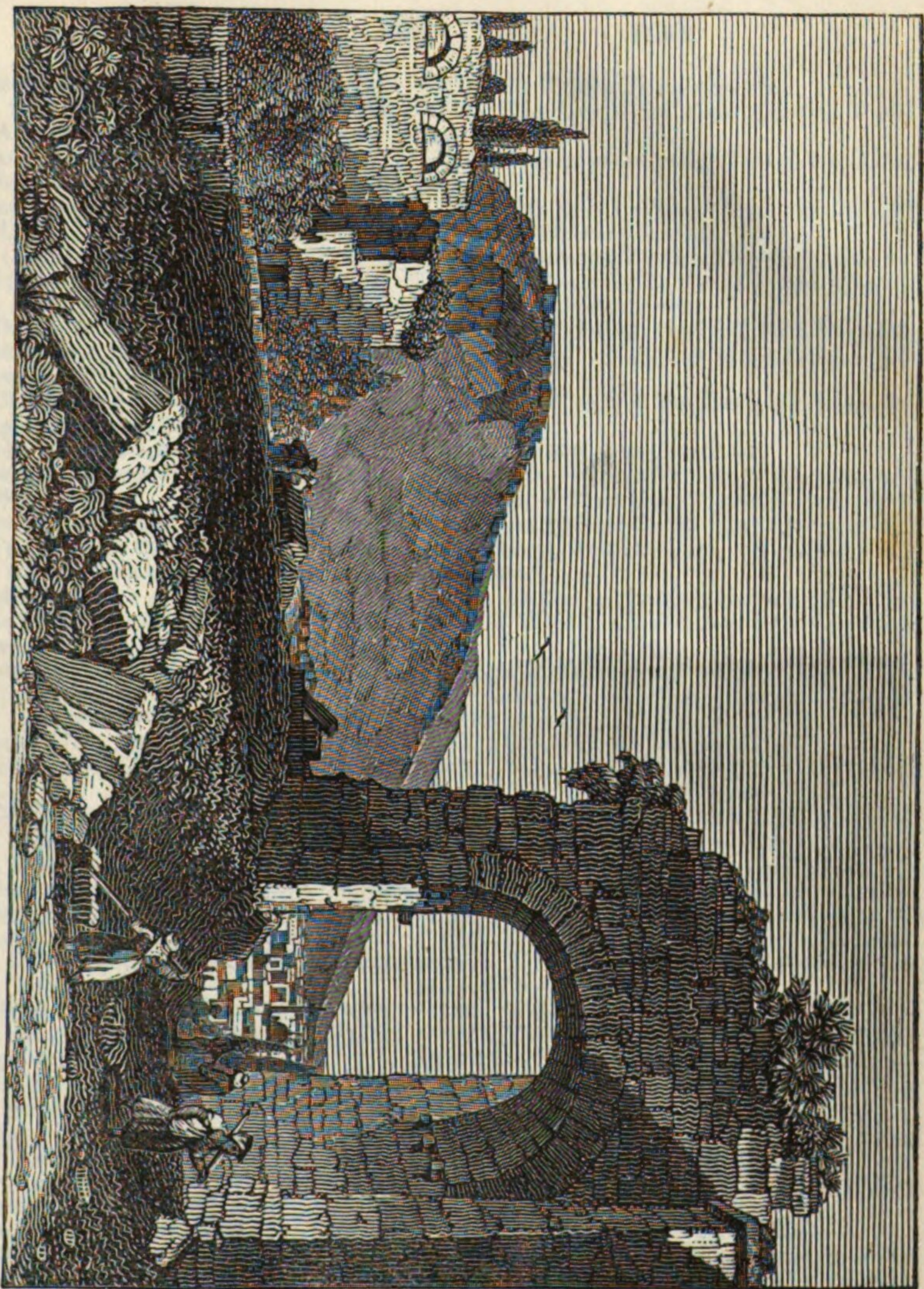
1669; peace with the Algerines, November 19, 1671; war with the Dutch, March, 1672; peace with the Dutch, February 28, 1674; war with France, May 7, 1679; peace, general, September 20, 1689; war with France, May 4th, 1702; peace of Utrecht, July 13th, 1713; war with Spain, Dec. 1718; peace with Spain, 1721; war with Spain, October 19, 1739; war with France, March 31, 1744; peace with France, &c. October 18th, 1748; war with France, 1756; war with Spain, January 4, 1762; peace with France and Spain, February 10, 1763; peace between Russia and the Turks, 1773; war, civil, in America, commenced June 14, 1774; war with France, February 6, 1778; war with Spain, April 17th, 1780; war with Holland, December 21st, 1780; peace with France, Spain, Holland and America, 1783; war with France, 1793, by the English, Prussians, Austrians, Sardinians, and Italian states; peace between Prussia and France, 1795; peace between France and Spain, 1795; peace between France and Naples, 1796; peace between the French and Sardinians, 1796; war between England and Spain, Nov. 11, 1796; war between France, Naples and Sardinia, November, 1798; peace between Austria and France, February 9, 1801; war between Spain and Portugal, February 28th, 1801; peace between Naples and France, March, 1801; peace between Portugal and Spain, June 10th, 1801; peace between France and Portugal, September 29, 1801; peace between France and the Porte, October 17th, 1801; peace between England, France, Spain and Holland, March 27th, 1802; war between England and France, April 29th, 1803; war between England and Spain, Dec. 14th, 1804; war between France, Russia and Austria, Sept., 1805; peace between France and Austria, December 27th, 1805; war between Sweden and France, October 31st, 1805; war between England and Prussia, April, 1806; war between Prussia and France, October, 1806; peace between France and the elector of Saxony, December 11, 1806; peace between England and Prussia, January 28, 1807; peace between France and Russia, July 19th, 1807; war between England and Denmark, November 4, 1807; war between Russia and Sweden, Feb. 10, 1808; war between Denmark and Sweden, Feb. 29, 1808; war between Prussia and Sweden, March 6th, 1808; war between Spain and France, June 6, 1808; peace between England and Spain, June 6, 1808; peace between Sweden and Russia, Sep., 17th, 1809; peace between France and Austria, October 15th, 1809; peace between France and Sweden, January

Color photograph of the same scene





Capt. Ross in the Northern Regions.



Pergamos—now Pergamo.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

6, 1810; peace between England and Russia, August 1, 1812; peace between England and Sweden, August 4-17th, 1812; war between England and America, June 18th, 1812; war between Sweden and Denmark, September 13, 1813; peace between Sweden and Denmark, January 14, 1814; peace between France and the allies (England, Russia and Prussia) May 30th, 1814; peace between France and Spain, July 20th, 1814; peace between England and America, December 24th, 1814; peace between Saxony and Prussia, May 18th, 1815; wars with Spain, between 1589 and 1593, cost queen Elizabeth £1,300,000, besides the double subsidy of £280,000 granted by parliament. In the Irish rebellion, she spent £3,400,000 in ten years; the expenses of the war of 1756, cost England £90,000,000.

The following is a list of wars between England and France, with the terms, of their duration, since the one which commenced in 1116: 1116, lasted twenty-five years; 1141, one year; 1201, fifteen; 1224, nineteen; 1294, five; 1339, twenty-one; 1368, fifty-two; 1422, forty-nine; 1492, one month; 1512, two years; 1521, six; 1549, one; 1557, two; 1562, two; 1627, two; 1666, one; 1689, ten; 1702, eleven; 1744, four; 1756, seven; 1778, five; 1793, which terminated March 27, 1802; 1803, which terminated May, 1814.

WATCHES invented at Nuremberg, in Germany, 1477; first used in astronomical observations, 1500. The emperor Charles V, was the first who had any thing that might be called a watch, though some call it a small table-clock, 1530. Watches first brought to England from Germany, 1577. Spring pocket ones invented by Hooke, 1658.

WATER first conveyed to London by leaden pipes, 21st Henry III, 1237; it took nearly fifty years to complete it.

WATERMILLS for grinding corn were invented by Belisarius, while besieged in Rome by the Goths, 555. The ancients parched their corn, and pounded it in mortars; afterwards mills were invented, which were turned by men and beasts with great labor; and yet Pliny mentions wheels turned by water.

WAVERLEY, Author of In a former part of this work we have given the life of Sir Walter Scott. We now add the chronology of his various works, showing the date of their publication.

1799. Goetz de Berlichigen, a tragedy, translated from Goethe, 1 volume.

1802. Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, 3 volumes, 8vo.

1804. Sir Tristram, 1 volume, 8vo.

1805. The Lay of the Last Minstrel, 1 volume, 8vo.

1806. Ballads and Lyrical Poetry, 1 volume, 8vo.

1807. Marmion, 1 volume, 8vo. The Works of Dryden, 18 volumes, 8vo.

1809. Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler, 2 volumes, 8vo. Collection of Papers of Lord Somers, 13 volumes, 8vo.

1810. The Poetical Works of Miss Seaward, 3 volumes, 8vo. The Lady of the Lake, 1 volume, 8vo.

1811. The Vision of Don Roderick, 1 volume, 8vo.

1813. Rokeby, 1 volume, 8vo.

1814. The Works of Swift, 19 volumes, 8vo. The Bridal of Triermain, 1 volume, 8vo. Monumental Antiquities on the Frontier of England and Scotland, 2 volumes 4to. Waverley, 3 volumes, 12mo.

1815. Letters of Paul, 1 volume, 8vo. The Battle of Waterloo, 2 volumes, 8vo. Guy Mannering, 8 volumes, 12mo.

1816. The Antiquary, 5 volumes, 12mo. Tales of My Landlord, 1st series. The Black Dwarf and Old Mortality, 4 volumes, 12mo.

1817. Rob Roy, 3 volumes, 12mo.

1818. Tales of My Landlord, 2d series. The Heart of Mid Lothian, 4 volumes, 8vo.

1819. Tales of My Landlord, 3d series. The Bride of Lamermuir, and the Legend of Montrose, 4 volumes. Provincial Antiquities and Picturesque Views of Scotland, 4 volumes, 12mo. Poems, &c. of P. Corey, 1 volume, 8vo.

1820. Ivanhoe, 2 volumes, 12mo. The Monastery, 3 volumes, 12mo. The Abbot, 3 volumes, 12mo.

1821. Kenilworth, 3 volumes, 12mo.

1822. The Pirate, 3 volumes, 12mo. Nigel, 3 volumes, 12mo. Halidown Hill, 1 volume, 8vo.

1823. Peverel of the Peak, 4 volumes, 12mo. Quentin Durward, 3 volumes, 12mo.

1824. St. Ronan's Well, 3 volumes, 12mo. Redgauntlet, 3 volumes, 12mo.

1825. Tales of the Crusaders; the Betrothed and Talisman, 4 volumes, 12mo.

1826. Woodstock, 3 volumes, 12mo.

1827. Chronicles of the Canongate, 1st series, 2 volumes, 12mo. Life of Napoleon, 3 volumes, 8vo.

1828. Anne of Geirstein. Third series of the Chronicles of the Canongate, translated under the title of Charles the Bold, 3 volumes, 12mo. Memoirs of Madame la Rochejacquelin, 1 volume, 8vo. Letters from Malchi Malgrowther

on Public Funds, 1 volume, 8vo. Tales of a Grandfather, on the History of Scotland, 1st series, 3 volumes, 18mo.

1829. Tales of a Grandfather, on the History of Scotland, 2d series, 3 volumes, 18mo. Sermon by a Layman, &c. 3 volumes, 8vo.

1830. The Airshyre Tragedy, 1 volume, 8vo. Tales of a Grandfather, 3d series, 3 volumes, 8vo.

1831. Tales of a Grandfather, 4th series, 3 volumes, 8vo. Letters on Demonology, 1 volume, 8vo. Last series of the Chronicles of the Canongate, 4 volumes, 8vo.

To these may be added about four volumes in prose, comprising biographical notices, essays, &c. inserted originally in the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica. The articles furnished also by Sir Walter Scott to the different Reviews, &c. would besides make up not less than 4 volumes, 8vo.; and during the last four years he has a revision of his works, added to the amount of 6 volumes, 8vo. in notes and prefaces.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES invented, 869 B. C.; fixed to a standard in England, 1257; regulated, 1492. See art. money, weights and measures.

WHALE FISHERY, the first by the Dutch, 1596; by the English at Spitzbergen, 1598.

WHALEBONE found by the English ships at Cape Breton, 1521; first mentioned brought home with oil, 1617.

WHALES killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their oil only, 1578; the use of their bones and fins not then known, consequently no stays worn by ladies.

WHIG AND TORY factions took their rise about 1649, and were at their greatest height about 1704.

WIGS, full bottom, were first worn by the judges, in 1674.

WINDMILLS invented 1299.

WINES sold by apothecaries as a cordial, 1300; in England, sold at 20s. per ton; and the second sort at 13s. 4d., 1389. In 1790 there were 140,000 pipes of wine made in Portugal.

WINE from raisins first made in England, in 1635.

WOOD CUTS invented, 1460.

WOOLLEN CLOTH, manufacturers of, in all civilized countries, and in very remote ages, and probably of linen also. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in Augustus Cæsar's time, 21 B. C. relates that in the isle of Malta, several mercantile wares were made, particularly very fine cloth. Strabo, speaking of Turtetania, in Lusitania, says, in 34, that cloths were formerly the

exports of that country, but that they have now another woollen manufacture of most excellent beauty, such as that of the Corai, a people of Asia, from whence the rams were brought at a talent each, or £100.

Woollen cloth manufactories commenced at Sedan in France, 1646; the first made in England in 1331; medley cloths first made, 1614; greatly improved by the Walloons, 1688; first dyed and dressed in England, in 1667. Its export from Great Britain in 1787 was £3,687,795 12s. 2d. value. In 1779, 272,755 pieces of broad cloth, containing 8,806,688 yards, and 180,168 pieces of narrow cloth, containing 6,377,277 yards, were manufactured in the West Riding of Yorkshire, being an increase on the year 1778, a produce of 48,596 pieces, or 1,672,574 yards of broad cloth, and 315,602 pieces, or 1,196,964 yards of narrow cloth.

WORSHIPPING IMAGES introduced into England, 763; forbidden in Hungary, 1785.

Y.

YEAR, the Julian, regulated by Julius Cæsar, 45 B. C. The Solar Year, found to consist of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes, 285; introduced by Cæsar, 45 B. C.

YORK, Upper Canada, capitulated to the Americans, April 27, 1813.

YORK, Cathedral of, set on fire and greatly damaged, by Martin a maniac in 1829. It has since been repaired.

YORK, NEW, City and State; chronology of,

Discovery of Cabot	1497
Hudson's discovery of the bay and river	1609
First buildings in the city	1621
First Dutch governor	1629
City taken by the English	1664
Retaken by the Dutch	1673
Fell into the hands of the English	1674
First Colonial legislature	1683
Seventeen chests of tea thrown into the river by the citizens	1773
City taken by the British 1776, evacuated 25th November	1783
First congress under the constitution met at the city	1789
Population of the city 200,000 probably	1835

Z.

ZODIAC, sign of the, invented by Anaximander, 547 B. C.

REVIEW OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

In France, at the commencement of the century, there existed a consular government—Bonaparte being first consul—a government raised upon the ruins of a sad and memorable revolution; in 1802, Bonaparte became consul for life; in 1804, Emperor; in 1808, he deprived the Pope, who crowned him, of his territories; in 1809, he divorced his wife; in 1810, he married Marie Louise. Between the commencement of his career and its close, he created three kingdoms, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wirtemberg. He made his brother Joseph, King of Spain; his brother Louis, King of Holland; his brother Jerome, King of Westphalia; his brother-in-law Murat, King of Naples; and his son-in-law Eugene Viceroy of Italy. Facts astounding in themselves, not more strongly illustrative of the revolutions of the present century as connected with France and its Emperor, than as exhibiting the *generality* of revolutions as to the other nations in which those family promotions were made.

Keeping our eye then upon France, we see in 1814 the exiled and denounced Bourbons restored to their throne—Russian cossacks bivouac in the Champs Elysees, and English soldiers mount guard at the Tuileries—Bonaparte is banished to Elba—his family are dethroned and degraded—from Elba he escapes, returns to Paris, is again in the ascendant; reigns for his Hundred Days, and then, by a series of victories crowned and consummated by that of Waterloo, is beaten down never to rise again: unable to escape, he makes a merit of surrendering to England, and for the sake of peace in Europe, is sent to St. Helena, where he dies. On his departure, the Bourbons again succeed; Louis XVIII, dies at a good old age in his palace; and is succeeded by Charles X. The son of the Duc de Berri, murdered before his infant's birth, is heir presumptive to the throne—a new revolution breaks out—Charles X. abdicates—his ministers are tried and imprisoned for life—the throne is occupied by his nephew, as Citizen King of the French—the son of Bonaparte dies—the widow of the Duc de Berri is imprisoned—marries a second husband—has another child,—and France, altogether in the strictest alliance with England, her oldest and most inveterate enemy, is only kept from a revolution, by the unflinching severity of the “liberal” king, who was forced upon the throne by the last one. All these events have occurred during this century.

In Portugal, after the measures of the French

had driven the prince Regent and his family to the Brazils, the English rescued that country from French tyranny. In 1821, the King (as he had then become by the death of his father) returned to his throne; in 1820, his eldest son, Don Pedro, having formally dissolved the union between Brazil and Portugal, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Brazil; Don John VI, died in 1826, when Don Pedro claimed the crown of Portugal for his daughter, Donna Maria; Don Miguel, second son of Don John, claimed the throne, as the law of the land and the decree of Lamego warranted. In the meantime, a revolution occurred in Brazil, and the emperor took to flight—his son, a *child*, is now the emperor. The struggle between the brothers is too familiar to need a word of remark; the claim of Don Pedro for his daughter is at present successful, and Donna Maria, a *child*, occupies the Portuguese throne.

Spain, on the renewal of the war in 1803, was compelled by France to take active measures against England; in 1804, she declared war against England; in 1805, Nelson, with his hearts-blood, bought the glorious victory of Trafalgar, in which the Spanish fleet, combined with that of France, was destroyed; in 1808, Bonaparte threw off the mask as to Spanish affairs; Charles IV, abdicated, and Ferdinand VII, was proclaimed. At this period, Charles IV, having been induced to declare his abdication a compulsory act, was also induced to throw himself for safety on Bonaparte's kindness. Then it was that Bonaparte invited Ferdinand to come and meet him on his road to Madrid—the king was deceived and went—he arrived at Vittoria, where he was surrounded by French troops, and where he received a letter from Bonaparte, addressed him, *not as King* but as Prince of Asturias, assuring him that he, Bonaparte, not only as *his friend*, but as the general protector and benefactor of Europe, was visiting Spain merely with a view to make such reforms as might be most agreeable to the popular feeling, and best tend to the pacification of the country.

Upon the receipt of this friendly communication Ferdinand continued his journey to Bayonne where he dined with his illustrious friend and patron; and, after dinner, heard from his imperial host, that he thought it good to fill the throne of Spain by placing one of his own brothers on it. Ferdinand found himself in fact a prisoner, and was shortly after compelled to renounce his crown at the desire of his father, expressed in the presence of Bonaparte himself, to whom that father had the day before sold his

kingdom and his birth-right for a stipulated sum.

This compulsory step caused the patriotic revolution in Spain. Joseph Bonaparte arrived at Madrid to assume the regal power; but the inherent force of the nation was irresistible, and he was driven from his precarious dignity. Then came the Peninsular war with all its glories, and its expenditure of blood and treasure. In 1814, Ferdinand returned to his country. He married four times; and by his last wife had one daughter, which daughter he proclaimed heir to the throne, to the exclusion of his brother Don Carlos. This declaration he subsequently annulled, but, eventually, confirmed. Don Carlos, at his brother's death, asserted his claims to the sovereignty, with, as it is said, the support and concurrence of a great majority of the people. Foreign interference has hitherto thwarted the views of Don Carlos, whose consort, harassed by misfortunes, privations, and anxieties, has fallen a victim to persecution, and died in the parsonage house of a village near Gosport. The success of the widow of Don Ferdinand, has enabled her to proclaim her daughter as Queen of Spain, she herself assuming the title and character of Regent. By this revolution, for such it is, the Spanish throne is occupied *by a child*.

Belgium and Holland have been separated; Antwerp has been besieged by the French; the Prince of Saxe Coburg, widower of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, has been made King of the Belgians, and married a daughter of the occupier of the French throne. The affairs of Greece, which have been so long unsettled, are as unsettled still, with this difference, that England has furnished her with a King, in the person of Prince Otho of Bavaria, whose revenue is derived from that country, but whose period of domination is fortunately not to be calculated upon with any degree of certainty.

In Russia, after the murder of Paul, Alexander succeeded, and did not die without some suspicion of foul play. He was succeeded by his brother, Nicholas the First, whose elder brother, Constantine, with a most remarkable diffidence, or indifference to imperial sway, declined the throne in his favor.

It must be evident that, if the extent, or pretensions of this article would admit of our taking a review of the public affairs of all the nations in the world during the period to which it refers, it would exhibit a series of mutations calculated equally to justify our opinion of the eventfulness of the last thirty-four years, with those we have hastily touched. Let us, however, be par-

ticular in looking at results relating to England.

In England the circumstances connected with the succession have been complicated and extraordinary. In 1820, George the Third died, having survived his fifth son, the Duke of Kent, six days. The Princess Charlotte died, with her infant, in 1818; Queen Charlotte in 1818; the Duchess of York in 1820; in 1821, Queen Caroline; in 1827, the lamented Duke of York; in 1828, the Queen of Wirtemberg, princess royal of England; and in 1830, his late majesty. The present king has no surviving issue; and the crown hereafter devolves upon the daughter of his late majesty's fifth son—a *child*.

In 1814, the electorate of Hanover was erected into a kingdom, the crown of which belongs to the King of England, but is separated from it whenever a queen governs that empire; consequently upon the accession of the princess Victoria to the British throne, the Duke of Cumberland, as next heir to the crown, becomes King of Hanover—the Salic law in that kingdom excluding females.

There are peculiarities of circumstance in the mortality of the royal family of England (which it would neither be right, nor indeed have we space to enter into them,) which render the cause and order of these events more remarkable. Not less so have been the casualties by which the ministers of the crown and many eminent men have been removed from their stations during the period to which these observations refer. After the death of Pitt, avowedly accelerated, if not actually caused, by his devotion to his country, how soon died his great opponent, Fox? Lord Granville is dead: Percival was murdered; Lord Liverpool stricken by a calamity which left his body living after the mind was dead; Windham and Huskisson, both victims of accidents: Canning prematurely lost; and Lord Londonderry fallen by his own hand; Nelson, and Moore, and Abercrombie in battle; with a host of heroes equally deserving the tears and praises of their countrymen.

Remember that such men as Thurlow, Erskine, Gifford, Law, Kenyon, Grattan, Curran, have lived and died within this century. In literature, and wit, and poetry, can we forget Sheridan, Murphy, Cumberland, Cowper, Byron, and Scott! in science, Banks and Davy; in art, West and Lawrence; or the stage, Siddons and Kemble.—All these are gone,—faded from the scenes which they exalted and adorned. We mention but the very leaders, but taking every branch of art and science into calculation, the aggregate amount of loss within the last thirty-

four years will, hereafter, when time and reflection shall have overcome jealousy and envy, be found vastly to exceed that which England has sustained during any other period of equal duration.

But now let us look at things less questionable. In the present century, the bright career of the Duke of Wellington may be said to have been run; for although his services before and up to the capture of Seringapatam, in 1799, had raised his character and spread his fame, it was in this century that his celebrated battle of Assaye was fought. From his arrival in Europe, until the year 1815, he gained that series of victories which have immortalized him. But that is not all that we have to illustrate our point; besides the splendid days of Oporto, Vimiera, Talavera, Buzaco, Salamanca, Badajos, Vittoria, Nice, Toulouse, St. Jean de Luz, the Pyrenees, and WATERLOO, we are able to show that more general actions were fought, and more lives lost by the fortune of war from 1800 to 1815 than ever were fought in a period of ten times the same extent;—among them, Marengo, Alexandria, Austerlitz, Corunna, Aspern and Essling, Wagram, Borossá, Elbuera, Borodino, Lutzen, Toplitz, Leipzig, Orthes, Ligny, besides others, amounting to *nearly two hundred general actions*.

But, then, let us see what has taken place in civil life. England has been united with Ireland; the test and corporation acts have been repealed; thirty millions of taxes have been removed; the Roman Catholics have been emancipated; slavery has been abolished; parliament has been reformed; the poor-laws have been changed; the constitution of the church of Ireland has been altered; several bishops have been reduced; the East India Company's privileges have been abrogated; the bank has resumed cash payments; bank notes are now a legal tender; the game laws have been repealed, since which time poaching has increased in a ten-fold degree; beer houses have been permitted in order to better the morals of the lower classes, which are said to have produced drunkenness to an unparalleled extent; for humanity's sake, forgery has been made punishable with transportation and not death, since which forgery has increased very much in the same ratio as drunkenness and poaching. It would, however, greatly exceed our limits, as we have already said, to enter into minute details of the wonderful alterations which have been worked during the century; we shall, therefore, select a few of those which strikes the senses most forcibly, and which, from circumstances and localities, are most familiar.

Well then, say we, this introduction of steam, or rather its adaptation to vessels and locomotive carriages, has been—and it is in its infancy yet—one of the greatest strides ever made in so short a space of time. Next comes gas. Let any body read Mr. Davies Giddy's, now Mr. Davies Gilbert's, formal denunciation in the House of Commons of the bare idea of obtaining light and profit from gas, and the case will be made as strong as we can wish it. Not only is the use of gas as a light universal, but if any body will take the trouble, or rather give themselves the pleasure, of visiting the gallery of national sciences, in the Lowther arcade, they will find cookery performed by gas in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

During this century England has acquired the Cape, Ceylon, Curacoa, Demarara, St. Eustatius, Mauritius, Bourbon, Maderia, Malta, Martinique, Senegal, and Surinam—several of which have been ceded, but what are these?—what are her conquests in Egypt?—what her successful warfare at Nepal or in the Burmese country?—what her wonderful extension of territory in India?—what her sovereignty of the Ionian Islands?—what the recollections of the share she has borne in the actions of the world, under Providence, compared with the strides she has made in art, science, and mechanism since 1800?

In 1800 would any man have believed—and in 1800 men fancied they travelled at a most extraordinary pace—would any man have believed that he could leave London in a stage-coach in the morning and eat his supper by eleven o'clock at night in Manchester? or if his credulity could have been stretched so as to admit of such a possibility, would he have suffered himself to be told with impunity that if he chose, instead of supping at Manchester, he might proceed to Liverpool in one hour and three-quarters—a distance of upwards of thirty miles—that he might steam himself over to Dublin in time for breakfast the next morning, all of which he may now do, supposing the conveyance ready? but, as it is, and without any hurry or trouble, a man breakfasts at the Bull and Mouth in London on the Monday, and breakfasts in Dublin on the Wednesday, according to the ordinary and established rules of stage coach, rail-road, and steam travelling.

Within the present century, vaccination has superseded, nay, annihilated, that tremendous affliction the small-pox—an event to which the wonderful decrease in the mortality of all classes, proportionably to the general increase of the

population, may, in a great degree, be attributed, despite the evidence to the contrary afforded in the report of the parliamentary committee. Again, reducing as we must, our sphere of observation, for want of room, let us look at the metropolis within the present century; hovels and alleys have disappeared, and palaces and terraces risen in their places. Look at those splendid bridges, Waterloo and London—the vast iron bridge across the Thames in the city, and the extremely useful one at Vauxhall—see those stupendous works, the West India Docks, East India Docks, St. Catherine Docks, Surry Canal Docks, all erected within this century—the magnificent Custom-house, the healthy and spacious Bedlam, the London University, the King's College.—Within this century Ranelagh has vanished from the earth, the Pantheon has become a bazaar, every theatre in London, except the opera house, which had just risen from a conflagration, has been either burned or pulled down—Covent garden, Drury lane, the English Opera House, the Surry theatre once, and Astley's twice, been burned and rebuilt—the Haymarket pulled down, the Royalty pulled down, both rebuilt, and the latter, under the title of the Brunswick, destroyed in the twinkling of an eye.

Carlton House, with all its splendor and gaieties, and all the associations of wit and mirth has, with the noble and joyous company which made its walls ring with festivity, vanished. The Prince! Fox, Sheridan, Fitzpatrick, Hanger, Erskine, the Duke of Norfolk, and fifty others, are in their graves, the scene of their revels exists no more, splendid terraces and magnificent squares occupy its site. The wretched streets between Pall Mall and Oxford street have given place to grand and commodious drives and promenades.

The interior of St. James's Park, which was a swampy meadow for the dull diversion of smoke dried cows, has become a beautiful garden; and Buckingham House, built in the full uniform of bad taste—"red with white facings"—has given place to a palace much censured originally, and lately much disfigured; but which still is a palace worthy of the country. In the Regent's Park, groves, canals, villas, parades, dioramas, (what did we know of dioramas in 1800?) crescents, and terraces, ranges of splendid buildings, occupy a space previously monopolized by grazing cattle; while a navigable canal, which circumvents London, and forms a military ditch round her assailable parts, in case of rebellion, brings all the commodities of

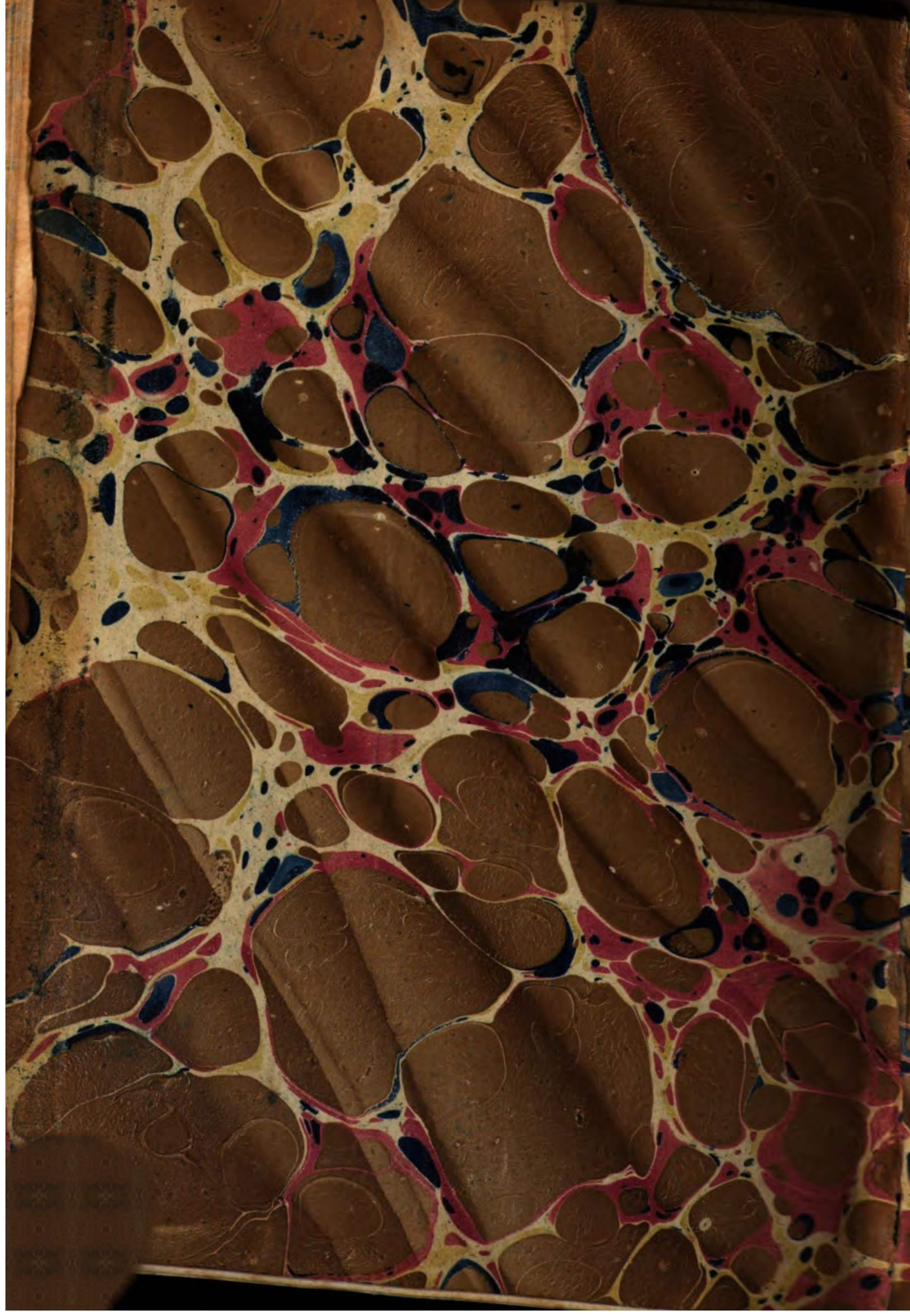
the world floating to the very doors of warehouses in the most inland part of the metropolis.

Of greater things, look at the Breakwater at Plymouth, at the Tunnel under the Thames,—even unfinished as it is, and unprofitable as it ever will be, it is a triumph of science and perseverance—look at those bridges hanging, as it were, in air, spanning arms of the sea, which, in 1800, no man would have thought possible by such means. That pretty toy, the chain pier at Brighton, is a toy that no man would have imagined in 1800. Who, in 1800, would have expected to find water without digging for it?—Who would have engraved upon stone? Who would have thought of calculating sums by machinery? Who would have thought of stuffing cushions with iron for softness? Who would have worn a caoutchouc cloak or Indian rubber shoes to keep them from the wet?

We pass by the revolution in Greece, the war in Poland; we omit the discoveries in Africa, which have let in the light to the very heart of that vast peninsula, and displayed the entire course of the mysterious Niger; we omit the changes and discoveries in Asia, and pause for a moment to contemplate the great strides of revolution in this Western Hemisphere.

The peninsula of South America, within this present century has passed from colonial vassalage, to a state of independence, with the exception of Brazil, and the small possessions of two European powers in Guiana. Mexico and Guatemala have also thrown off the yoke; and thus the continental portions of the new world, have become separated forever from that kingdom to which they owed their discovery, and under whose sway they existed for three entire centuries.

If we look to the United States, the revolutions have been even greater and more astonishing than in any other country. It is true that our form of government is the same; but our territory is more than doubled; our population is almost tripled, and our station among nations has risen to that of the most commanding elevation. Steam navigation, canals, and railroads, have their entire history within the present century; our large cities are doubled in their population; and thousands of towns and villages have sprung up, studding to a vast extent what was before a wilderness, and seeming to the distant spectator to come into existence as the stars emerge from the grey mist of twilight, and sparkle in the sky.

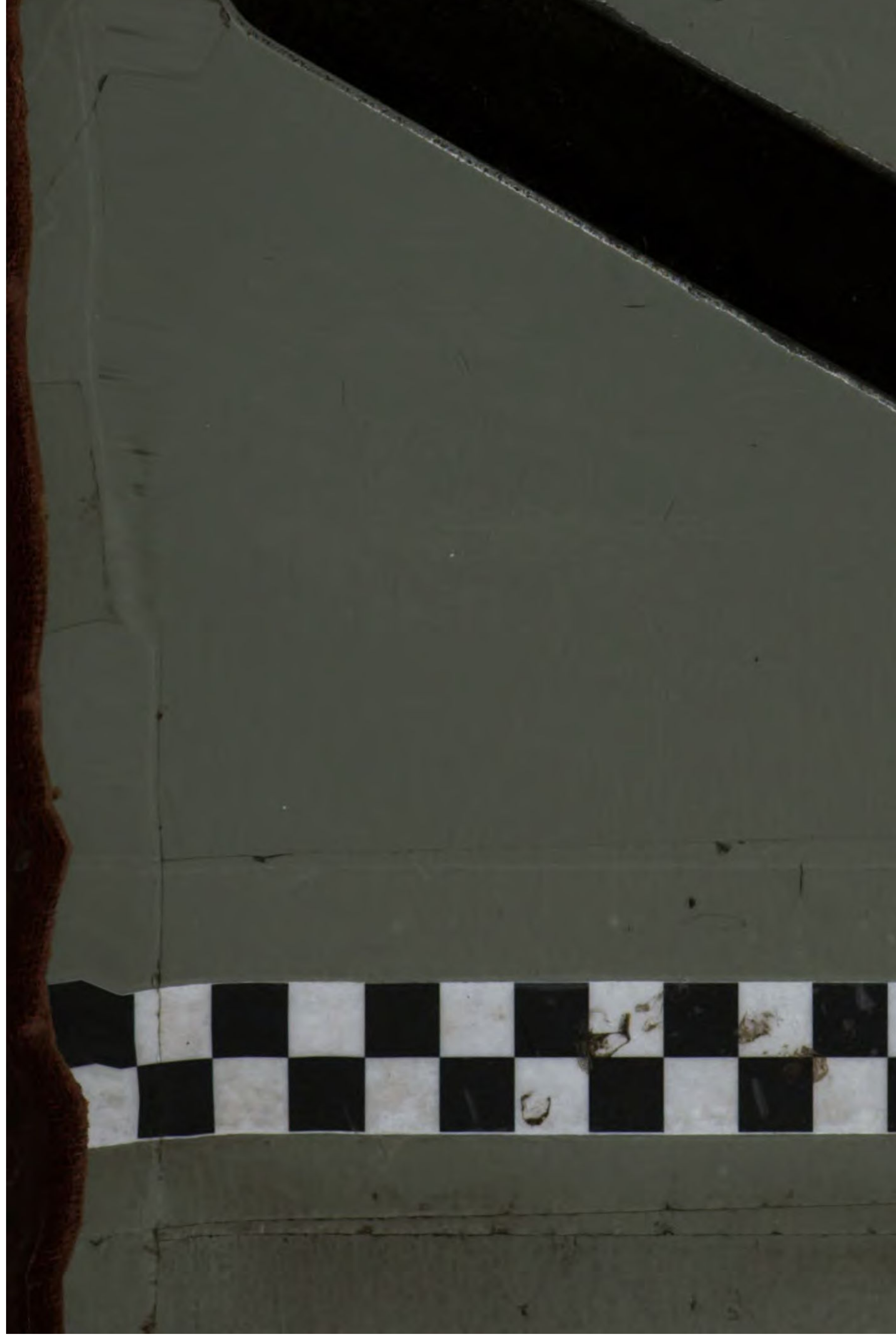














Durivage, Francis A.

A popular cyclopedia of history ancient and modern, forming a copious historical dictionary of celebrated institutions, persons, places and things ; with notices of the present state of the principal cities, countries, and kingdoms of the known world ; to which is added a chronological view, of memorable events, as earthquakes, volcanic

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